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HARRIS SEEDS

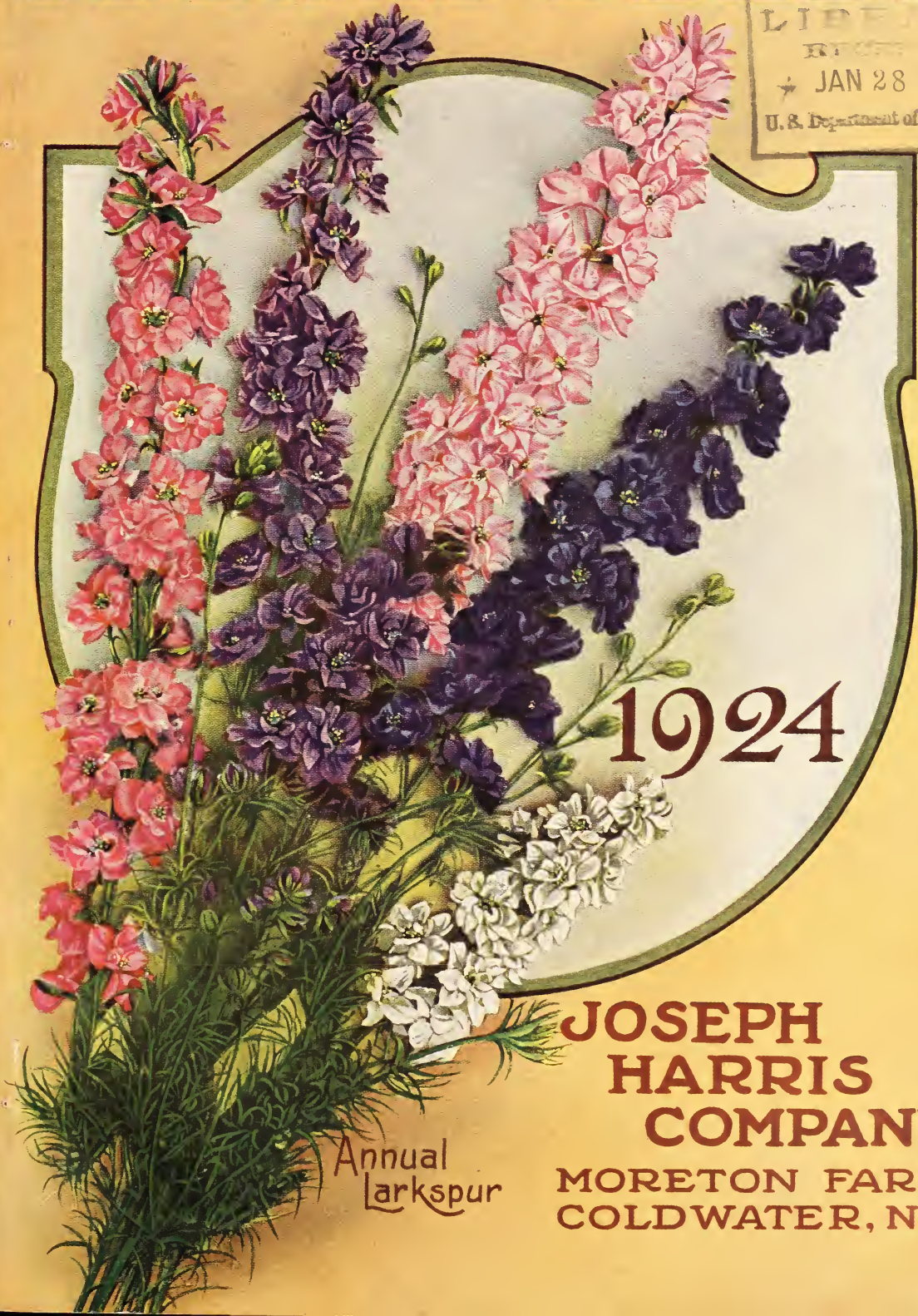
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**JOSEPH
HARRIS
COMPANY**

**MORETON FARM,
COLDWATER, N.Y.**

Annual
Larkspur



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Vegetable and Field Seed

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Photograph showing cucumber trials at Moreton Farm

THE GARDENER AND THE SEEDSMAN

The Seedsman is dependent upon the Gardener for his sales, while the Gardener must depend in almost all cases upon the Seedsman for the most important item in his business as a grower of vegetables or flowers. It is a mutual dependence and, therefore, there ought to be a better understanding between them.

A man who puts a lot of work on his garden naturally wants to get the best possible results, which is impossible to do unless the seeds used are of high quality both as to breeding and vitality or viability. You cannot tell by looking at the seeds whether they are good or bad. You must rely upon the seedsman or dealer from whom you buy them to supply the kind and quality you want.

This is a real and serious responsibility which the seedsman must assume. If he is a square and honest business man he wants to sell only seeds that are of high quality and of the variety you want.

To do this he must know all about the seeds. They must be either grown by himself or by the most reliable growers. The crops must be carefully inspected and all imperfect plants or "rogues" as they are called, removed. Great care must be taken not to get the seeds mixed, or allow "crossing" between one variety and another. The seeds must be tested for germination. And besides this it is quite necessary to raise a crop from each different lot of seed to see what it produces and how the "strain" compares with other strains of the same variety.

All this is an immense undertaking when a seedsman is offering many hundreds of different varieties of seeds. It is necessary to devote a considerable area of the best garden land to these trials and employ trained men to take charge, which involves an annual expense of thousands of dollars.

It is hardly necessary to say that only a few seedsmen have the land or care to go to the expense of conducting these trials and, therefore, have to depend upon their customers to tell them whether the seeds they sell are good, bad, or indifferent.

CHOOSING YOUR SEEDSMAN

We do not by any means wish to imply that the Joseph Harris Co. is the only good seed establishment. There are a good many fine men in the seed business who take the greatest care to sell seeds of the highest quality and go to a great expense in order to reach that end. But we do wish to say that as far as we can learn **we raise more seeds and conduct more extensive trial grounds than any other seedsman** doing an equal volume of business.

We live in the country and conduct our business right on our seed farm. This reduces expense for rent, etc., and besides that we are right on the ground all the time to see that all the necessary details are taken care of. We think we are in a better position, therefore, to supply high quality seeds at moderate prices than almost any other house in the trade.

ACCURATE DESCRIPTION OF ILLUSTRATIONS

The descriptions in this catalogue have been very carefully prepared from notes made during the growth of both the vegetables and flowers in our own grounds. We have been careful to give the disadvantages as well as the merits of the different varieties.

The illustrations are exact reproductions of photographs, most of which were made on our own grounds.

It will be noticed that they are quite different from the pictures made from drawings which are found in some seed catalogues and which are evidently made to deceive rather than to enlighten.



Picking tomatoes for seed at Moreton Farm

WHY BUY HARRIS' SEEDS?

There are many good, reliable seedsmen, so why buy of us?

In answer to this question we would point out several reasons which seem to us good ones.

In the first place, in buying from us you are dealing direct with the grower of the seeds instead of with a mere dealer. We raise practically all the garden seeds that are grown in New York state for commercial purposes, with the exception of sweet corn, beans and cabbage, of which there are a few other growers. We find the only practical way to get seeds of really high quality is to raise them. They cannot be purchased in many cases.

Another reason is when you buy Harris' seeds you can tell before you plant them just what proportion are of good vitality and will grow under good conditions. The reason for this is because Harris' seeds are all tested and the result of the test is **marked on the label of the package** (except packets). Thus if three-quarters of the seeds are good and one-quarter will not grow the package is marked "Germination 75 per cent." In all cases the exact per cent of good live seeds is stated so there is no doubt about how thick to plant so as to get a good "stand" of plants. **This is an advantage no other seedsman gives you.**

Still another reason is the matter of cost. You can buy cheaper seeds but when you demand seeds of equal quality they will cost more in almost every case. We are doing business in the country on our own land and in our own buildings, so do not have the heavy expense for rent and taxes that city seedsmen have to contend with. Of course, all these "overhead" expenses have to be passed on to the purchaser.

We are endeavoring to give the highest possible quality at moderate cost. It never pays to buy cheap seeds. You never get more than you pay for—often very much less.

NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS

It is a well-known fact that seeds of such plants as corn, melons, tomatoes, peppers, etc., produce crops that **ripen earlier** than the same varieties from seed grown further south.

It is of the greatest importance, therefore, to the gardener in the North where the seasons are short to get seeds that produce crops that mature early. This is also an advantage to the southern gardener but not to so great an extent.

We are within a few miles of Lake Ontario, the northern border of the United States, with season so short that we cannot raise some of the latest varieties, such as Long Island Beauty sweet corn for instance, so as to mature the seed. We have to get these few very late varieties raised where the seasons are a little longer. **Where earliness is a factor our Northern grown seeds will be found far superior to seeds grown further South.**

NO OTHER SEEDSMAN DOES THIS

Harris' Seeds are all marked showing what percentage is of good vitality.

According to Our Tests

98 per cent

of this seed germinates

This label is put on every lot of seed (except packets)
and tells you what proportion of the seeds germinated
in our test of this particular lot.

The seeds are all given accurate tests either in soil or a germinating apparatus so there is no guess work about it.

What to Raise in a Complete Vegetable Garden

Below we make some suggestions as to what to plant and about the quantities required by an ordinary family.

ASPARAGUS. Set out 100 to 200 roots, 2 feet apart, rows 4 feet apart.

BEETS. About 40 feet of row, 1 oz. of seed required. Make a second sowing in July for late use and canning, or sow "Long Season" beet, which remains tender all through the season.

BEANS. About 30 feet of row of Wax or green pod varieties for early use. Webber Wax or Full Measure; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. seed of each. 15 hills Scotia, for later use. 150 feet of row, Burpee's Bush Lima, using 1 lb. seed; or if preferred, 25 hills Pole Limas, Early Leviathan, 1 lb. of seed required.

SWEET CORN. About 50 hills each, Mayflower, Buttercup or Golden Bantam, Mimms' Hybrid, Country Gentleman and Long Island Beauty. If you want to prolong the season still more plant Golden Bantam or Buttercup 4 weeks later than the main crop. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. of seed of each kind.

CUCUMBERS. 10 hills Earliest of All or Early White Spine for very early and 10 hills Davis Perfect or Harris' Perfection for later.

CELERY. 100 or 200 plants each of Golden Self-Blanching and French's Success. 1 pkt. seed of each kind. Better buy the plants than try to raise them.

CABBAGE. If early cabbage is desired, plants must be started in frames in February or March, but for late crop the seed is sown in May. We recommend Early Jersey Wakefield or Copenhagen Glory for first early (forced plants); Stanley or Enkhuizen Glory for late summer and fall use, and Savoy for late fall and winter use. 1 pkt. seed of each or 50 plants of early and 100 plants of late kinds. (We can furnish cabbage plants. See Plant Department on last pages.)

CAULIFLOWER. 50 plants Snowball. 1 pkt. seed, or buy the plants.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS. 50 plants, 1 pkt. seed.

SWISS CHARD, for greens, 20 feet of row, 1 pkt. seed.

CARROTS. If used as a vegetable, 25 feet of row; if merely for flavoring, 10 feet of row, 1 pkt. seed. Chantenay is the best variety. Make a sowing about the first of August for late fall use.

EGG PLANT. 12 to 15 plants, 1 pkt. seed, Black Beauty.

KOHL RABI. Early White Vienna, 1 pkt.

LETTUCE. Plants for early crop should be started in frames. Golden Queen (early), Holyrood Hot Weather, Crisp-as-Ice, Iceberg, and Salamander are best heading varieties. Non-heading or loose-leaf varieties may be sown in the open ground at intervals during the spring and summer. Prizehead is an excellent kind. Black Seeded Simpson is also good.

MUSKMELONS. Those who have good soil and a sunny situation can raise fine muskmelons. For early, Emerald Gem is excellent. For later, Admiral Togo, Irondequoit and Bender's Surprise are fine. 15 hills of early and 20 hills of late will be enough. 2 pkts. early, 2 pkts. late.

WATERMELONS. We do not advise amateur gardeners to raise watermelons in the Northern states unless they have light soil and plenty of room. Harris' Earliest and Ice Cream are good for the North and Halbert Honey or Kleckley Sweets for further South.

OKRA. 20 feet of row, 1 oz. seed.

ONIONS. Green onions for early spring use are raised by planting sets. Set out a quart of white sets about 2 inches apart in the row. Large onions can also be raised in this way. If dry onions are required for winter use sow 1 oz. of seed in the spring. Yellow Danvers and Ebenezer are good kinds.

POTATOES. For early, 300 to 500 feet of row; Early Six Weeks, or Irish Cobbler. 1 peck to $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. seed. For late, Green Mountain, or Golden Rural both of fine quality.

PEAS. If an abundance of peas is desired, so as to have them practically every day during the pea season, it will require the following: 1 lb. (100 feet of row) Surprise, 1 lb. Thomas Laxton, Laxtonian or Hundredfold, 1 lb. Advancer, 1 lb. Alderman, 1 lb. Dwarf Champion or Horsford's.

Sow 3 or 4 weeks later 1 lb. Horsford's or Heroine.

PEPPER. 1 doz. plants of Harris' Earliest or Neapolitan. If "hot" peppers are required, plant a few Giant Cayenne.

PARSNIPS. 25 feet of row, 1 packet of seed.

PARSLEY. 10 feet of row, 1 packet of seed.

RADISH. For forcing in frames the round extra early varieties are best, and many use them for open ground also. It is well to sow some radish seed in August for fall use.

RHUBARB. 1 doz. roots set 3 feet apart.

SPINACH. 100 feet of row will produce a good lot of spinach if it is on rich ground. 1 oz. Viroflay, 1 oz. King of Denmark for spring sowing, and 1 oz. King of Denmark or Eskimo for wintering over. Sown September 1st, spinach will be ready for use in the late fall and will last over winter with slight protection and be available for use as soon as the snow goes off in the spring.

SQUASH. For summer use 8 or 10 hills Early Bush Crookneck and Mammoth White Bush Scallop or Italian Vegetable Marrow. For fall and winter, Delicious, or the new Quality squash are excellent.

SALSIFY. 50 feet of row, 1 oz. of seed.

TOMATOES. 25 plants of an early variety, Earliana, John Baer, or Bonny Best, and 50 plants of a late kind, such as Stone or Success.

TURNIPS. Red Top White Globe and Yellow Stone are excellent kinds. Sow in August. 1 pkt. seed of each kind. For winter use sow Macomber in June or July.

HERBS FOR FLAVORING. Every garden should have some Sage, Thyme, Summer Savoy and Sweet Marjoram.

WITLOOF CHICORY or "FRENCH ENDIVE." Sow 50 to 100 feet of row, 1 oz. of seed. Roots should be dug and forced during the winter.

See Collections of Vegetable Seeds, page 16.

ABOUT ORDERING, SHIPPING, ETC.

Making Out the Order. An order blank which is attached to this catalogue on the last page will be found convenient to use. Please write your name very distinctly and give your full postoffice address and also state how you wish the seeds sent, whether by mail, express, or freight. If the seeds, etc., are to be sent by freight or express give your nearest railroad station or express office, if different from your postoffice.

How to Send Money. Money is most conveniently and safely sent in the form of a postoffice money order, express order or check. We will accept personal checks for over \$1.00 without exchange. Small amounts may be sent in postage stamps; it is not safe to send silver.

Orders Promptly Filled. We usually fill orders the day after they are received. This applies to orders for seeds that can be sent at any time during the winter. If the order includes potatoes, onion sets, plants, etc., which cannot be safely sent in cold weather, we are obliged to hold the order until it is safe to ship. Please state on such an order whether we are to send the seed at once and make a second shipment of the perishable articles later, or hold the seeds until it is safe to send all in one shipment.

Money Promptly Returned. If we are out of any seeds or plants wanted, we return the money sent for them without delay, unless permission is given on the order to substitute some other kind.

What We Guarantee

We assume all the risk of the seeds, plants, etc., we sell reaching the purchaser in good condition. Should any seeds bought of us fail to grow under favorable conditions, or not prove to be true to name, we will refund the money paid for them.

If seeds or plants are lost or destroyed while on the way to the purchaser, we will replace them without charge, or refund the money paid for them at our option.

What We Do Not Guarantee

We do not guarantee that the purchaser will get a crop from the seeds, nor will we be in any way responsible for loss of a crop. We are willing to refund the money paid for the seeds if they are not as represented, but we do not assume any responsibility for the crop.

NOTICE:—All our seeds and plants are sold on the distinct understanding and with the agreement by the purchaser that we will not be liable for any loss or damage that may occur by reason of the failure of seeds or plants to grow or to be of the variety or quality ordered. We will not accept or fill orders on any other terms.

JOSEPH HARRIS CO.

Seeds Sent Cheaply By Parcel Post and Express

The cost of sending seeds is now much lower than it used to be some years ago.

People living east of Wisconsin and north of North Carolina can get their seeds delivered at their doors at a cost of only one to four cents per pound, depending upon the distance. See rates on next page.

Express charges are lower than parcel post on all packages weighing 20 pounds or more to places beyond the third zone (see map on next page) where the postage is over 2c per pound. Parcel Post rates are lower than express to places in the second and third zones on any weight under 75 pounds.

When seeds are sent by express, the charges need not be prepaid, but when sent by parcel post the charges must be put on the package in stamps the same as ordinary mail.

Seeds can only be sent by express to a place on a railroad. By parcel post a package can be sent to any postoffice, whether on a railroad or not.

When seeds are ordered sent by parcel post the necessary amount for postage must be sent with the order.

This does not apply to seeds ordered in packets, and ounces, which will be sent by parcel post when ordered at our catalogue prices, without any additional charge.

Parcel Post Map



The above map shows the principal cities and in what zone they are located. It will be easy for our customers to tell from the map in what zone they live, and by referring to the table of rates below the exact cost of postage on a package of any weight up to 50 pounds can be ascertained.

The states not shown on the map are in the zones given below. By referring to the table of rates you can see just what the postage will be on a package of any weight.

Table of Rates for Parcel Post

| Weight | Zone No. 2 | Zone No. 3 | Zone No. 4 | Zone No. 5 | Zone No. 6 | Zone No. 7 | Zone No. 8 |
|--------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1 lb. | \$.05 | \$.06 | \$.07 | \$.08 | \$.09 | \$.11 | \$.12 |
| 2 lbs. | .06 | .08 | .11 | .14 | .17 | .21 | .24 |
| 3 " | .07 | .10 | .15 | .20 | .25 | .31 | .36 |
| 4 " | .08 | .12 | .19 | .26 | .33 | .41 | .48 |
| 5 " | .09 | .14 | .23 | .32 | .41 | .51 | .60 |
| 6 " | .10 | .16 | .27 | .38 | .49 | .61 | .72 |
| 7 " | .11 | .18 | .31 | .44 | .57 | .71 | .84 |
| 8 " | .12 | .20 | .35 | .50 | .65 | .81 | .96 |
| 9 " | .13 | .22 | .39 | .56 | .73 | .91 | 1.08 |
| 10 " | .14 | .24 | .43 | .62 | .81 | 1.01 | 1.20 |
| 11 " | .15 | .26 | .47 | .68 | .89 | 1.11 | 1.32 |
| 12 " | .16 | .28 | .51 | .74 | .97 | 1.21 | 1.44 |
| 13 " | .17 | .30 | .55 | .80 | 1.05 | 1.31 | 1.56 |
| 14 " | .18 | .32 | .59 | .86 | 1.13 | 1.41 | 1.68 |
| 15 " | .19 | .34 | .63 | .92 | 1.21 | 1.51 | 1.80 |
| 16 " | .20 | .36 | .67 | .98 | 1.29 | 1.61 | 1.92 |
| 17 " | .21 | .38 | .71 | 1.04 | 1.37 | 1.71 | 2.04 |
| 18 " | .22 | .40 | .75 | 1.10 | 1.45 | 1.81 | 2.16 |
| 19 " | .23 | .42 | .79 | 1.16 | 1.53 | 1.91 | 2.28 |
| 20 " | .24 | .44 | .83 | 1.22 | 1.61 | 2.01 | 2.40 |
| 21 " | .25 | .46 | | | | | |
| 22 " | .26 | .48 | | | | | |
| 23 " | .27 | .50 | | | | | |
| 24 " | .28 | .52 | | | | | |
| 25 " | .29 | .54 | | | | | |
| 26 " | .30 | .56 | | | | | |
| 27 " | .31 | .58 | | | | | |
| 28 " | .32 | .60 | | | | | |
| 29 " | .33 | .62 | | | | | |
| 30 " | .34 | .64 | | | | | |
| 31 " | .35 | .66 | | | | | |
| 32 " | .36 | .68 | | | | | |
| 33 " | .37 | .70 | | | | | |
| 34 " | .38 | .72 | | | | | |
| 35 " | .39 | .74 | | | | | |
| 36 " | .40 | .76 | | | | | |
| 37 " | .41 | .78 | | | | | |
| 38 " | .42 | .80 | | | | | |
| 39 " | .43 | .82 | | | | | |
| 40 " | .44 | .84 | | | | | |
| 41 " | .45 | .86 | | | | | |
| 42 " | .46 | .88 | | | | | |
| 43 " | .47 | .90 | | | | | |
| 44 " | .48 | .92 | | | | | |
| 45 " | .49 | .94 | | | | | |
| 46 " | .50 | .96 | | | | | |
| 47 " | .51 | .98 | | | | | |
| 48 " | .52 | 1.00 | | | | | |
| 49 " | .53 | 1.02 | | | | | |
| 50 " | .54 | 1.04 | | | | | |

IMPORTANT

If you want seeds or plants sent by parcel post it is necessary that the amount of money required to prepay the postage be sent with the order. If the money is not sent it may cause delay in filling the order.

TO FIND OUT HOW MUCH THE SEEDS WILL WEIGH. Add up the weights of all seeds over 1 ounce. Packets and ounces need not be considered as we make no extra charge for postage on these.

REFER TO THE MAP ABOVE and see in what zone you live. For instance it will be seen that if you live in the western half of Connecticut you are in the third zone, but if in the eastern half in the fourth zone.

NOW REFER TO THE TABLE OF RATES and you will easily find the exact postage for any weight in any particular zone.

CANADA—The rate to all points in Canada is 12c per lb.

THE STATES NAMED BELOW are in the zones given.

| | Zone | | Zone |
|-------------|-------|---------------------|-------|
| Alabama | No. 5 | Montana | No. 7 |
| Arizona | No. 8 | Nevada | No. 7 |
| Arkansas | No. 5 | New Mexico | No. 7 |
| California | No. 8 | Oregon | No. 8 |
| Colorado | No. 7 | South Carolina | No. 6 |
| Florida | No. 6 | South Dakota | No. 6 |
| Georgia | No. 5 | Texas, Eastern part | No. 6 |
| Idaho | No. 8 | Texas, Western part | No. 7 |
| Louisiana | No. 6 | Washington | No. 8 |
| Mississippi | No. 5 | Wyoming | No. 7 |

LIMIT OF WEIGHT—

To places in the second and third zones packages weighing 70 pounds can be mailed. To all other zones only 50 pounds can be sent in one package. Larger amounts of seeds can be sent by making two or more packages, but will go cheaper by express.

Some Vegetables of Special Merit



A NEW CUCUMBER—HARRIS' "DOUBLE YIELD" PICKLE

The remarkable thing about this new cucumber is its wonderful productiveness. For every pickle that is cut off two or three more are produced. After they have been cut for a few weeks the new pickles come out on the vines like the fingers of your hand—three and often four in a cluster.

In our test the past season under very favorable conditions we cut **twice as many pickles** from the new kind as from any other variety under trial, which included the best pickling sorts.

The pickles as shown in the photograph reproduced above are of nice shape, almost the same size the whole length and with quite blunt ends. The color is deep green. They make almost ideal small or bottle pickles and are also excellent as "dill" pickles.

This cucumber was bred up by a pains-taking gardener who for nearly twenty years when he came to an especially good vine while gathering his pickles would put a stake beside it and save the cucumbers on that vine to supply his seed for the next season. After keeping this up for a long time he developed a remarkably prolific strain and one that produces pickles of ideal shape.

We were so much impressed with the value of this variety that we purchased the entire stock of seed consisting of only two pounds for a very high price. From this seed we have raised a small crop which we are now able to offer for the first time.

We want all growers who are interested in raising pickles to try this variety on a small scale this season. Another year we hope to be able to offer the seed in commercial quantities.

While the cucumbers grow to a medium length, 7 to 8 in., and are symmetrical and of fine quality we do not especially recommend this variety to raise for slicing as there are others better suited to this purpose.

Packet 15c.; Three packets 40c.; oz. 75c.

CHINA CUCUMBER



This is a remarkable new cucumber from China. It is of **finer quality** than any other cucumber we know of.

The fruit is very long, often reaching 20 inches in length and only 2 inches through. The skin is dark green and nearly smooth, the spines being few and small. The flesh is white, firm, crisp, and of the very best quality for slicing. The vines are vigorous and healthy.

We are sure this new cucumber will be found a most desirable variety for the home garden and possibly for market.

If you want really good cucumbers that are solid and crisp raise some China. There is nothing equal to them for quality except some of the hothouse varieties. **Pkt. (100 seeds) 15c.; oz. 75c.; ¼ lb. \$2.25.**

"The 'China' cucumber is the wonder and admiration of all who see them by their unusual size and length." Geo. W. James, Frankfort, N. Y.

"I grew some China cukes last season from your seed and they were not only great in size but in quality also, and I want to distribute a few seeds among my friends."—H. R. Haggett, Lynn, Mass.

"GOLDEN ACRE" CABBAGE

The Earliest Cabbage

We introduced this remarkable new early cabbage last year and it has created more interest among gardeners than anything we have offered in many years.

We were able to offer it only in very small quantities last season, but everyone who tried it as far as we have heard is enthusiastic about it.

As we said last year, the Golden Acre **matures earlier** than any other kind we have ever grown. In our trial grounds it headed a **week earlier than Jersey Wakefield** and two or three weeks earlier than Copenhagen Market, which it much resembles in other respects.

The heads are of medium size, 4 to 5 lbs., as round as a ball and very firm. The plant is of dwarf, compact growth with but few leaves so the plants may be set close together. Practically every plant makes a perfect head and all the heads mature at very nearly the same time.

We have never seen a cabbage that headed so uniformly, each head being just like the others.

Owing to its earliness, uniformity and fine quality and appearance, this cabbage will undoubtedly prove one of the most profitable market varieties for the early crop.

Get the true headquarter seed. **Pkt. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 55c.; oz. \$1.50; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$5.00.**



Golden Acre Cabbage

MIDSEASON MARKET CABBAGE

Another year's experience with this new cabbage convinces us that it is one of the heaviest yielding domestic varieties that we know of. It is a midseason variety, maturing a little later than Enkhuizen Glory and about the same time as All Head Early. The heads are round, deep, very firm and of large size, averaging 8 to 10 lbs. when well grown. The shape and size of the heads are remarkably uniform. The plants are of vigorous growth with short stems and round leaves of rather light green color. Practically every plant makes a good solid head of fine quality.

We highly recommend this new cabbage both for market, kraut and home use. It will yield more than any midseason variety we know of.

Pkt. 10c.; oz. 60c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75; lb. \$6.50.



Midseason Market Cabbage



Stanley Cabbage

STANLEY CABBAGE

The Stanley cabbage properly cooked is a delicious vegetable equal in delicacy of flavor to Brussels Sprouts and Cauliflower. If more people raised the Stanley instead of the common hard white kinds, the humble cabbage would take a front place among the most highly prized vegetables. The heads of the Stanley do not get very hard and retain their green color well towards the center, resembling the Savoy in this respect. In shape they are pointed like the Wakefield or Winningstadt and mature medium early, so they can be grown both for summer and late fall use. Don't wait until the heads get hard. They are better when somewhat soft, but well formed. **Pkt. 10c.; oz. 50c.**

WHIPPLE'S NEW YELLOW SWEET CORN

The Largest and Earliest Yellow Variety

This is the most remarkable improvement in yellow sweet corn since the introduction of Golden Bantam. People who raise corn or buy it at so much per dozen ears object to the small ears of Golden Bantam. If a large ear can be raised just as early and sold for the same price it would be welcome.

This is just what Mr. Whipple has accomplished and more. Whipple's Yellow Corn is not only twice the size of Golden Bantam, but it is **3 to 5 days earlier**. It is often hard to convince gardeners that these big ears actually mature earlier than the small ones of other early kinds. But such is the fact. Our records show that Whipple's Yellow planted at the same time (May 18th) as some 20 other kinds was ready to use July 25th. Golden Bantam July 30th. Buttercup July 29th. Du Lue's Golden Giant August 1st, all in 1922. In 1923 the results were practically the same, although the dates for all kinds were two weeks later owing to the late season.

The ears are 7 to 8 inches long and very large around, having 12 to 16 rows of large kernels. The quality of the corn is very fine, although perhaps not quite as sweet as Buttercup, which is the sweetest corn we know of. The stalks grow quite tall and often produce two large ears.

We highly recommend this new corn to all gardeners. It will be found highly profitable for market.

Pkt. 12c.; lb. 35c.; 6 lbs. (4 qts.) \$1.65; 12 lbs. (peck) \$3.00.



Whipple's New Yellow

Golden Bantam

(Photograph showing comparative size)

"I am pleased to say that your seeds gave me perfect satisfaction in every instance. I think your Whipple's Yellow corn is the most wonderful sweet corn I ever raised." **Howard R. Little**, Woodbridge, Conn.

Mr. R. H. Rennie, Chicago, Ill., writes July 4, 1921.

"It may interest you to know we got our first corn, Whipple's New Yellow, on July 1st. Beats anything in our experience."

"Last year we raised Whipple's New Yellow sweet corn and enjoyed the eating of it very much. We began using it the last week of July. I did not plant it until May 20th. We are very much surprised as well as delighted with it." **Mrs. George Trombley**, Bloomingdale, N. Y., May 16, 1922.

"It may be of interest to you to state that I planted Whipple's New Yellow sweet corn May 19th and picked good full ears July 24th (65 days.) The quality is delicious. A wonderful variety for the market gardeners." **H. W. Liggett**, Schuylerville, N. Y., July 25, 1922.



Alpha Sweet Corn

The EARLIEST Sweet Corn—ALPHA

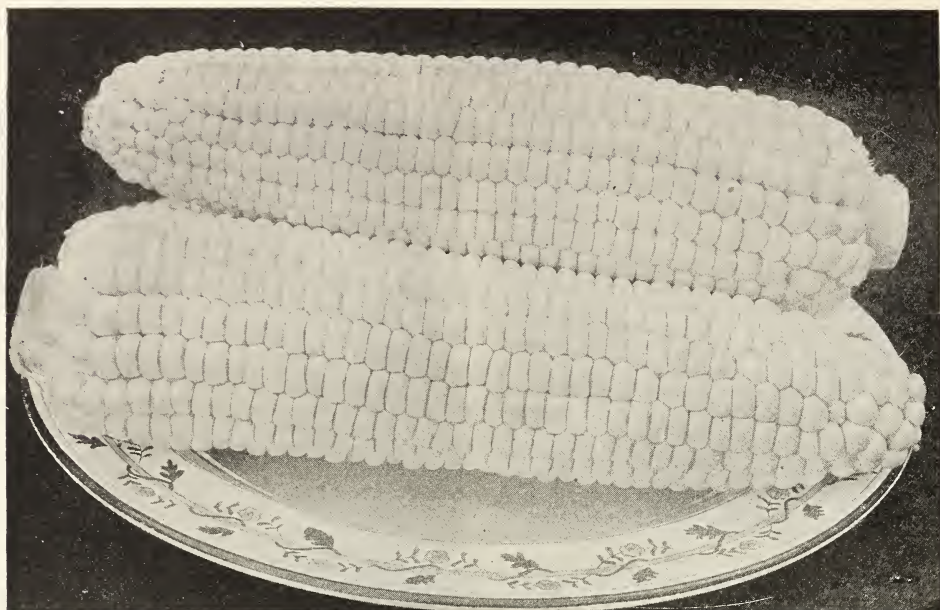
Each year we make extensive trials of all the varieties of sweet corn claimed to be the earliest. In 1922 the Alpha led the field by three days. Again the past season the Alpha matured three to four days before any other kind was ready (except one very small black corn).

The ears are 5 to 6 in. long and have eight rows of large white kernels of good quality—much better than most of the very early kinds.

We recommend this new variety to all who wish to get sweet corn at the **earliest possible date** either for market or home use. The seed is quite hard and can be planted early.

We are sure this will be found a profitable kind to raise for market where a day or two makes a great difference in the price received.

Pkt. 12c.; lb. 35c.; 6 lbs. (4 qts.) \$1.65; 12 lbs. (peck) \$3.00.



WHIPPLE'S EARLY (White) SWEET CORN

As Early as Cory and as Large as Evergreen!

This is a wonderful new early sweet corn. It matures as early as the small eared early kinds and has ears that look like Evergreen.

The ears have 16 to 20 rows of kernels, which are like Evergreen, deep and rather narrow. They are tender, very sweet and delicious.

The ears are 7 to 8 inches long and very large around, as they have 16 to 20 rows of good size kernels. Each ear is filled right to the tip. The ears look like Evergreen of a fine strain, yet they mature **two to three weeks earlier**.

More than half the stalks have **two good ears** of almost **exactly the same size**. The yield per acre is therefore very large.

This corn matures only a few days later than the Cory, and fully as early as Pocahontas, and over a week earlier than Howling Mob and similar varieties.

Unlike other early varieties the stalks grow 7 feet tall and the ears are often 4 feet from the ground.

The possibilities of this corn as a market variety are great. The ears are so large and handsome, the quality so fine, and the yield so heavy, and above all, they mature so early that in the opinion of all the gardeners who have grown it or seen it in our trial grounds, this will prove the **most profitable corn ever grown**.

It will be like having Evergreen corn **two weeks earlier** than other people, and getting nearly **twice as many dozen per acre**.

We advise all our customers who raise sweet corn for market to try this new variety. It will prove profitable we are quite sure.

This is also a desirable variety for the home garden, as the quality of this corn is **very fine**, being tender, sweet and delicious.

Pkt. 10c.; lb. 35c.; 6 lbs. (4 qts.) \$1.50; 12 lbs. (peck) \$2.50; 25 lbs. or more 20c. per lb.

THE OPINION OF OTHERS

"Your Whipple's Early corn is a fine thing. It proved as early as Cory and twice as large."—**Eugene Thayer**, Bowie, Md.

"From the Whipple's Early corn which we planted May 14th we had some fine ears fit for use July 4th."—**Mrs. E. Duke**, Muskogee, Okla.

"I take this opportunity to congratulate you and Mr. Whipple upon Whipple's Early Sweet Corn. With me it has ripened about with Golden Bantam, but it is eared much heavier and the ears are twice as large. The quality is equal to Country Gentleman and is two or three weeks earlier. It is the best all around corn that I have tried for the northern latitudes."—**L. E. Johnson**, Richfield Springs, N. Y.

"I wish to say that your recommendation of Whipple's Early corn was more than justified, as it seems to be a finely bred strain of the White Evergreen type coming in with Extra Early Pocahontas. Planted May 30th it was ready for market Aug. 2d."—**Wm. M. Kling**, Sharon Springs, N. Y.

"Of all my forty years of gardening I have never had better seed than from you. Whipple's Early Corn is the best I have ever seen. A wonderful variety."—**C. A. Hamilton**, New York City.

EBENEZER OR "JAPANESE" ONION

People who know this onion well have no other kind for their own table. It has such a reputation for quality in some localities where it has been grown for years that the onions of this variety command much higher price than other kinds. The onions are remarkably mild, tender and of very delicate flavor.

While these onions can be readily raised from seed, yet its principal usefulness is for producing early onions from sets. For this purpose it seems far superior to other kinds when ripe, dry onions are wanted earlier than they can be produced from seed.

By actual tests we have proved that one row of Ebenezer sets will yield twice the weight of large, dry onions as a row of the same length by the side of it planted with common yellow sets (Danvers). Another advantage is the fact that the Ebenezer does not run to seed even when quite large sets are planted.

The onions, whether raised from seed or sets, are wonderfully firm and solid and will keep almost the year around.

The onions are very much like the Round or Flat Yellow Danvers in shape and appearance but are far superior in flavor and long-keeping qualities.

With the Ebenezer onion it is easy by planting the sets to raise all the onions required for a family during the summer and the following winter. Simply set out the sets in the spring and the onions may be used green or allowed to ripen, which they will do in July or first of August.

Seed—Pkt. 10c.; oz. 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c.; lb. \$3.50.



Ebenezer or "Japanese" Onion

Sets—Lb. (quart) 40c.; 8 lbs. (peck) \$2.00.

"LONG SEASON BEET"

*Tender and Delicious
the Whole Season Long*

If you want a beet that will remain tender and sweet all summer long and well into the winter, try the "Long Season."

This is the best table beet we have ever eaten. It makes no difference whether the beets are young or old, small or large, they are **always** tender and good.

This beet grows slowly and should not be depended upon for early use. But when the early beets are tough and poor the Long Season will be found to be of the finest quality, being even more tender than the young early beets. They retain their fine quality when stored in a cold place for winter use.

This is not a variety that is suitable for general market, as it is not a handsome beet to look at, but for home garden and a discriminating market where looks do not count, the Long Season will be found a valuable variety.

The shape of the beet is shown in the photograph reproduced here. The color is very deep red without any light colored rings. The beets when cooked are sweet, tender and delicious, even if allowed to grow very large. Sow some other kind for early use.

Pkt. 10c.; oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c.; lb. \$2.50.



Long Season Beet

"Your Long Season beet is a wonder. I am going to try and raise more of them. As soon as any one gets a taste they want more."—O. G. Kilton, Manchester, N. H.

"Your Long Season beet goes far ahead of any beet I ever raised. They are so sweet that we accused the cook of having sweetened them."—B. F. Allen, Northfield, Vt.

"I tried the Macomber turnip and Long Season beet last year for the first time and they were both fine. The turnips were very fine grained and sweet and a number of people where I sold them are going to send you an order this year. The Long Season beets were the finest thing in the beet line I ever tasted. Kept a bushel in the cellar all winter and this spring every one was tender and sweet as when pulled."—Mrs. E. L. Bartle, Greenwood, N. Y.

"I wish to say that last season I put in your Long Season beet and they are the best ever. It so happened that sickness kept us from canning at the proper time so we cut them up and canned them later, and they were the best we ever had."—E. O. Davis, Indian Orchard, Mass.

"We found last season that your Long Season beet is the only beet we ever grew that would cook tender in winter. Just used our last ones. They were great."—E. M. Hitchcock, Agawam, Mass., Feb. 24, 1922.



Beats the Picture

"We had last year a plant of Harris' Earliest Pepper that badly beat your photograph in catalogue. It carried on it 27 full size peppers, the twenty-eighth being a flat wedge between two husky ones."

Frank R. Rolberton, Wakefield, R. I.

A Surprise

"I beg to state that Harris' Earliest pepper is all you claim for it and then some."

"We picked our first peppers July 12th and the last ones the 27th of October. The plants were loaded all that time."

"If you have any more vegetable wonders that will live up to their catalogue reputation as well as this pepper does kindly advise me. I have been bunked so many times by flowery descriptions that this pepper is a surprise."

W. Harrison Jordan, South Attleboro, Mass.

HARRIS' EARLIEST PEPPER

Many people have difficulty in getting pepper plants to bear well. This generally is due to the variety used and the locality where the seed was raised. Southern grown seed will not do for the northern states, nor will the late kinds of peppers produce well here.

Harris' Earliest pepper will **bear profusely** and the fruit matures **very early**. We often get a lot of ripe (red) peppers the first part of August. Of course there are plenty of green peppers on the plants long before that date.

The plants are only a foot or 18 inches high and usually produce so many peppers that they seem hardly able to support them, so thickly are they clustered all over the plant.

The fruit is of good size, 3 to 3½ in. high and 2 to 2½ in. in diameter. The flavor is very mild so that the peppers may be eaten like an apple.

If you want peppers and lots of them plant Harris' Earliest. In an average season Harris' Earliest will produce **five times** as many peppers as any other sweet kind and they mature **much earlier**. For the northern parts of the country this is the only large sweet pepper that can be relied upon to produce a crop every season.

Some seedmen are offering Harris' Earliest pepper which was grown in southern New Jersey. This seed can be raised at a much less cost than the northern grown seed we offer, but it does not give as good results.

We offer seed of our own raising on Moreton Farm. It is northern grown and of a pedigree strain. **Pkt. 10c.; ¼ oz. 30c.; oz. \$1.00; ½ lb. \$3.50.**

Some letters from those who have raised Harris' Earliest pepper.

"Your seeds have done the best for me of any I ever bought, but you do not come quite strong enough in your recommends for the peppers. I have picked 18 good sized peppers at one picking from Harris' Earliest and still left a lot of small ones on the plant. They have got it over any pepper I ever saw for yield and flavor."—W. J. Ingersoll, Angola, N. Y.

"Prior to 1919 I had never had any luck with raising peppers. That year I obtained a package of Harris' Earliest from you. While yet very small plants, peppers began to come on them and continued to do so until frost came. I have never seen anything like them to bear and the quality is all that is desired in a pepper. I have recommended it to my friends as 'The Pepper'."—Jesse W. Loundberry, Hannibal, N. Y.

"I feel like writing to tell you how well your 'Earliest' pepper has yielded, as we never had so many peppers or had them so early. They have been bearing heavily since the last of July and the plants were small when first set out."—Geo. W. James, Frankfort, N. Y.

HARRIS' EARLY GIANT PEPPER

See photograph in colors on the back of this catalogue.

Harris' Earliest pepper has enabled many people who could not raise peppers before to have them in abundance in their own gardens. Some people however are not satisfied with the peppers because they are not as large as they wish. We are, therefore, glad to offer this season a **new variety** that for size will satisfy the most exacting and one that is early enough for the northern parts of the country.

The peppers are as large as Giant Crimson and Chinese Giant while they **mature two to three weeks earlier** and the plants produce **twice as many of them**.

We have never seen a large pepper that is so prolific. Some of the vines in our field growing for seed on Moreton Farm had as many as a dozen immense peppers on them at one time. When you compare this with other large varieties which rarely have more than three or four large fruit to a plant and these very late in the season, the great value of this new variety can be appreciated.

This pepper has been produced by careful selection for a good many years in this northern climate where only the earliest peppers will mature at all.

The peppers are immense, measuring $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 in. across and 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. high. There is no variety approaching this size that is so early and produces so many peppers. Try it and see!

Seed is so limited this season that we can offer it in packets only. **Packet of 100 seeds 25c.; 5 pkts. \$1.00.**



Photograph of four kinds of Spinach sown the same day. Note the two rows of King of Denmark are still good while all the other kinds have run to seed

KING OF DENMARK SPINACH

A remarkable new spinach that is far superior to all of the older kinds. Its principal advantage is that it stands **two weeks longer before running to seed than any other variety**. It also grows larger and yields more and is of superior quality.

The leaves are large, rounded, somewhat blistered, and deep green. The plants grow vigorously and are ready to use as soon as any kind; while at the same time they remain a long time in good condition after other kinds have run to seed.

This is a great advantage both for the home garden and the commercial grower. The King of Denmark instead of running to seed keeps on growing for two weeks longer, producing a heavy yield and prolonging the time during which it may be used or marketed.

Price: Packet 5c.; oz. 12c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 70c. A lower price will be quoted on large lots.

"Your King of Denmark Spinach lives up to all the high praise you give it and then some. It is the only spinach, the long season and high quality of which makes it really desirable for the home garden. When better known it ought to supplant the other kinds for home use.—Rev. Wells H. Fitch, Riverhead, L. I. June 27th, 1922.

"I should like to say that your King of Denmark Spinach is truly wonderful. With a row 40 ft. long or less we had an abundance for ourselves and all our neighbors well into October. No matter how large the leaves grow they were always delicate and tender. All our friends said it was the finest spinach they had ever eaten."—Mrs. L. C. Williams, Becket, Mass.



BENDER'S SURPRISE MUSKMELON

We do not know of any large muskmelon or canteloupe quite equal to the Bender melon. It has exquisitely fine flavor; it grows to a large size and the melons are very firm and keep for a week after being picked.

The Bender melon ripens medium early. In a favorable season if planted in the open ground the middle of May, the melons will ripen the last of August.

Mr. Bender's melons have a wide reputation for high quality among clubs and the best hotels. The seed was never offered by any dealer for a long time, but the public now has an opportunity to get seed that is of the genuine Bender strain which we have grown and selected a number of years.

The flesh is deep orange colored, very thick, deliciously sweet and of high flavor.

The melons are of oval shape, light green with coarse netting. When ripe the melons turn a golden tint which shows through the netting and gives the fruit a very attractive appearance.

The size of the melons averages quite large, many weighing 10 pounds. We have had melons that weighed 16 pounds each.

A valuable point about these melons is that they will keep in good condition five or six days after picking, and actually improve in flavor during that time. The flesh is so firm and thick that the melons remain firm and in good condition much longer than other large melons of this class. For market and shipping this is an important consideration.

We offer seed of our own growing, and of a very fine selected strain. We are improving the uniformity and quality of the melons each year. Our seed now produces a larger proportion than ever before of well netted melons of high flavor.

Our crop of seed was quite small the past season owing to very unfavorable weather. **Pkt. 10c.; oz. 65c.; ¼ lb. \$1.90; lb. \$7.00.**

WASHINGTON ASPARAGUS

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has been breeding up asparagus to get a strain that is rust-resistant and of superior size and quality. The work has been going on since 1908 and the results have been very gratifying. A strain of asparagus has been developed, which is not only rust-resistant, but is also larger and more vigorous than the common varieties. This new strain has been named "Washington."

This is really the only distinct strain or "variety" of asparagus. Other so-called varieties are practically all alike.

Those who intend starting an asparagus bed should use the improved strain. Two years ago we received some of the true seed from the U. S. Department of Agriculture and are now able to offer both seeds and roots of the highest quality. For price see page 17.

"GARDEN HUCKLEBERRY"

This is not a true Huckleberry. It is a plant belonging to the Solanums to which family also belong the tomato, pepper and egg plant.

The fruit is deep purple, nearly black, almost perfectly round and only a little smaller than a Concord grape. It is not good to eat raw but when cooked with a little sugar and lemon or other flavoring it is considered by many people very good for making pies and preserves.

Personally we much prefer real huckleberry pie but this "Garden Huckleberry" comes at a season when huckleberries are not available, so it may find a place among those who like its flavor. In this neighborhood there are a good many families where this berry is highly valued as "pie timber" and for preserves.

The plant grows three feet high and is covered on every branch with clusters of fruit, so a very few plants will produce an immense quantity of berries. The fruit ripens in September but it is considered of finer quality when left on the plant until the leaves are killed by frost. They will remain on the plant two months after they are ripe.

The culture is the same as for tomatoes. That is the seed should be sown in the house or hot-bed and the plants set in the garden when danger of frost is past. The plants should be set 3 feet apart. In New Jersey or further south the seed may be sown in the open ground in May and the plants thinned out or transplanted to the required distance apart. **Pkt. 10c.; oz. 50c.; Plants:** We can furnish plants ready May 15th. **Doz. 30c.** prepaid.



"Garden Huckleberry"

SCOTIA BEANS

If you want the very best, most tender and delicious "string beans," raise the Scotia.

It is a pole bean and should have some support for the vines, but can be grown without. The pods are long, perfectly round, straight, entirely stringless and of the very highest quality.

Many of our customers who have raised the Scotia bean for years know how delicious it is, but those who have not tried it have a treat awaiting them.

The pods of the Scotia when cooked are so much better than any other kind that nothing else will do after once tasting them. They have a rich, melting, buttery flavor possessed by no other bean.

They commence to bear as soon as the early bush beans are gone.

A few hills will produce enough for a family and if kept picked will bear all through August and September when the earlier bush beans are gone. Plant enough to can—they are delicious; far more rich and tender than any other canned beans we have ever eaten. **Pkt. 12c.; lb. 40c.; 2 lbs. 70c.; 15 lbs. (peck) \$4.00.**

"The Scotia beans purchased from you last year surpass in quality, I think, any other bean we ever tried, and they are also wonderful for their productiveness. Many of the vines were six feet or more in height and were covered from top to bottom with a perfect mass of large and beautiful pods. They were greatly admired by all who saw them."—**James R. Springer, Zellenople, Pa.**

"The Scotia beans are very fine. Flavor is superb, unlike any other bean I have tasted."—**J. R. B. Lehman, Cherry Valley, N. Y.**

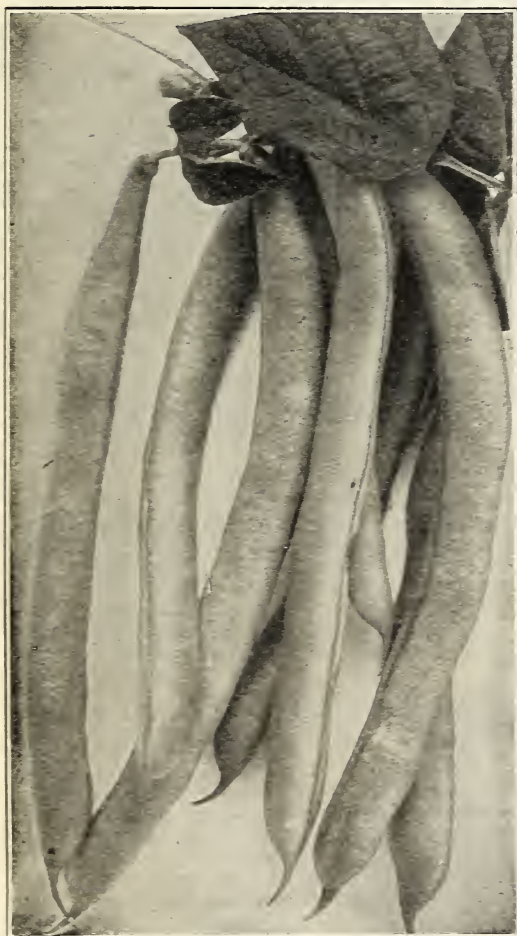
"The Scotia beans we got of you proved to be the best bean we ever raised. They are certainly a wonder to yield and cannot be beat for green beans. After our customers get a taste of the Scotias they want no other."—**Geo. W. Brown, Conneaut Lake, Pa.**

FULL MEASURE BEAN

We consider this one of the very best green pod early bush beans. The pods are very thick, mealy, stringless, and of the finest quality. They mature early and the vines continue to bear a long time if the pods are kept picked while they are young.

On account of the superior quality of the pods we especially recommend this variety for the home garden. It is also well adapted for market.

Pkt. 10c.; lb. (pint) 30c.; 2 lbs. 55c.; 15 lbs. \$2.85.



Scotia Beans (Photograph)

"The Full Measure beans more than exceeded our expectations. They bore all summer long until frost and were so tender and delicious."—**Mrs. Charles Groesbeck, Ashland, Mass.**



Harris' Model Parsnip—Every One a Model. Photographed Exactly as Dug

HARRIS' MODEL PARSNIP

We have been improving the old Hollow Crown parsnip by careful selection for some years until we have obtained a very fine strain which we call "Harris' Model." The shape is shown in the photograph reproduced here.

The parsnips grow to a good length, but not too long. The roots are smooth, snow white, and have practically no side roots or prongs. Their whiteness is quite remarkable and gives the roots a very attractive appearance. This is by far the best strain of parsnip we have seen. The roots are uniformly of nice shape, very white, smooth, and handsome. This is largely due to the fact that our seed of this variety is all grown from transplanted roots and only the best shaped roots are used. Practically all the parsnip seed grown in this country or Europe is raised from roots left in the ground where they grew from seed so no selection is possible. It costs much more to raise a crop from transplanted roots but the seed is worth very much more to any gardener who wants to raise a crop of fine quality.

Seed of our own growing from transplanted roots—Pkt. 8c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.25.

"This spring we are enjoying parsnips raised from your Harris' New Model seed. All say they are the best they ever ate."—Mrs. P. D. Sawyer, Crodon, N. H.

From a very extensive gardener.

"I want Harris' Model Parsnip seed the same as you sent me last year. It is as fine as silk."—Dell Titus, Irondequoit, N. Y.

"Your New Model Parsnips are head and shoulders above everything else. I have used your seed for a number of years and they beat any seed I obtained elsewhere, and I have used seed from all the leading Eastern seedsmen."—L. W. Brotman, Broome County, N. Y.

QUALITY SQUASH

We called this new squash "Quality" because of its delicious quality when cooked.

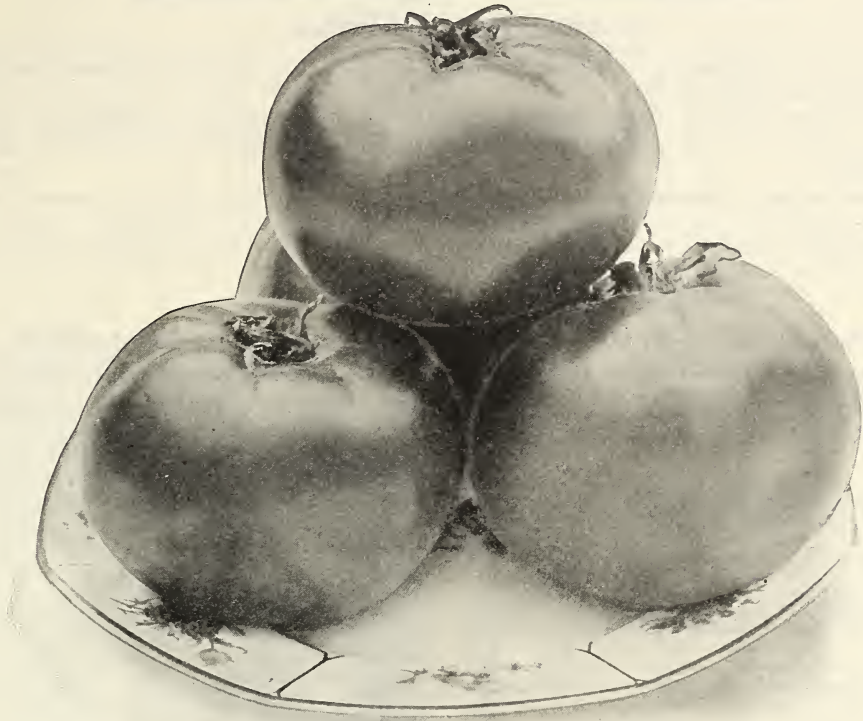
It is not a large squash nor more prolific than other kinds, but the "real test of a pudding is in the eating," and so it is with a squash. After eating this new kind we are quite sure all will agree with us that it is the best squash they have ever eaten.

The thick orange yellow flesh cooks as dry as a good sweet potato, and is sweeter and finer flavored than any other kind we know of. The fruit is of medium size, weighs from 5 to 10 pounds and is of peculiar shape, as shown in the photograph to left. The outside shell is green, thin and hard, while the flesh is very thick, deep orange in color and fine grained, sweet and delicious. It is a winter squash and will keep a long time. Everyone who appreciates squash of high quality should try some of this kind. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 35c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.; lb. \$2.75.



The "Quality" Squash

HARRIS' SUCCESS TOMATO



This is not a new variety but one we have been "breeding up" for a good many years. It is now so greatly improved that we feel it is not as generally known and appreciated as it should be.

We consider the Success as we now have it one of the very best main crop varieties. In fact, we cannot name a tomato we would call its equal to follow the extra early kinds.

The fruit is large, wonderfully uniform in shape, perfectly smooth, of beautiful deep red color and does not crack readily.

There is no variety that produces handsomer tomatoes nor more of them. In our judgment Harris' Success will yield more good, smooth fruit than any other kind we grow or have tried.

The Success used to be considered a late variety, but we have bred it up to a point where it is now really a second early kind ripening with John Baer, Bonny Best, etc.

The quality of the fruit is **far superior** to other medium early kinds, the flesh being firm, deep red, and **without acidity** when cooked or canned. There is no tomato we know of that is as good in this respect, except Stone which is considerably later.

Those who do not know Harris' Success should give it a trial. It is a far different tomato than the "Success" sold by other dealers. **Pkt. 10c.; oz. 40c.; ¼ lb. \$1.15; lb. \$4.25.**

MACOMBER TURNIP—A Turnip of Quality

We have found this Swede Turnip or Ruta Baga of very much finer quality for table use than any other turnip we have tried.

Ruta Bagas are often rather coarse, but the Macomber is as sweet and fine grained as a good squash. We have never tasted a turnip of any kind of such fine quality as this.

The turnips are white with purple tops, smooth, round and handsome with small tops and practically no neck. The flesh is white, fine grained, sweet and of mild flavor. They will keep all winter and remain in fine condition for the table if properly stored.

We highly recommend this turnip for the home garden or market where **quality** is appreciated.

To get the best results the seed should be sown about the middle or last of June in the Northern states. **Pkt. 10c.; oz. 30c.; ¼ lb. 80c.; lb. \$3.00.**

"I wish to speak a few words in praise of the Macomber turnip. It is the very best I ever raised or tasted. Every one who has tried it speaks the same about it, both locally and in Hartford where I sell much of my produce. I expect to store 100 bushels next winter. Some of them weigh 8 pounds, but are just as tender as the small ones. All your other seeds proved to be good also."—Orrin Case, East Granby, Conn.

"There is no other turnip like the Macomber. It is just fine."—George Wadley, Greenfield Center, N. Y.

Collections of Vegetable Seeds

at Much Reduced Prices

We have made up three different collections of vegetable seeds suited to the needs of those who have small gardens, medium size and large gardens.

The varieties are chosen with an idea of supplying vegetables of the best quality all through the season.

The seeds are all of the very best quality and the packets are our regular size, in all respects the same as sold outside of collections.

These collections are sold at **reduced prices** because they can be put up before the busy season when time is not so valuable as it is later.

We cannot Make any Changes in these Collections. The collections are put up ready to ship, so we cannot change them in any way; but, of course, anyone may order additional seeds to go with the collection. *No discount or premiums is allowed on these collections.*

Collection No. 1—\$1.00

For a Garden about 25 x 50 feet. Price \$1.00 postpaid. The regular price of these seeds if bought separately would be \$1.28.

This collection contains 1 pkt. of each of the following varieties:

| | |
|--|-------|
| BEET, Detroit Dark Red..... | \$.05 |
| BEANS, Webber Wax..... | .10 |
| BEANS, Full Measure..... | .10 |
| BEANS, Scotia..... | .10 |
| CABBAGE, Copenhagen Market..... | .10 |
| CARROT, Chantenay..... | .05 |
| CUCUMBER, Early Fortune..... | .05 |
| SWEET CORN, Buttercup..... | .10 |
| SWEET CORN, Mims' Hybrid, medium late..... | .10 |
| LETTUCE, Iceberg..... | .05 |
| LETTUCE, Black Seeded Simpson..... | .05 |
| ONIONS, Yellow Globe Danvers..... | .05 |
| RADISH, Early Scarlet Globe..... | .05 |
| RADISH, Icicle..... | .05 |
| PARSNIPS, Harris' Model..... | .08 |
| SUMMER SQUASH, Early Bush Crookneck..... | .05 |
| SPINACH, King of Denmark..... | .05 |
| SWISS CHARD, Lucullus..... | .05 |
| TURNIP, Purple Top White Globe..... | .05 |

Regular price\$1.28

Collection No. 2—\$2.00

For a Medium Size Vegetable Garden about 40 x 50 feet. Price \$2.00, postpaid. The regular price of these seeds bought separately is \$2.71.

| | |
|--|-------|
| 1 pkt. BEET, Detroit Dark Red..... | \$.05 |
| ½ lb. BEANS, Webber Wax..... | .18 |
| ½ lb. BEANS, Full Measure..... | .18 |
| 1 pkt. BEANS, Scotia (late)..... | .12 |
| 1 pkt. SWISS CHARD, Silver Leaf..... | .05 |
| 1 pkt. CABBAGE, Enkhuizen Glory..... | .05 |
| 1 pkt. CABBAGE, Savoy, for Winter..... | .05 |
| 1 pkt. CAULIFLOWER, Snowball..... | .15 |
| 1 pkt. CARROT, Chantenay..... | .05 |
| 1 pkt. CUCUMBER, Early Fortune..... | .05 |
| 1 pkt. CUCUMBER, Perfection Jersey Pickle..... | .05 |
| 1 pkt. SWEET CORN, Early Mayflower..... | .10 |
| 1 pkt. SWEET CORN, Mims' Hybrid (medium late)..... | .10 |
| 1 pkt. LETTUCE, Black Seeded Simpson (early)..... | .05 |
| 1 pkt. LETTUCE, Iceberg (later)..... | .05 |
| 1 pkt. ONION, Yellow Globe Danvers..... | .05 |
| 1 pkt. PARSNIP, Harris' Model..... | .10 |
| 1 pkt. PARSLEY, Champion Moss Curled..... | .05 |
| 1 lb. PEAS, Gradus, Early..... | .38 |
| 1 lb. PEAS, Heroine, late..... | .38 |
| 1 pkt. RADISH, Early Scarlet Globe..... | .05 |
| 1 pkt. RADISH, Icicle..... | .05 |
| 1 oz. SPINACH, King of Denmark..... | .12 |
| 1 pkt. SUMMER SQUASH, Early Bush Crookneck..... | .05 |
| 1 pkt. SALSIFY, or Vegetable Oyster..... | .05 |
| 1 pkt. TURNIP, Purple Top White Globe..... | .05 |
| 1 pkt. TOMATO, Bonny Best..... | .10 |

Regular price\$2.71

Collection No. 3—\$3.75

For a Complete Vegetable Garden about 75 x 100 feet. Price \$3.75 by Express, not prepaid. Regular price if bought separately \$4.50.

We will send this collection of vegetable seeds by **Parcel post, prepaid, as follows:**

| | |
|---|--------|
| To places in zone No. 2 on map, page 4..... | \$3.95 |
| To places in zone No. 3 on map, page 4..... | 4.15 |
| To places in zone No. 4 on map, page 4..... | 4.45 |
| To places in zone No. 5 on map, page 4..... | 4.75 |

| | |
|--|-------|
| ½ lb. BEANS, Webber Wax..... | \$.14 |
| ½ lb. BEANS, Full Measure..... | .14 |
| ½ lb. LIMA BEANS, Burpee's Bush..... | .18 |
| 1 pkt. BEANS, Scotia..... | .12 |
| 1 oz. BEETS, Detroit Dark Red..... | .15 |
| 1 pkt. BEET, Long Season (for late use)..... | .10 |
| 1 pkt. SWISS CHARD, Silver Leaf..... | .05 |
| 1 pkt. CABBAGE, Copenhagen Market..... | .10 |
| 1 pkt. CABBAGE, Savoy, for winter use..... | .05 |
| 1 pkt. CARROT, Chantenay..... | .05 |
| 1 pkt. CAULIFLOWER, Snowball..... | .15 |
| 1 pkt. CELERY, Golden Self-Blanching..... | .10 |
| ½ lb. SWEET CORN, Early Mayflower, very early..... | .13 |
| ½ lb. SWEET CORN, Buttercup (medium)..... | .14 |
| ½ lb. SWEET CORN, Long Island Beauty (late)..... | .13 |
| 1 pkt. CUCUMBER, Harris' Perfection..... | .10 |
| 1 pkt. LETTUCE, Black Seeded Simpson..... | .05 |
| 1 pkt. LETTUCE, Iceberg..... | .05 |
| 1 pkt. MUSKMELON, Emerald Gem..... | .05 |
| 1 pkt. MUSKMELON, Bender's Surprise..... | .10 |
| 1 pkt. ONION, Yellow Globe Danvers..... | .05 |
| 1 pkt. ONION, Silver Skin (white)..... | .05 |
| 1 pkt. PARSLEY, Champion Moss Curled..... | .05 |
| 1 oz. PARSNIPS, Harris' Model..... | .15 |
| 1 lb. PEAS, Surprise, very early..... | .30 |
| 1 lb. PEAS, Thomas Laxton..... | .30 |
| 1 lb. PEAS, Advancer (medium late)..... | .30 |
| 1 lb. PEAS, Heroine, late..... | .30 |
| 1 pkt. PEPPER, Harris' Earliest..... | .10 |
| 1 oz. RADISH, Early Scarlet Globe..... | .12 |
| 1 pkt. RADISH, Icicle..... | .05 |
| 1 pkt. SALSIFY, or Vegetable Oyster..... | .05 |
| 1 oz. SPINACH, King of Denmark..... | .12 |
| 1 oz. SPINACH, Viroflay (early)..... | .08 |
| 1 pkt. SUMMER SQUASH, Early Bush Crookneck..... | .05 |
| 1 pkt. WINTER SQUASH, Quality..... | .10 |
| 1 pkt. TOMATO, John Baer..... | .10 |
| 1 pkt. TURNIP, Purple Top White Globe..... | .05 |
| 1 pkt. TURNIP, Macomber (Swede) for winter..... | .10 |

Regular price\$4.50

VEGETABLE SEEDS

GENERAL LIST

The prices in this do not include delivery by parcel post, except for packets and ounces, which will be mailed without any extra charge.

For postage rates on seeds in larger quantities see page 4.

Directions for Cultivation. We issue a little pamphlet called "Cultivation of Vegetables and Flowers," which will be sent free with all orders amounting to 50 cents or more, if requested.

Artichoke (Ger.)

ARTICHOKE

Carciofo (It.)

The French or Globe Artichoke is largely used as a vegetable and is entirely different from the tuberous or Jerusalem Artichoke. The Globe Artichoke is a perennial and produces the flower buds which are used for food the second year after sowing the seed. North of Virginia the plants require protection in winter. The seed is sown early in the spring. Cover the crowns of the plants with a mound of coal ashes as soon as the ground freezes.

LARGE GREEN GLOBE. The standard variety. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 55c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75.



Giant Argenteuil Asparagus

Spargel (Ger.) ASPARAGUS Sparagio (It.)

From Seeds. To raise asparagus from seed the seed should be sown early in the spring. One ounce of seed will sow 75 feet of row and produce about 250 plants. The plants should be set in the permanent bed when one year old.

WASHINGTON. A new rust-resistant asparagus originated at the plant breeding station of the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Washington. This strain is not only practically free from rust and other diseases but it is also larger and more vigorous than the common kinds. This is the only distinctly improved variety. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c.; lb. \$3.25.

GIANT ARGENTEUIL. A French variety with large green stalks tipped with purple. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 70c.

PALMETTO. A well-known American variety. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 65c.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

There is nothing so important about raising asparagus as the quality of the roots. The majority of roots sold are small and stunted. People who do not know what really good roots look like accept these worthless things, and of course, do not get good results, and think they cannot raise asparagus. As a matter of fact if they got really well grown roots they would have had no trouble in establishing a good bed which would yield an abundance of large shoots every year.

The best roots to use are well grown one-year-old roots. They give much better results than ordinary 2-year-old roots which are always much more apt to be injured in digging and so crowded in the row that they are stunted in growth and never give the best results.

To start a bed it is only necessary to set out the roots on good soil and give them ordinary care to keep weeds down, etc. No special preparation of the land is necessary. It should be prepared as for planting potatoes and should be made rich by applying a heavy dressing of manure, which should be plowed or spaded in. The roots are set out 18 to 24 inches apart in the rows which should be 4 ft. apart. 100 roots make a good bed, but more should be set out for a larger family.

Full directions for planting will be found in our pamphlet containing culture directions which will be sent with every order if requested.

WASHINGTON ASPARAGUS ROOTS. This new kind is the only really distinct improvement made in asparagus for a great many years. It is not only resistant to rust but the shoots are much larger and more vigorous than the old kinds. This strain is so superior that we have discontinued raising other

kinds. We can offer some very fine roots of our own growing as follows:

1-YEAR-OLD ROOTS. The U. S. Department of Agriculture recommends the use of 1-year-old roots exclusively. When roots are really good they certainly give the best results. Large selected roots. Doz. 45c.; 100 \$3.00; 500 or more, \$2.50 per 100. Special prices will be quoted on large lots.

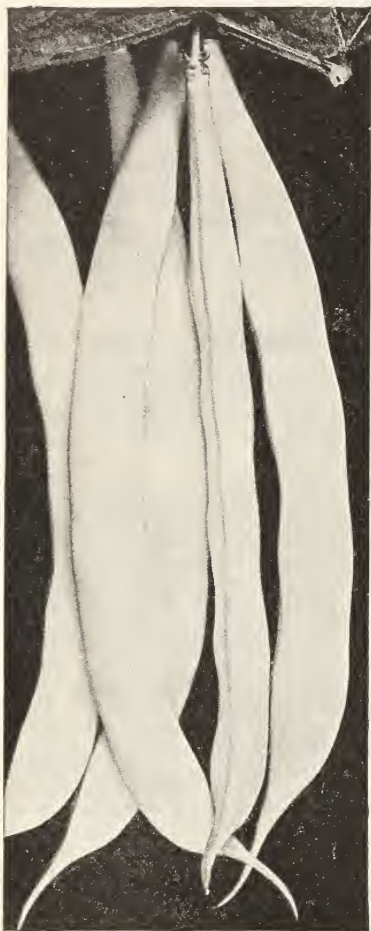
Weight of roots when packed for mailing by parcel post. 1-year-old roots, doz., 1 lb.; 100, 8 lbs.

Mrs. F. S. Jones, Newton, Conn., writes: "The 2500 1-year-old Asparagus roots I purchased of you last year made a wonderful growth, far better than most 2-year-old roots that are sold."

Bohnen (Ger.)

BEANS

Faginoli (It.)



Webber Wax or "Cracker Jack" Bean
One of the best wax or yellow podded bush
beans. Very early and of fine quality.

DWARF OR BUSH VARIETIES

Being of the easiest culture and taking little room there is no more valuable crop for the home garden than "snap" or "string" beans.

Plant in rows 2 to 2½ feet apart, dropping the seed 2 inches apart, or in groups of 3 or 4 at intervals of a foot in the row. This makes hoeing easier. Do not plant until the ground is warm. In New York state and New England about May 10th is early enough.

A "packet" of Bush beans plant 20 feet of row; a pound 150 feet.

1 lb. is equal to a pint, 2 lbs. 1 qt., 15 lbs. a peck.

7½ lbs. (¾ peck) will be supplied at half the 15 lb. price.

WAX OR BUTTER BEANS

Webber Wax and Valentine Wax are the earliest varieties. The Webber Wax has flat pods and Valentine Wax round pods.

WEBBER WAX or "Cracker Jack." One of the earliest and best wax varieties. Pods long, straight, flat, stringless and of good quality. A prolific bearer and quite free from rust. Pkt. 10c; lb. 28c; 2 lbs. 50c; 15 lbs. \$2.55.

VALENTINE WAX. Very early, has round light yellow pods of the finest quality. A very desirable kind for the home garden. Pkt. 10c; lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c; 15 lbs. \$3.00.

BURPEE'S NEW KIDNEY WAX. Long flat, yellow pods of fine quality. Very early and productive. Pkt. 10c; lb. 28c; 2 lbs. 50c; 15 lbs. \$2.55.

WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX. Very large, flat pods of deep butter yellow. Early and of high quality. One of the best "butter beans." Pkt. 10c; lb. 28c; 2 lbs. 50c; 15 lbs. \$2.55.

ROUND-POD KIDNEY WAX (called also "Brittle Wax"). Like Wardwell's, but has round pods. Pkt. 10c; lb. 28c; 2 lbs. 50c; 15 lbs. \$2.70.

PENCIL POD BLACK WAX. We consider this the best round pod wax bean. The pods are 6 to 7 in. long, straight, as round as a pencil. Clear yellow, very brittle, stringless and of the finest quality. Matures early and the plant is vigorous and productive. The seed is black. Pkt. 10c; lb. 28c; 2 lbs. 50c; 15 lbs. \$2.70.

HODSON WAX. Very prolific, yielding nearly twice as much as other kinds. Quite late; pods long, flat, straight and handsome, but of only fair quality. Pkt. 10c; lb. 28c; 2 lbs. 50c; 15 lbs. \$2.55.

DAVIS' WHITE WAX. Very hardy and prolific, of only fair quality. Pkt. 10c; lb. 28c; 2 lbs. 50c; 15 lbs. \$2.55.

IMPROVED RUST-PROOF GOLDEN WAX. Short flat pods of good quality. Pkt. 10c; lb. 28c; 2 lbs. 50c; 15 lbs. \$2.40.

CURRIE'S RUST-PROOF BLACK WAX. (Improved Black Wax.) Flat, deep yellow pods of good quality, very hardy and prolific. One of the best wax beans for market. Matures very early. Pkt. 10c; lb. 28c; 2 lbs. 50c; 15 lbs. \$2.40.

SURE CROP WAX. An improved Currie's Rust-proof with longer pods and yields more. The pods are deep yellow, stringless, and of fine quality, and usually free from rust. A very desirable variety. Pkt. 10c; lb. 28c; 2 lbs. 50c; 15 lbs. \$2.55.

REFUGEE WAX. (Stringless.) Very prolific, like the Refugee green-podded bean, but has yellow wax pods which are round, slender, meaty, 4½ inches long and of fine quality. Matures a week or 10 days later than the earliest kinds. Pkt. 10c; lb. 28c; 2 lbs. 50c; 15 lbs. \$2.70.

GREEN PODDED DWARF OR BUSH BEANS

FULL MEASURE. (See page 13.) Round pods; very prolific; medium early and of finest quality. On this account it is especially valuable for the home garden. Pkt. 10c; lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c; 15 lbs. \$2.85.

STRINGLESS GREEN POD. Round pods of high quality. Early and productive. Pkt. 10c; lb. 28c; 2 lbs. 50c; 15 lbs. \$2.55.

GIANT STRINGLESS VALENTINE. Round, thick stringless pods of fine quality; very early and one of the best green beans with round pods. Pkt. 10c; lb. 28c; 2 lbs. 50c; 15 lbs. \$2.70.

BLACK VALENTINE. Very early and prolific and one of the most profitable market varieties, but not of high quality. Pkt. 10c; lb. 28c; 2 lbs. 50c; 15 lbs. \$2.70.

BOUNTIFUL. The pods are long, straight, flat, and entirely stringless. Very productive and continues in bearing a long time. One of the best. Pkt. 10c; lb. 28c; 2 lbs. 50c; 15 lbs. \$2.55.

GODDARD OR BOSTON FAVORITE. Used both for snaps and as a shelled bean. Pods 5 in. long, green splashed with red; beans large and of good quality for shelling green. Pkt. 10c; lb. 28c; 2 lbs. 50c; 15 lbs. \$2.55.

IMPROVED ROUND-POD VALENTINE. Extra early, very prolific. A good variety. Pkt. 10c; lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 15 lbs. \$2.55.

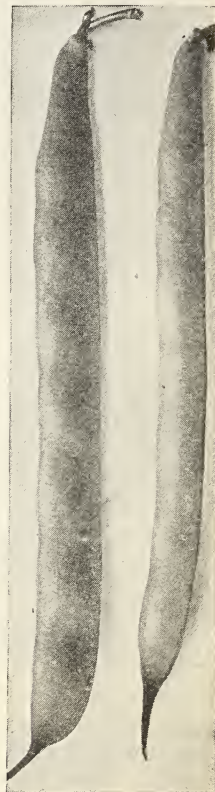
REFUGEE, OR 1000 TO 1. Round, light green pods of good quality when young; matures late and is wonderfully prolific. Pkt. 10c; lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c; 15 lbs. \$2.25.

NEW STRINGLESS REFUGEE. A stringless strain of the old Refugee. A valuable late variety for market or canning. Pods round, light green, stringless and of high quality. Pkt. 10c; lb. 28c; 2 lbs. 55c; 15 lbs. \$2.85.

LOWE'S CHAMPION OR RED CRANBERRY. A bean of the Horticultural type and one of the best of this class. Used both as a snap bean and for shelling green. The pods are 5 in. long, flat, straight, stringless and of good quality. Largely used for canning in New England. Pkt. 10c; lb. 28c; 2 lbs. 50c; 15 lbs. \$2.55.

RUBY DWARF HORTICULTURAL. Better than the old Horticultural. Pods of good length, light green, heavily splashed with bright red. Used both as a snap and shell bean. Pkt. 10c; lb. 28c; 2 lbs. 50c; 15 lbs. \$2.70.

FRENCH HORTICULTURAL. Although a week or ten days later than the common Horticultural this bean is valuable because it produces larger crops and the pods are large and handsome. The vines grow 2 feet tall and produce immense crops. Pkt. 10c; lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c; 15 lbs. \$3.00.



Bountiful Giant
Stringless
Valentine

For beans in large quantities see our Market Gardeners' wholesale price list, which will be sent to market gardeners on application.

DWARF OR BUSH LIMA BEANS

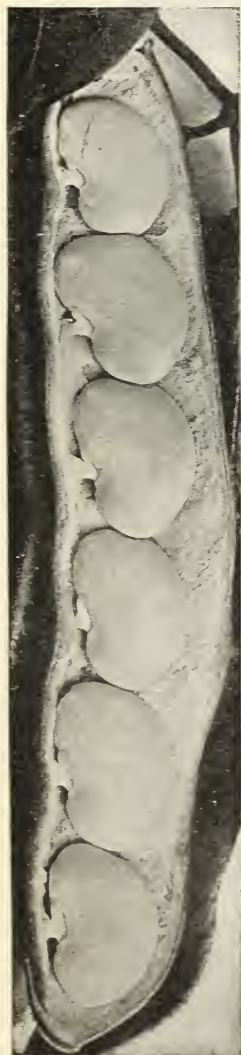
Bush Limas are more easily raised than the pole varieties, but do not yield quite as much. They do best on rather heavy or "strong" land. Do not plant too early as the seed is apt to rot if the ground is wet and cold. The seed should be planted in rows 3 feet apart and drop two in a place a foot or 18 inches apart. A pound of seed will plant about 150 feet of row. A packet 30 feet. These beans seem to bear better on heavy soil than on light. The land should not be too rich.

FORDHOOK BUSH LIMA. The best of the "Potato" Limas. The pods are large and the beans are very thick and plump, of fine quality and deep green in color. The vines are vigorous and productive and the beans mature early. Those who prefer the thick "Potato" Limas will find this strain far superior to any other. It is the most profitable variety to raise for market where the beans are sold in the pods. Pkt. 12c; lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c; 15 lbs. (peck) \$3.90.

BURPEE'S IMPROVED. This strain of Burpee's Bush Lima has beans of larger size and deeper green color than the old strain and the vines are more true to the bush form with fewer runners. The beans are both larger and thicker than the old form, and the pods are also larger. Pkt. 12c; lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c; 15 lbs. \$3.40.

BURPEE'S BUSH LIMA, New Wonder Strain. This improved strain bears larger crops and is earlier than the old and original variety. The beans are large, flat and of fine quality. This is the earliest large podded Lima, and with us the most prolific of the bush type with large pods. Pkt. 12c; lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c; 15 lbs. (peck) \$3.40.

HENDERSON'S BUSH LIMA. Small, early and prolific; not of quite as fine quality as Burpee's Bush and Fordhook, but much hardier, earlier, and more easily raised. Pkt. 10c; lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c; 15 lbs. (peck) \$3.00.



Ideal Lima

POLE LIMA BEANS

These Limas require some support for the vines to climb on. Poles 6 to 7 feet long answer very well, but if not available a neat and cheap trellis can be made by placing a strong post at each end of the row and running a strong fence wire at top and bottom. Strings are then run from one wire to the other forming a support for the vines. The string is run back and forth from one wire to the other without tying or cutting. The wire should be drawn tight and the post braced in some way. Plant 3 or 4 seeds in a place about two feet apart.

A packet will plant 15 "hills," a pound 80 "hills."



Fordhook Bush Lima

EARLY LEVIATHAN LIMA. This is the earliest large-podded pole Lima we know of. The pods are large and often contain five beans which are of good size and of the finest quality. The pods are produced in clusters and in great abundance. Pkt. 12c; lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c; 15 lbs. (peck) \$3.00.

IDEAL. The pods are immense, often 7 in. long and containing 6 large beans. This variety is very little later than Leviathan, and the pods are larger and there are fully as many of them. The vines are very vigorous and prolific. We consider this one of the very best pole Limas. Pkt. 12c; lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c; 15 lbs. (peck) \$3.15.

CHALLENGER LIMA. This is an improved strain of the old Drees' or Potato Lima. The beans are plump, being very thick through, but not quite as large as the flat type like Leviathan. Pkt. 12c; lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c; 15 lbs. \$3.45.

OTHER POLE BEANS

Although not always necessary most of these varieties do best if given some support for the vines.

SCOTIA. If you want the very best, most tender and delicious "string beans," raise the Scotia. The pods are long, perfectly round, straight, light green, entirely stringless and of the very highest quality. See page 13. Pkt. 12c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 70c; 15 lbs. (peck) \$4.00.

KENTUCKY WONDER. The pods are very long, round, light green, entirely stringless and of high quality. The vines are enormously productive, and the pods mature quite early, being the earliest of the pole varieties. Although the quality of the pods is very fine it is not quite equal to the Scotia. Pkt. 10c; lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c; 15 lbs. (peck) \$3.00.

KENTUCKY WONDER WAX. Like the Kentucky Wonder except that the pods are yellow instead of green. This is the best pole bean with wax or yellow pods we know of. It is early, very prolific, and the pods are long, bright yellow and perfectly stringless, and of fine quality. Pkt. 10c; lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 65c; 15 lbs. \$4.00.

LAZY WIFE. Pods four to five inches long, broad, flat, and of good quality. Very productive but matures later than Kentucky Wonder and Scotia. Dry beans, white. Pkt. 12c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 75c.

GOLDEN CLUSTER WAX. Immense pods eight inches long and 1 inch wide, golden yellow, thick, tender, brittle, stringless and of fine quality as a snap bean. Very prolific and matures in midseason. Seed white. Pkt. 12c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 75c.

SCARLET RUNNER. Grown principally as an ornamental vine. The flowers are large, and produced in clusters and are bright scarlet. Pkt. 12c; lb. 45c.

SPECKLED CRANBERRY OR HORTICULTURAL. The pods are 5 inches long, stringless, deep green, splashed with red when mature. Can be used as snap beans or for shelling green. Pkt. 10c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 75c; 15 lbs. (peck) \$4.35.

WHITE DUTCH RUNNER. The beans are very large, pure white and much resemble Limas. When picked while green they are used in the same way. They are much earlier and more productive than Limas so are often grown as a substitute for them. Pkt. 12c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 70c.

FIELD BEANS

The following varieties of beans are used for baking, soups, etc., and are grown extensively as field crops. These beans should be planted in rows 28 or 30 inches apart, dropping the seed about 10 to the foot of row. A pound will plant from 100 to 150 feet of row, depending upon the size of the beans.

IMPERIAL OR PROLIFIC TREE BEAN. White kidney-shaped beans much like White Kidney but smaller. Like that variety the beans are of exceptionally fine quality for baking. We consider the Imperial makes the best baked beans of any kind we have tried. The vines are of strong, upright growth and produce heavy crops. Hence the name "Prolific Tree Bean." The beans mature early and are quite resistant to rust. We strongly advise raising these beans for home use, and they certainly ought to be profitable for market as they usually command higher prices than more common kinds. Pkt. 10c; lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c; 15 lbs. (peck) \$2.40; 60 lbs. (bu.) \$9.00; 100 lbs. \$15.00.

YELLOW EYE. Medium size white beans with a yellow spot or "eye." Some people consider this the best bean for baking. It produces large crops and matures early, and is less subject to the diseases which often attack other kinds. Pkt. 10c; lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c; 15 lbs. \$2.25; 60 lbs. (bu.) \$8.40.

BOSTON MARROW OR WHITE MARROWEAT. Large plump white beans of high quality; very productive on good soil. Pkt. 10c; lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 15 lbs. \$2.50; 60 lbs. (bu.) \$9.60.

Note. The prices quoted above for Field Beans per bushel or 100 lbs. are subject to market changes. Please write for price if a considerable quantity is required, naming the kinds and quantities wanted.

RED KIDNEY. Large, red kidney-shaped beans; yields heavily on strong land. Considered one of the most profitable beans to raise for market. Our stock is very fine and of a rust-resistant strain. Pkt. 10c; lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c; 15 lbs. \$2.25; 60 lbs. \$7.80; 100 lbs. \$13.00.

MARROW PEA OR WHITE NAVY. Small, round, white beans of excellent quality. The vines are vigorous and prolific. This is the variety that is most largely grown as a field crop for market. Pkt. 10c; lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c; 15 lbs. (peck) \$2.00; 60 lbs. (bu.) \$7.20; 100 lbs. \$12.00.

"ROBUST" PEA BEAN. An improved strain of Marrow Pea beans which resists the Mosaic disease that is often very destructive to the ordinary type of this variety. In other respects the beans are the same. Pkt. 10c; lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c; 15 lbs. \$2.25; 60 lbs. (bu.) \$7.80; 100 lbs. \$13.00.

WHITE KIDNEY. Large, white, kidney-shaped beans. This bean is of the finest quality when cooked, being far superior to common kinds. We highly recommend this bean to all who want to raise beans of high quality for baking. Pkt. 10c; lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c; 15 lbs. (peck) \$2.40; 60 lbs. (bu.) \$9.00; 100 lbs. \$15.00.

Ruebe (Ger.)

BEETS

Barbabetola (It.)

One ounce of seed will sow 60 feet of row, a packet, 15 feet. Ten pounds will sow an acre in rows 18 inches apart.

Beets can be sown in the spring, and again a few weeks later for a succession. It is an excellent plan to sow some in July for use in the fall. These young beets can be put in a pit or root cellar and covered with sand, and will keep in nice, tender condition for use in winter.

HARRIS' SPECIAL CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN BEET

A most carefully bred strain of Crosby's Egyptian that produces beets of uniform deep crimson color, small tops and slender tap root. We have raised the seed on our own farm for many years, using the greatest care in selection so the seed improves in uniformity each season. We can now confidently assert that there is no finer or more uniform strain of this beet to be had anywhere. The beets are of almost globe-shape, somewhat flattened and form very early so they can be used as early as any beet grown including "Early Wonder" which is simply a strain of Crosby's Egyptian.

Pkt. 8c; oz. 18c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.40; 5 lbs. or more \$1.25 per lb.
CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN. To meet the demand for cheaper seed of this variety we offer some seed not of our own raising but grown by a reliable grower. This seed is the same as is sold by most dealers as their very best stock. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 85c.

EGYPTIAN BLOOD TURNIP. This is the old strain of Egyptian beet, having flat beets of very dark red color. This variety is used by many gardeners for forcing and early sowing in the open ground, as it grows rapidly and makes a nice bunching beet of good color and shape very early. The quality of the beets for table use is not as fine as some others. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 85c.

EARLY WONDER. A very early beet resembling the Crosby's Egyptian but more flattened than a good strain of that variety and is a few days earlier. The beets are dark red and have small tops. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 90c.

LONG SEASON. A valuable variety for fall use. The beets remain tender for a long time. See page 9. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.50.

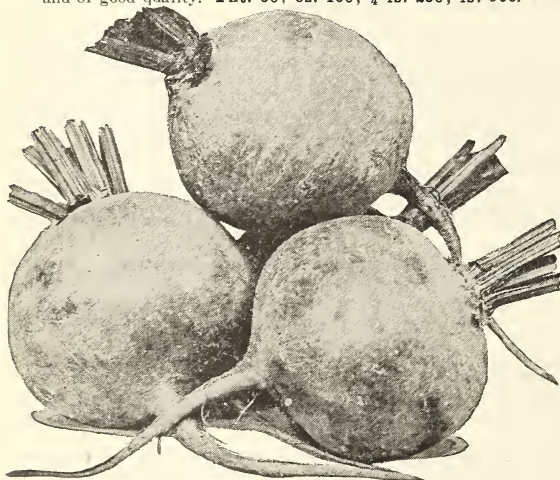
LONG SMOOTH BLOOD RED. Roots long, smooth and very dark red, and of high quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 90c.

EARLY BLOOD TURNIP. Round, flattened, deep red beets with quite large tops. Deep red and of good quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 90c.

EARLY BASSANO. Large, very early and of excellent quality; rather light in color. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.



Crosby's Egyptian Beet



Detroit Dark Red Beet

DETROIT DARK RED, Harris' Selection. The beets are of perfect globe shape with small tops and fine tap roots. The color is deep red without light colored rings. This is the best beet for canning and is excellent for market and home use. It remains tender even after it gets quite large. It is not as early as Crosby's Egyptian. The beets of this selected strain are uniformly of almost perfect shape and deep red color. There is no finer strain of this variety grown no matter what price is charged for the seed. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.35; 5 lbs. or more at \$1.25 per lb.

DETROIT DARK RED. This seed is not of our own growing but comes from a reliable grower and will be found as good as any strain of this beet except our special selection. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 85c.

ECLIPSE. This is one of the earliest and handsomest beets grown. The beets are globe-shaped, smooth and with very small tops, and are of the finest quality. Not as dark color as Detroit Dark Red but grows more rapidly and is ready for use earlier. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 90c.

EDMUND'S BLOOD TURNIP. The beets grow large, yet remain tender and of good quality for a long time. Larger and a little later than Eclipse. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 90c.

MANGELS AND SUGAR BEETS

A most economical and valuable food for cattle and sheep

There is no crop more valuable for feeding cows and sheep than mangels and sugar beets. Considering the fact that it is easy to raise 40 tons or more per acre and that the whole root is perfectly digestible, there being no waste as is the case with corn stalks or other coarse fodder, there is no other food more economical. Not only this, but cows fed on mangels during the winter will give more and better milk than they will on any other food. Sheep also are much healthier and ewes with lambs give more milk, and therefore raise better lambs than if fed only dry food. It is the poorest kind of economy to try to get along without them. Sow about 5 pounds of seed per acre.

Danish Yellow Giant (Sludstrup). This mangel has been found by the Danish Government to yield more and produce more actual food per acre than any other kind now grown. The roots grow to a very large size, of deep yellow color, not as long as Long Red, but larger around, and are smooth and handsome, having small tops and very few side roots. They grow over two-thirds above the ground, so can be harvested with little trouble. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 45c; 5 lbs. or more 40c per lb.

Giant yellow Eckendorf This is one of the very best of the yellow mangels. The roots resemble the Danish Yellow Giant but are more blunt on the bottom, being nearly the same size the whole length. They grow well above ground so can be raised on poorer and shallower soil than the deeper rooted kinds. The quality of the beets is high and they yield immense crops. The color is deep yellow. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 40c; 5 lbs. or more at 35c per lb.

GOLDEN TANKARD. Roots oval in shape, bright yellow outside and the flesh is yellow all the way through. The mangels are large, easily harvested and of high food value. We have a very fine selected strain of this variety. The roots grow uniform in shape and the flesh is of a deep yellow color. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 18c; lb. 45c; 5 lbs. or more 40c per lb.

MAMMOTH LONG RED, or Norbiton Giant. This variety has produced the largest yield of any kind of mangel at the field trials held at Cornell University. The quality of the roots for feeding is high. The roots grow very large and keep well. They are quite long, light red in color and grow well out of the ground so are easily harvested. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 40c; 5 lbs. or more at 30c per lb.

HALF-SUGAR MANGEL. This mangel or giant sugar beet is intermediate between the large mangels and the sugar beets. The roots are white with red tops, and grow to a large size, oval in shape, growing half out of the ground, and have small tops. The roots contain a higher percentage of sugar, and are therefore more valuable for feeding than the larger and coarser mangels. This giant sugar beet yields much larger crops than any other kind of sugar beet and nearly as much per acre as the largest mangels. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 18c; lb. 40c; 5 lbs. or more at 30c per lb.

If you have a cow raise mangels. They yield immense amount of food of the most digestible kind. Cows fed on mangels or beets give more milk and richer milk than on any other food.

Sow the seed in May in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. apart. Thin the plants by cutting across the row with a hoe, leaving a plant every foot. A man can easily thin an acre a day. The whole labor of cultivating any one or two hoeings does not amount to much.

The mangels are easily harvested and can be stored in a cold cellar or in pits where they will keep all winter.



Danish Yellow Giant Mangel



Brussels Sprouts

Swiss Chard or Spinach Beet, See Page 42

BRUSSELS SPROUTS Cavolo di Bruxelles (It.)

One ounce of seed will produce about 3000 plants, a packet 200 plants.

A delicious vegetable that is becoming very popular in all large markets. It should be more largely grown in private gardens, as it affords fresh green sprouts in the late fall and winter when other vegetables are gone. It is cultivated like cabbage. Sow the seed in the open ground in May and set out the plants the middle of June $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart. The sprouts that grow along the stem are picked off and cooked like cabbage or cauliflower and are of very delicate flavor. The sprouts are of better quality after having been frozen, so the plants may be left in the open ground until December in the north and practically all winter south of New Jersey.

DANISH IMPROVED. A fine new variety that produces uniformly nice, solid sprouts. The plant grows medium tall and the stems are often completely covered with the sprouts. This is one of the most reliable varieties we know of. With us nearly every plant produces a large lot of solid, compact sprouts when set out early enough so that the sprouts have time to mature. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.

LONG ISLAND IMPROVED DWARF. A popular variety of Long Island where this vegetable is grown on a large scale for market. The plants are about $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. high and are covered from the ground up with sprouts. Crop of seed failed.

PLANTS. We can furnish Brussels sprouts plants at proper time for transplanting. See Plant Department, last pages of this catalogue.

"FREE DELIVERY" OF SEEDS

Some seedsmen deliver seeds by mail or express free of charge. This sounds well and influences many people to buy of them. But are the seeds delivered "free"? As a matter of fact the cost of sending the seeds by mail or express for a long distance is added to the price so the purchaser really pays the postage or express charges in a disguised form. This is all right for people who live over a thousand miles away, but the man who lives 50 or 100 miles from the dealer has to pay as much as though the seeds were to be sent a thousand miles. If you live within 1000 miles you can save money by paying your own parcel post or express charges which will be much less than the amount which is added to the price of the seeds when a dealer announces he will deliver the seeds free!

Kraut (Ger.)

CABBAGE

Cavolo cappuccio (It.)

One ounce of seed will produce 1000 to 2000 plants sown in open ground, or 3000 if sown in frames; a packet about 250 plants. It requires 4 to 6 ounces of seed to produce plants for an acre of ground

METHODS OF CULTURE. To get very early cabbage in the Northern states the seed should be sown in hot-beds in February or March, or about six weeks before the ground outside is ready to receive the plants. For medium early crop the seed of early kinds like Enkhuizen Glory, Copenhagen Market or Golden Acre may be sown in the open ground as early as possible and the plants transplanted as soon as large enough. They will give cabbage ready for use in August if the land is rich and well cultivated. For the late crop the seed should be sown in the Northern states about May 20, and the plants set out July 1. Seed of early varieties may be sown as late as June 10, and will mature a good crop. For late sowing Enkhuizen Glory, Harris' Summer Ball Head and Copenhagen Market are excellent varieties.

Early Varieties of Cabbage. Among the earliest kinds the different strains of Wakefield are best known. Early Jersey Wakefield is extremely early and has medium-sized pointed heads. Charleston Wakefield has larger heads, not so pointed as the Jersey Wakefield, and matures a week later. Of the early, round or flat head kinds, the new Golden Acre and Copenhagen Market are the earliest, while Enkhuizen Glory, Mid-season Market and Harris' Summer Ballhead are later and are often used for planting late for a fall crop. They are excellent kinds to raise for market shipping or kraut. The Stanley is of very high quality, being far superior to other kinds for table use.

Late or Main-crop Varieties. Danish Ballhead is now most extensively planted for fall and winter shipping, and is very profitable on good land and under favorable conditions, but it does not yield as much as some of the domestic or flat varieties. It does not succeed south of Pennsylvania. Succession heads evenly and quite early, but cracks badly if not cut as soon as well matured. Volga produces large solid heads and grows so fast that it can be set out late and will produce immense crops.

It has been found profitable in many cases to plant early varieties of flat cabbage for fall market. They produce medium size, hard heads which are preferred in market to the larger heads of the late varieties. For this purpose Harris' Summer Ballhead is the best we know of. Copenhagen Market is also excellent for this purpose. It can be set out as late as August 1 on good land. Red Cabbage is used for pickling and is often very profitable to raise for market. The new Red Danish Stonehead and Mammoth Rock Red are both excellent varieties. Savoy cabbage is of the finest quality and excellent for home use in the late fall and winter.



Copenhagen Market Cabbage

COPENHAGEN MARKET CABBAGE

A very early round head cabbage nearly as early as Wakefield and has larger heads. As round as a ball; very compact, with few outside leaves. Heads very uniformly; practically every plant making a good firm head.

This is a profitable cabbage to grow for market and an excellent early variety for the home garden.

This variety is largely grown for kraut and is excellent for this purpose. The heads are of fine quality, tender and without coarseness. We can now offer a fine strain that heads uniformly early and very compact. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.10; 1b. \$4.00.

CABBAGE PLANTS

We can supply early transplanted cabbage plants ready to set out April 15 or any time later as follows:

Dozen, 25c, postpaid; 50 plants, 70c (weight 2 lbs.);

100, \$1.25 (weight 3 lbs.).

Varieties: Golden Acre, Early Jersey Wakefield, Copenhagen market.

Late field grown plants can also be supplied after June 15th. See Plant Department, pages 100-102.

EARLY VARIETIES

| | Pkt. | Oz. | 1/2 Lb. | Lb. |
|---|--------|--------|---------|--------|
| GOLDEN ACRE. The earliest round head cabbage. See page 6..... | \$.15 | \$1.50 | \$5.00 | \$.... |
| EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD. The standard early cabbage. Pointed heads of good size, and very compact. Our strain is very early and practically all the plants produce heads of the correct shape and they mature almost at the same time | .10 | .35 | .90 | 3.50 |
| CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD. Larger, broader and not so pointed as the above and a few days later | .10 | .30 | .90 | 3.50 |
| ENKHUIZEN GLORY. One of the best for medium early or main crop. The heads are round, grow quite large, weighing 8 to 10 lbs., and are of high quality. Very largely grown for market and kraut..... | .05 | .30 | .75 | 2.75 |
| BURPEE'S ALL HEAD EARLY. Medium early; large solid flat heads, and of very compact growth | .05 | .30 | .75 | 2.75 |
| HENDERSON'S EARLY SUMMER. Medium early; flat heads | .05 | .30 | .85 | 3.00 |

CABBAGE—Continued



Harris' Summer Ball-head Cabbage

Harris' Summer Ball-head Cabbage

We consider this one of the very best, if not *the* best, main crop fall cabbage. It is an immense yielder often producing 25 tons or more per acre. The heads are almost perfectly round and very firm and heavy, averaging about 10 lbs. each.

This cabbage will keep well and is one of the best kinds for home use during the fall and winter, the quality being very fine—much superior to the Danish. It is also superior for kraut and is very profitable to raise for this purpose.

The plants are vigorous and healthy. We have never known them to be affected with stem rot or blight.

Pkt. 10c.; oz. 35c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c.; lb. \$3.50.

To Protect Cabbage From Maggots

Cabbage and cauliflower plants if set out early are often killed by root Maggots. To prevent this, the plants should be protected by a tar-paper collar placed around the stem. These collars are inexpensive and easily applied. See price page 104.

Select Strains of Danish Cabbage

Proved Seed The seed we offer of the following strains of Danish Cabbage is of the 1922 crop, and a crop of cabbage has been raised from each lot so we know the seed is true to name and of a very fine strain. No one will run any risk in using this seed. The germination of this seed is just as good as the new seed. New seed of the 1923 crop can be supplied if desired, but of course has not been "proved."

The following strains of Danish Cabbage have proved to be the best obtainable both in our trial grounds and in the hands of our customers. All can be relied upon to produce good cabbage of the type desired.

Solid Emperor or
Tall Stemmed

Intermediate

Short Stemmed

Danish Ballhead, "Solid Emperor." This is the old original Danish Cabbage and has tall stems and medium sized, but very hard, dark green heads that keep better than any other kind. The yield is not as heavy as the other two strains described above, but the cabbage often sells for a higher price especially when kept until late in the winter or early spring. **Proved Seed.** Pkt. 8c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c; lb. \$3.00.

Danish Ballhead, Intermediate. This strain is much like the Short Stemmed except that the stems grow a little longer and the heads are harder and deeper and therefore come out of storage looking better. There is very little difference in the yield of these two strains and where the cabbage is to be stored until spring we would

recommend the Intermediate rather than the Short Stemmed strain. **Proved seed.** Pkt. 8c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.50. **New seed, not proved.** Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

Danish Ballhead, Short Stemmed. This is the heaviest yielding strain. Crops of 22 tons per acre are not uncommon. The heads are large, almost perfectly round and very solid, and of good color. Under good average conditions practically every plant produces a solid head. Under general conditions this is probably the most profitable Danish cabbage to raise. **Proved seed.** Pkt. 8c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.50. **New seed, not proved.** Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

CABBAGE—Other Main Crop Varieties

| | Pkt. | Oz. | $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. | Lb. |
|--|--------|--------|-------------------|--------|
| MIDSEASON MARKET. A valuable new kind. See page 6. | \$.10 | \$.60 | \$1.75 | \$6.50 |
| Volga. The heads are very large, almost perfectly round like Danish Ballhead. A rapid grower and yields immense crops under favorable conditions. | .05 | .35 | .85 | 3.25 |
| Succession. One of the best medium late kinds. Large flat heads. | .05 | .30 | .75 | 2.55 |
| All Seasons. Large flat heads. A popular variety for fall use. A heavy yielder | .05 | .30 | .75 | 2.55 |
| Surehead. Large deep heads, solid and compact. | .05 | .30 | .75 | 2.55 |
| Premium Flat Dutch. The old standard Flat Dutch. | .05 | .30 | .75 | 2.75 |
| Winningsstadt. Pointed heads of medium size, hard and solid. Every plant heads | .05 | .30 | .75 | 2.75 |
| RED CABBAGE—Red Danish Stonehead. Very firm heads of good size. Really a red Danish Ballhead extremely hard and deep red all through. Heads very evenly and yields large crops. | .05 | .35 | 1.00 | 3.75 |
| SAVOY CABBAGE—Sutton's Best of All. Heads large, quite firm for a Savoy and of very fine quality. This cabbage is of much better quality for the table in winter than common kinds. | .05 | .30 | .85 | 3.25 |



Mammoth Rock Red Cabbage

Mammoth Rock Red.

Red cabbage is always in demand for pickling and it usually brings more than twice as much in the markets as white cabbage. If really good seed is used there is no reason why Red cabbage should not yield nearly as much as Danish Ballhead and prove much more profitable.

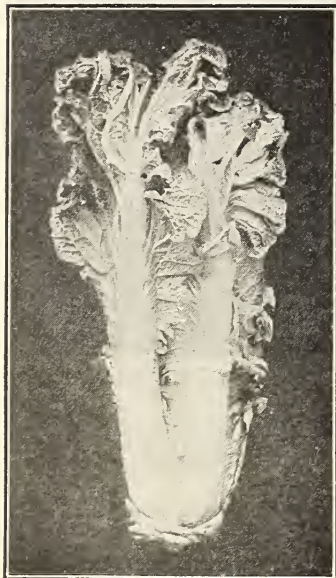
The Mammoth Rock Red is the largest of the red varieties and the seed we offer produces fine, large, solid heads of good color and practically every plant will produce a good head under favorable conditions. Proved seed of the 1922 crop. Pkt. 8c; oz. 35; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.75.

Savoy Cabbage, Perfection Drumhead.

Savoy cabbage is of much finer quality than ordinary cabbage and should therefore be raised more generally than it is. It is at its best late in the fall and winter after hard frosts. The Perfection Drumhead is a large, dark green Savoy that heads well and is of fine quality. For winter use the plants should be set out about July 1st. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 85c; lb. \$3.00.



Perfection Drumhead Savoy



Chinese or "Celery" Cabbage

CHINESE PE-TSAI, or "CELERY" CABBAGE

An ounce of seed will sow 400 to 500 feet of row, a packet 30 ft.

This vegetable from China has become quite popular among those who know how to use it. It belongs to the cabbage family, but looks more like Cos lettuce. The large mid-ribs of the leaves are perfectly white and very crisp and tender. It is excellent when used as a salad, but is not so good cooked.

The seed should be sown not earlier than the middle of July in rows 2½ feet apart, and the plants thinned 18 to 20 inches apart in the rows. If sown early it soon runs to seed and is useless. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 80c; lb. \$3.00.

Garten-Kresse (Ger.)

CRESS

Agretto (It.)

EXTRA FINE CURLED (also called "Peppergrass"). Leaves finely cut and curled, very handsome and has a pleasant, pungent flavor. Used largely in salads. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.10.

WATER CRESS. This plant is now used very extensively for garnishing and for salads. It can easily be grown on the banks of any small stream, or on land that can be flooded with running water. It succeeds best on streams fed by springs that do not dry up in the summer. The seed should be scattered on the muddy banks in the spring or summer. Water Cress can also be grown in green-houses for winter use and is a profitable crop.

Improved Broad-Leaved Water Cress. Larger and better than the common variety. Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; ¼ lb. \$1.50.

Cichorien-Wurzel (Ger.)

CHICORY

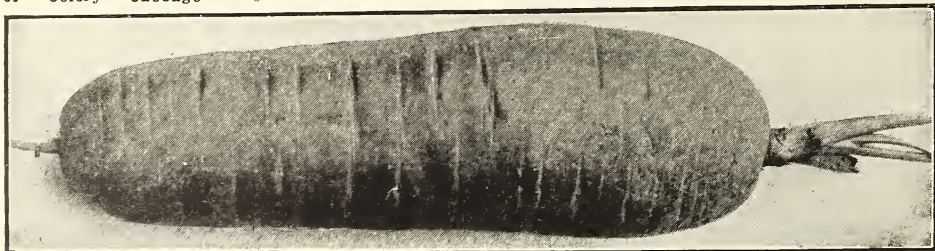
Cicoria selvatica (It.)

An ounce of seed will produce 3000 to 5000 roots, a packet 300 to 400 roots.

Chicory is used for two purposes. The large rooted variety is used as a substitute for coffee, the root being dried and ground, while the variety called "Witloof" is used for salad. Both are easily raised from seed sown in the spring in the open ground.

WITLOOF, or "French Endive." Seed sown in May or June produces roots which, when taken up and placed in sand in a warm dark place, throw out tender white sprouts which are used as salad. These sprouts are often called "French Endive." See page 30. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. 95c; lb. \$3.50.

"During the sixteen years I have used your seeds I have never had a failure through poor germination or any other cause."—A. F. Bixby, July 15, 1922.



Coreless, or Amsterdam Forcing Carrot

A carrot of the finest quality for table use. See opposite page.

Carotten (Ger.)

CARROTS

Carota (It.)

One ounce of seed will sow 300 feet of row, a packet 60 ft. 2 to 4 pounds will sow an acre.

Carrots can be sown from early spring to the middle of summer. The earlier they are sown the larger the crop as a rule, but late sowings produce nice carrots for table use or market in the fall. These young carrots are delicious, being far more tender than older and larger roots.

CARROTS FOR FEEDING. Carrots are of a high value for feeding cows, horses and sheep, and as very large crops can be grown on a small piece of ground, it pays remarkably well to raise at least a small plot of them every year. They are of great benefit to cows and horses in the fall and winter. One of the best varieties for this purpose is Danvers Half Long. It is more easily harvested than the longer carrots and yields fully as many bushels per acre and on some soils it yields more than a longer variety. A larger yield can be obtained by sowing Mastodon or White Vosges. The carrots, however, are white, and some people prefer the yellow kinds.

Coreless, or Amsterdam Forcing. A very fine variety for table use. The carrots are very tender, of mild pleasant flavor, and without any hard core as in some varieties. The shape is ideal for a table carrot being practically the same size from crown to bottom. The roots grow to a medium size, are very smooth and of a deep orange-red color all through. The carrots grow rapidly and are excellent for use when either young or full grown. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

Chantenay. The most popular carrot for table use and market. The roots grow 5 to 6 inches long, tapering only slightly and quite square or stump-rooted at the bottom. The color is deep orange and the roots are fine grained, smooth as a bottle and of the finest quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 85c; 5 lbs. or more at 80c per lb.

Danvers Half Long. The roots taper a little more at the bottom than Chantenay and grow about two inches longer, being seven to eight inches in length. This variety is very valuable for stock feeding as well as for markets. Very heavy yields are often obtained with this carrot. A thousand bushels per acre is not at all unusual. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 80c; 5 lbs. or more at 75c per lb.

EARLY FRENCH SHORT HORN. The earliest and best carrot for forcing. The roots are almost round, being as thick through as long, and are of good deep orange color. Our seed is of the finest strain for hothouse use. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c.

OXHEART, or GUERANDE. A short, thick carrot, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 5 inches long and often nearly as large around as it is long. Excellent for table use or bunching for market. Matures early. Can be easily pulled by hand and yields nearly as much as the longer varieties. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 85c.

MASTODON, or White Vosges. A large white carrot for stock. The roots grow very large, but being thick and not too long, they can be easily pulled. We think this variety will yield more good, nutritious carrots per acre than any other variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

LONG ORANGE. We have a fine strain of this variety, roots long, but not too tapering; smooth and straight. An immense yielder. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 80c.



Chantenay

Danver

Blumenkohl (Ger.)

CAULIFLOWER

Cavolfiore (It.)

One ounce of seed will produce 1500 to 2000 plants in open ground, or about 3000 in frames; a packet will produce 150 plants.

Early cauliflower is difficult to raise and is not of the best quality, but when the plants are set out in late June or first of July and the heads form in October there is no difficulty in getting fine, large heads of first-class quality. The seed should be sown in open ground or cold frames about the middle of May or first of June on good soil. When plants are large enough transplant to rich, moist soil. Care must be taken that the plants do not become checked in growth, as that will cause them to head prematurely.



Danish Perfection Cauliflower

Snowball. Although an early variety, the Snowball is most excellent for late or main crop as well as for forcing and summer use. The heads are large, heavy and close grained. The plant is of dwarf compact growth. There is nothing finer than the strain of Snowball we offer, no matter under what name it is sold, or what price is charged for the seed. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 65c; oz. \$2.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$7.50.

Danish Perfection. A fine new strain of Snowball Cauliflower maturing a week or ten days later than that variety. As the plants produce more leaves than the common Snowball, the heads are better protected from both sun and frost. The heads are very firm, solid and snow-white and practically every plant will make a good head under favorable conditions. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 70c; oz. \$2.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.00.

Danish Giant or "Dry Weather." This strain of Snowball Cauliflower is especially valuable for high ground, as it is more vigorous than the Early Snowball, and stands dry weather better. The heads are a little larger than Snowball and mature a week or two later and have more leaves to protect them from the sun and frost. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 70c; oz. \$2.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.00.

ERFURT EARLY DWARF. Not quite as early or fine as Snowball, but an excellent variety both for early and late crop. It is very reliable in regard to heading, and the heads are solid and compact. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c; oz. \$2.00.

LARGE ALGIERS. Heads of the largest size, white, but not as compact as Snowball. A reliable header, and of very fine quality for table use; not suitable for most markets. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; oz. \$1.50.

Sellerie (Ger.) CELERY Sedano (It.)

One ounce of seed will produce about 8000 plants, a packet 400 to 500 plants

Celery is easily raised. The trouble most unskilled gardeners experience is in raising the plants. In the North the seed must be sown very early in the spring, as soon as the ground is free from frost.

We give full directions for culture with every order for seed if requested. We sell plants ready in June and July at low prices. Also earlier plants if desired. See Price List of Plants at back of this catalogue.

Varieties. For fall and early winter use **Golden Self-Blanching** is one of the best varieties. **White Plume** is handsome to look at, but not of very good quality, and must be used early as it does not keep very well. The new "**Easy Blanching**" blanches quickly and keeps much better than **White Plume**, and is of finer quality. **Golden Rose** is like **Golden Self-Blanching** but has a red or pink tinge and is of much better quality and keeps longer.

For keeping in winter **French's Success** is the best variety we know of. It will keep until spring. **Columbia** blanches in a shorter time and can be used earlier in the winter and is of fine quality, but does not keep quite as long.

Golden Self-Blanching. One of the best varieties for fall and early winter use. Blanches easily and the stalks are quite thick, solid and crisp.

When blanched the stalks are creamy white, while the leaves turn a beautiful golden yellow.

This is the best early celery for the home garden as well as for market. It can be easily blanched in the field by placing boards on each side of the row. It will blanch perfectly in the cellar or pit when stored for winter use.

We offer two strains of this variety as follows:

OLD STRAIN. The stalks are of short stocky growth, heavy, thick, and with large, well developed heart. Grows more slowly than other kinds.

NEW STRAIN. Grows much more rapidly than the old strain, and the stalks are longer and attain a good size much more quickly. It is therefore a better celery for early use or market. For late use some growers prefer the old strain. The new strain is much more vigorous, grows faster and is almost "blight proof" as it resists the attacks of blight much better than the old strain. This is the same strain that we sold last season. The seed is grown in France and comes to us direct from the originator.

Price of either of the above strains: Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c; oz. \$1.00; ½ lb. \$3.50; lb. \$13.00.

Golden Rose. Much like **Golden Self-Blanching** except that the stalks are tinged with pink and they require a little longer to blanch and keep better. We highly recommend this variety for the home garden to store for early winter use.

The stalks are of superb quality being crisp, solid and of a peculiar nutty flavor. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c; oz. 90c; ½ lb. \$3.25.



Golden Self-Blanching Celery Blanched With Boards—Board Turned Down to Show the Stalks

Easy Blanching, or Sanford Superb. An excellent celery for late fall or early winter use. It does not blanch quite as quickly as **Golden Self-Blanching** and, therefore keeps better than that variety. The stalks resemble **Golden Self-Blanching**, but blanch pure white instead of light yellow. The quality is even better than that variety. We have a very fine strain of this celery. It is far superior to the California grown seed usually sold which often produces soft and hollow stalks that do not blanch well. There are no soft or hollow stalks in our strain. The celery called "Newark Market" is the same as our strain of **Easy Blanching**. Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.00; ½ lb. \$3.50.

French's Success. The best celery for winter storing. This celery keeps in perfect condition all winter if properly stored. Many gardeners keep it until spring and get high prices for it.

The stalks are of medium length, very compact with a well developed heart which forms early. It is very crisp and solid and of superb quality. Blanches perfectly white and is extremely brittle and without stringiness. The stalks never grow hollow or soft when **Harris'** seed is used.

Some other dealers are offering **French's Success** celery seed grown in California which is very inferior to our selected strain which is grown here at Moreton Farm from the best stalks only. Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.00; ½ lb. \$3.50.



Celeriac or Turnip Rooted Celery

| | Pkt. | Oz. | ½ Lb. | Lb. |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| COLUMBIA. A green celery of compact stocky growth, heavy heart and thick, crisp stalks. Blanches easily..... | \$.10 | \$.50 | \$1.50 | \$5.50 |
| WHITE PLUME. Blanches very easily, but is of rather poor quality. | .05 | .30 | .85 | 3.00 |
| GIANT PASCAL. Broad, thick stalks of good quality, a good variety for winter use. | .05 | .30 | .75 | 2.75 |
| GOLDEN HEART (Dwarf). An old kind that has been superseded by better varieties. | .05 | .25 | .65 | 2.50 |
| CELERY PLANTS. See price list on last pages of this catalogue. | | | | |

CELERIAC or TURNIP ROOTED CELERY

A really delicious Vegetable. Although used extremely in Europe Celeriac is hardly known in this country. It is a kind of Celery which forms large turnip-like roots which when cooked have a most pleasant celery flavor, being much more delicate than turnips, parsnips, etc.

This bulb cut into cubes, boiled and served with a cream-sauce is delicious. It resembles Salsify or Vegetable Oyster but has more flavor. It is well worth raising. Culture the same as for celery except it needs no blanching.

Large Prague. Very large but rather coarse root. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 25c.; ½ lb. 65c.; lb. \$2.50.

DELICACY. Makes nice round bulbs of finest quality, being more tender and fine flavored than the other kinds. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 30c.; ½ lb. 80c.; lb. \$3.00.

Curken (Ger.)

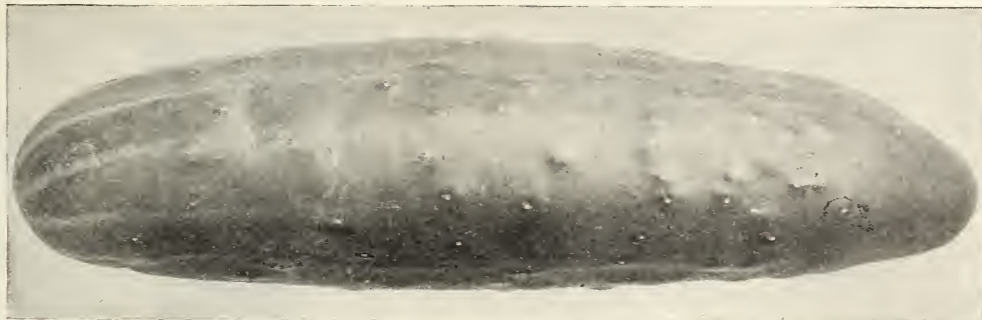
CUCUMBERS

Cetriolo (It.)

A packet of seed will plant 20 hills; an ounce about 80 hills or sow 50 feet of row. About 3 lbs. of seed per acre. Seed is sown in this latitude (western New York) the middle of May for slicing and about the first of July for pickles.

ABOUT VARIETIES. The white spined varieties retain their green color even when ripe, while the black spined kinds turn yellow when ripe, but are of good green color when young. **Harris' Perfection** is one of the best of the white spines. The fruit is long, straight, deep green and of high quality. **Davis Perfect** is similar but not quite as good. **Early Fortune** is shorter and a little earlier and is an excellent kind for market and shipping. **Emerald** is very dark green, perfectly smooth, and of high quality. **Arlington White Spine** is rather short, medium early and a popular kind for pickles as well as for slicing.

Improved Long Green is the most popular of the black spined varieties. **China** is a new kind that is excellent for the home garden where quality is appreciated. For pickles **Green Prolific** or **Boston Pickling** are good kinds but not of as deep green as **Klondike** which is also very prolific.



Harris' Perfection Cucumber (Photograph)

HARRIS' PERFECTION CUCUMBER

The fruit is long, straight, smooth and handsome. The color is deep green with clear white rays on the blossom end. The cucumbers retain this deep green color longer than any kind we know of. We have kept a half-grown cucumber during warm weather in a shed for 10 days without it showing any fading in color or losing its crispness. This is a white spined variety and never turns yellow. The fruit will average over a foot long when matured and some reach 15 inches in length.

The cucumbers are crisp, solid and of the best quality. This variety matures medium early and is one of the very best for the home garden as well as for market. Also fine for pickles, the young fruit being long, slender and deep green.

Gardeners who have tried this variety for forcing report excellent results. We offer seed of our own growing. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

PRICE LIST OF CUCUMBERS

| | Pkt. | Oz. | $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. | Lb. |
|---|--------|--------|-------------------|--------|
| CHINA. A remarkable new variety of finest quality. See page 5. | \$.15 | \$.75 | \$2.25 | \$.... |
| Earliest of All. Very early and valuable on this account; 4 to 5 inches long, of the White Spine type. | .05 | .15 | .35 | 1.20 |
| EMERALD. The fruit is very dark green and perfectly smooth without spines. Grows 8 to 10 in. long, very straight nearly the same size the whole length and retains its dark green color until almost ripe. A very fine variety. | .05 | .18 | .... | 1.50 |
| EARLY FORTUNE. One of the best of the white spines. Of medium length tapering slightly toward each end. It holds its deep green color long after pickling and is valuable for shipping on this account. The vines are vigorous, healthy, and prolific. The fruit matures medium early. | .05 | .15 | .35 | 1.20 |
| DAVIS' PERFECT. An improved strain of White Spine. A very fine cucumber for slicing or market. The fruit is of good length, straight, very deep green, and of fine quality. Matures a little later than Early White Spine and Early Fortune. | .05 | .15 | .35 | 1.15 |
| FORDHOOK FAMOUS. A good long cucumber of the White Spine class. Not as deep green as some others. | .05 | .15 | .35 | 1.25 |
| EARLY WHITE SPINE. The most popular cucumber. Early, productive and of fine quality for slicing and pickling. Fruit of medium length, and matures early. | .05 | .12 | .30 | 1.10 |
| ARLINGTON WHITE SPINE. Differs from Early White Spine in having fruit more pointed at the ends and deeper green. One of the best for market and pickles. | .05 | .12 | .30 | 1.10 |
| Extra Long White Spine, or Evergreen. Fruit 10 inches long, straight and handsome. A little later than the above two strains of White Spine. | .05 | .12 | .30 | 1.70 |
| Cumberland. Excellent for pickling and slicing. Fruit is long, slim and very solid. | .05 | .15 | .40 | 1.40 |
| Cool and Crisp. Fruit dark green, and of a peculiar icy appearance and of fine quality. | .05 | .15 | .35 | 1.20 |
| Japanese Climbing. Vines of very vigorous growth and fruit of first-class quality. Resists blight better than other kinds. | .05 | .15 | .40 | 1.40 |
| CHICAGO PICKLING. Very prolific and one of the most popular kinds for pickles. Short thick fruit. | .05 | .12 | .30 | .95 |
| KLONDIKE. One of the best varieties for pickles, as well as slicing. Fruit 7 to 8 inches long with blunt ends; color deep green which holds well after pickling. Medium early. | .05 | .12 | .30 | 1.00 |
| PERFECTED JERSEY PICKLE. A fine strain of Long Green which is very prolific and especially adapted to raise for pickles. The young fruit is straight, slender and deep green. One of the best pickling cucumbers. | .05 | .12 | .30 | .95 |
| IMPROVED LONG GREEN. Fruit long, straight and dark green. Excellent for pickling, slicing and market. Our strain is very much superior to the common Long Green. | .05 | .18 | .40 | 1.50 |
| Everbearing. Fruit short but produced in great abundance, starting very early and continuing late if kept picked. | .05 | .12 | .30 | 1.10 |
| Green Prolific, or Boston Pickling. Bears very profusely and is excellent for pickles. Short, with blunt ends. | .05 | .12 | .25 | .95 |
| Early Green Cluster. Short fruit borne in clusters, good for pickles; color light green. | .05 | .12 | .25 | .95 |
| West India Gherkin. Short, prickly fruit, used for pickling. | .10 | .20 | .60 | .... |

White Wonder. A pure white cucumber of fine quality. The fruit is 7 to 8 in. long and even when very young is perfectly white. These white cucumbers are quite a curiosity and are valuable for exhibition as well as for table use. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

Lemon Cucumber. This is a real cucumber that grows about the size and color of a lemon. The flesh is white and has a peculiar sweet flavor, quite different from other cucumbers.

They are highly esteemed by many people both for table use and pickling. The fruit is ready to use when it is just commencing to turn yellow. They may be pickled while green or ripe as preferred.

The Lemon Cucumber is grown the same as other cucumbers. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c.



NOTE—We do not sell half ounces of any seeds the price of which is less than 30 cents per ounce.

Welschkorn (Ger.)

SWEET CORN

Mais (It.)

One lb. will plant about 400 hills; a packet 40 hills; 14 to 20 lbs. will plant an acre

Good Sweet Corn Seed. Our eastern grown sweet corn is far superior in sweetness and flavor to the same varieties raised from seed grown in the west where a large part of the sweet corn seed sold by other seedsmen is grown. We take great pains in curing and drying our seed corn, and we are therefore able to offer seed of strong vitality and highest quality in every way. It is very carefully selected and tested for germination, and the percentage that will grow is **marked on each package** so that you will run no risk of failure in planting it. It may cost a little more than others, but it is worth very much more.

NOTES ON VARIETIES. Alpha is the earliest corn we have yet found. Harris' Mammoth White Cory is very early and has good large ears, Mayflower is a day or two later, but is of better quality. Pocahontas is a few days later and has much larger ears and is of much finer quality. The new Whipple's Early matures a little earlier than Pocahontas and has ears which much resemble Evergreen. Golden Bantam is a small, medium early kind, with yellow kernels; highly esteemed by many people. Buttercup is also yellow, of fully as fine quality as Golden Bantam, and has larger ears. It is the sweetest corn we know of. Whipple's New Yellow is earlier and has larger ears and is of fine quality. Golden Giant has large ears and is later than other yellow varieties. Mimms' Hybrid has large ears and matures medium late and is of high quality. Black Mexican is medium late and of very fine quality.

Of the late kinds Hickok Improved is one of the best. It has large ears which mature a little earlier than Evergreen and is of better quality. The latest varieties are Country Gentleman, with small ears having the kernels set irregularly on the cob, and of very fine quality. Long Island Beauty with very large ears and corn that is sweet and good. Early Mammoth has very large ears and is of fine quality. Burpee's White Evergreen is a fine strain of the old Stowell's Evergreen, and is superior to it in size and shape of ear and in appearance, as the corn is very white.

FOR HOME USE. We advise planting the following varieties which will give a constant succession of corn all through the season; Mayflower, Whipple's Early or Whipple's New Yellow, Mimms' Hybrid, Buttercup or Golden Bantam, and Country Gentleman or Long Island Beauty. A month later make another planting of Buttercup or Golden Bantam for late use.

To get good sweet corn great care should be taken to pick it in just the right state of maturity. Corn that is picked too young is watery and tasteless, while too old it is tough. When it is just right the kernels are nearly, but not quite, fully developed and are very soft so that if pressed with the fingers they will burst and the inside appear like milk.

If pure yellow corn or pure white corn is wanted, yellow or black varieties should not be planted near white kinds. The pollen of the white corn will cause some kernels of the yellow varieties to turn white, giving the ear a spotted appearance. The yellow kinds will also cause the white corn to be spotted with yellow kernels. Do not plant sweet corn near Field corn.

Corn should never be planted in a single row. It is much better to plant in three or four rows side by side. This is because the pollen does not fertilize the ears well when planted in a single row.

**Buttercup Sweet Corn****SOME OF THE BEST VARIETIES**

See also pages 7 and 8

Buttercup. This is the sweetest corn we have ever eaten and it is deliciously succulent and tender.

The kernels are as yellow as June butter. The ears are of good length (8 to 10 inches) and have 8 to 12 rows of large kernels of a rich butter yellow. It is medium early, maturing the same time as Golden Bantam, and is quite prolific.

The Buttercup contains more sugar than any variety we have tried. Some people think it is almost too sweet.

For market the Buttercup is a very profitable corn. There is always a good demand for yellow sweet corn, and the large attractive ears of the Buttercup command a premium over other kinds.

We advise all our customers who appreciate good sweet corn to give the "Buttercup" a place in their garden this season. See price next page.

"Last year I bought a packet of Buttercup Sweet Corn from you and wish to advise that it was the earliest and sweetest of nine kinds that I raised in my garden. Even the name "Buttercup" is worth the price."—Herbert Durrell Smart, Nashua, N. H.

"I bought from you one pint of Buttercup Sweet Corn and planted same 4 kernels in a hill. Family of five used all we wanted, sold 75 dozen ears at 20c per dozen—\$15.00. I find this corn better than you recommended.

"It is sweeter than Golden Bantam. I have ears 11 inches long."—G. W. Stanton, Union Center, N. Y.

Golden Bantam. This has become the standard for high quality in sweet corn. The ears are 6 to 7 inches long with 8 to 10 rows of deep yellow kernels, which are deliciously sweet and tender. Matures medium early. Our stock has been carefully bred for large size ears and strong vigorous stalks. It will be found far superior to most Golden Bantam in these two respects. See price next page.

Golden Giant. Those who want a late yellow corn with large ears will find this one of the best. The ears are 7 to 8 in. long with 12 to 14 rows. They mature later than Golden Bantam so follow nicely after that variety. The quality is very fine. See price next page.

Mimms' Hybrid. One of the very best medium late varieties for home use or market.

The ears are 9 to 10 inches long, have 12 to 16 rows, and filled right out to the tip. The corn is snow-white, very tender, sweet and delicious, being far superior to Evergreen and most other white varieties.

This corn matures in mid-season between the early and late varieties, and is one of the very best kinds of its season.

Many stalks produce two big ears, and the yield is consequently very heavy. The big handsome ears always command the highest prices.

The seed we offer is of a very fine pedigree strain of our own growing and breeding, and will certainly satisfy the most critical gardeners. See price next page.

Early Mayflower. Among the very early varieties this is one of the best for home garden where quality is appreciated. No very early corn is of as good quality as the later kinds, but the Mayflower is very fine for so early a corn. The ears are small (about 5 inches long) with 10 to 12 rows of pure white kernels. They mature as early as any kind grown, except Alpha and our Mammoth White Cory. See price next page.

Long Island Beauty. This corn matures very late and is, therefore, valuable to prolong the season. The ears are immense, often a foot long with 18 to 20 rows of kernels. The quality is fine, the corn being sweet and very tender for so large a kind. This is a profitable market corn as well as an excellent one for home use. See price list next page.

Pocahontas. We have sold this corn for years and it has always pleased our customers. It is a very early corn with large ears. It matures only a few days after the small eared very early kinds and the ears are **twice the size**. We picked one ear in our seed field the past season that measured **11 in. long**. The stalks usually produce two good ears so the yield per acre is immense. This has proved to be one of the most profitable varieties to raise for market and is most excellent for the home garden.

The ears have 8 to 10 rows of large white kernels and are usually filled right out to the tip. The corn is of fine quality, tender and sweet.

Harris' Mammoth White Cory. With the exception of corn we know of. The ears are large for so early a variety, being 6 to 7 in. long with 8 to 12 rows of very large kernels which are pure white and of very good quality. This has proved one of the most profitable kinds of corn for market.

PRICE LIST OF SWEET CORN

A pound is equal to 1½ pints, 6 lbs. equal 4 qts. Half pounds are supplied at the pound rate

| | Pkt. | Lb. | 6 lbs. (4 qts.) | 12 lbs. (pk.) |
|--|--------|--------|--------------------|------------------|
| ALPHA. The earliest true sweet. See page 7..... | \$.12 | \$.35 | \$1.65 | \$3.00 |
| Early Mayflower. Very early and of very good quality. See description preceding page..... | .10 | .25 | 1.10 | 2.00 |
| HARRIS' MAMMOTH WHITE CORY. One of the earliest varieties. Ears 6 in. long, 8 to 10 rowed. A very profitable market corn..... | .10 | .30 | 1.20 | 2.20 |
| WHIPPLE'S EARLY. A grand new early corn. See page 8..... | .10 | .35 | 1.50 | 2.50 |
| WHIPPLE'S NEW YELLOW. A very fine early yellow corn. See page 7..... | .12 | .35 | 1.65 | 3.00 |
| POCAHONTAS. Very early, large ears. One of the best early varieties for home use or market. See description below..... | .10 | .25 | .95 | 1.75 |
| GOLDEN BANTAM. Medium early, yellow kernels of fine quality. By many people considered the best flavored sweet corn..... | .10 | .25 | 1.10 | 2.00 |
| BUTTERCUP. The best flavored and sweetest corn we have ever eaten. See opposite page..... | .10 | .25 | 1.10 | 2.00 |
| HOWLING MOB. A good mid-season corn. Ears 14 rowed, 8 in. long, well filled. Kernels white and of fine quality..... | .10 | .25 | .95 | 1.75 |
| MIMMS' HYBRID. A very fine medium late corn. See preceding page..... | .10 | .25 | 1.00 | 1.85 |
| Metropolitan. One of the best medium early kinds. Ears 8 to 9 inches long, 10 to 12 rows of snow white kernels of fine quality..... | .10 | .25 | .95 | 1.75 |
| Crosby's Early. A fine medium early corn, 10 to 12 rowed, ears of good size and corn is of good quality..... | .10 | .25 | .95 | 1.75 |
| Potter's Excelsior, or Squantum. Medium to late, large ears and the quality is of the very best..... | .10 | .25 | .95 | 1.75 |
| HICKOX IMPROVED. Very large, 10 to 12 rowed ears, often nearly a foot long. Matures a little earlier than Evergreen, and is of finer quality..... | .10 | .25 | .90 | 1.60 |
| BLACK MEXICAN. Many people think that there is no corn quite equal to this in quality. Matures medium early, kernels black when ripe..... | .10 | .25 | 1.10 | 2.00 |
| EARLY MAMMOTH Not an early variety, but a little earlier than late Mammoth, which is a very late kind. Ears of immense size, much longer than Evergreen and the corn is of superior quality. A fine late variety for market and home use..... | .10 | .25 | .95 | 1.75 |
| LONG ISLAND BEAUTY. Very large ears of fine quality. See description preceding page..... | .10 | .25 | .95 | 1.75 |
| COUNTRY GENTLEMAN. Late, very prolific, often 3 ears on a stalk, kernels irregular on the cob; quality very fine..... | .10 | .25 | .95 | 1.75 |
| EARLY EVERGREEN. A few days earlier than Stowell's with ears a little shorter..... | .10 | .25 | .90 | 1.60 |
| STOWELL'S EVERGREEN. Ears 7 to 8 in. long with 10 to 20 rows of long, rather narrow kernels. A popular variety, but not of the highest quality.... | .10 | .25 | .90 | 1.60 |
| BURPEE'S WHITE EVERGREEN. An improved strain of Stowell's Evergreen with snow white kernels and large, handsome ears; late..... | .10 | .25 | .90 | 1.60 |

POP CORN

Pop corn is raised the same as field corn. It should be allowed to get thoroughly ripe before cutting. Very easily raised and often proves a profitable crop.

WHITE RICE. The ears are 6 to 7 inches long and the kernels are pure white and of large size. Yields well and produces a fine quality of pop corn. Decidedly the best variety to raise on a large scale for market, as it yields best and is always in demand. Our strain is very fine. Pkt. 10c; lb. 25c; 7½ lbs. (4 qts.) 95c; 15 lbs. (peck) \$1.65; larger quantities 9c per lb.

RED BEAUTY. Medium sized ears with small, deep red kernels which look very pretty when popped, the red shell making spots of bright color in contrast to the snow white corn. The stalks produce 3 to 4 ears and the quality of the corn is of the best. Pkt. 10c; lb. 25c; 7½ lbs. (4 qts.) \$1.00; 15 lbs. (peck) \$2.00.

BLACK DIAMOND. It is generally conceded that this black variety makes pop corn that is more tender and of better quality than other kinds. If well cured the corn will pop perfectly two or three months after it is harvested. The ears are 6 inches long and the kernels are dark blue or black. They pop white and the quality is very superior, the popped corn being tender and crisp. It is decidedly better than any other variety we have tried. Matures very early. Pkt. 10c; lb. 25c; 7½ lbs. \$1.20; 15 lbs. (peck) \$2.00.

CORN SALAD

Feldsalat (Ger.)

Valeriano (It.)

Used for "greens" like spinach or as a salad. Can be sown in the spring and fall. Succeeds best when sown in the early spring and in August. Can be sown in September and wintered like Spinach if given a little protection.

LARGE ROUND-LEAVED. The best variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 90c.

DANDELION

Loewenzahn (Ger.)

Dente di leone (It.)

The improved cultivated dandelion is a valuable plant for "greens" early in the spring. The seed is sown in the spring and the leaves will be ready to eat the following spring.

LARGE THICK-LEAVED. The most desirable variety, with large, thick leaves of excellent quality. Far superior to the common dandelion. Pkt. 10c; oz. 90c; ¼ lb. \$3.00.



Black Beauty Egg Plant

EGG PLANT

Eierpflanze (Ger.) Petronciano (It.)

A packet of seed will produce about 50 plants; an ounce about 2000 plants

This is a delicious vegetable which should be in every garden. It is also a profitable market crop. It is cultivated like tomatoes. Care should be taken that the young plants when first set out are not eaten off by potato bugs. The plants should be set out about 2½ feet apart on rich, rather light soil in a warm situation. We can furnish plants if desired.

HOW TO COOK EGG PLANT. Pare and cut egg plant in ¼ in. slices. Sprinkle slices with salt and pile on plate—cover with a weight and let stand 2 hours. Dip each slice in egg—then in crumbs—and fry slowly on both sides. Or the slices may be dipped in batter and fried brown.

Baked Egg Plant. Cook egg plant 15 minutes in boiling, salted water to cover. Cut in halves lengthwise; scoop out inside, and cook pulp in boiling water until tender. Beat with a spoon until light and smooth, add 1 well beaten egg, season with paprika, salt and a little nutmeg, add some chopped parsley, one tablespoon butter and 2 rolled crackers. Mix well, refill shells, sprinkle with bread crumbs and butter and brown in quick oven.

BLACK BEAUTY. This is a very handsome, early, and prolific variety. While the fruit is as large as New York Improved it matures earlier, and is of a deeper and richer color. The plants are of robust growth and are very prolific. Being earlier than the New York Improved, much larger crops are produced before frost in the North. The strain of this variety we offer is very fine and produces large, handsome fruit. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.20; lb. \$4.25.

EXTRA EARLY DWARF PURPLE. A valuable variety. Not large but very early and prolific. Being hardier and earlier than the larger kinds, it is valuable for northern latitudes where the seasons are short. Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c.

NEW YORK IMPROVED. (Thornless.) This is a superb strain of this well-known and popular variety. The fruit grows to the largest size and is of perfect shape and deep purple color. The plants are prolific and of tall, upright growth. Market gardeners will find this the finest strain of New York Improved egg plant grown. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.50.

FLORIDA HIGH BUSH. Much like N. Y. Improved but the bush grows taller and the fruit is produced higher above the ground. A rather late kind for the North but excellent for the South. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.50.

EARLY LONG PURPLE. An early variety of fine quality. The fruit is 6 to 8 in. long and 2 or 3 in. through. Matures early and is very prolific. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.00.

EGG PLANT PLANTS. Ready May 25th. Black Beauty only. Potted plants, 75c per doz.; 50 plants \$2.75. Weight 3 pounds per dozen. Add postage if to be sent by parcel post.

Endivien (Ger.) **ENDIVE** Endivia (It.)

A packet will sow 50 feet of row; an ounce 400 feet

Endive is used for salads, especially in autumn and winter. It is easily grown. For fall and winter use the seed should not be sown until July 1st. Sow in rows 18 to 20 inches apart and thin the plants to a foot apart. To blanch, either cover the center of the plant with a shingle or light board, or draw the outer leaves over the center and tie them.

GREEN CURLED. The leaves are large and finely cut and curled and easily blanch to a creamy white in the center. This is the most popular variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

MOSS CURLED. A beautiful variety, with very finely curled leaves. Blanching perfectly white in the center. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

BROAD-LEAVED BATAVIAN (Escarole). Large, thick leaves of fine quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.20.

FRENCH ENDIVE or Witloof Chicory.

The so-called "French Endive" or more properly Witloof Chicory, is a most appetizing and delicious salad and is so easily raised that every one can enjoy it all winter with very little trouble.

"French Endive" is really the large white sprouts produced on the roots of Witloof Chicory when they are forced into growth during the winter.

This "Endive" is pure white, very crisp and of a mild, slightly bitter flavor, and is highly esteemed as a salad. All that is necessary is to raise the roots the same as you would parsnips, and in the fall dig them and plant a small number at a time in a box of earth in a warm cellar, under greenhouse benches, or any place where the temperature is between 50° and 60°.

Directions for culture are contained in a pamphlet on the Cultivation of Vegetables and Flowers which will be sent free with any order if requested.

After the roots are placed in sand to be forced the sprouts will be ready to use in about 3 weeks. By putting in more roots every two or three weeks a constant supply of endive can be had all winter. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. 95c; lb. \$3.50.

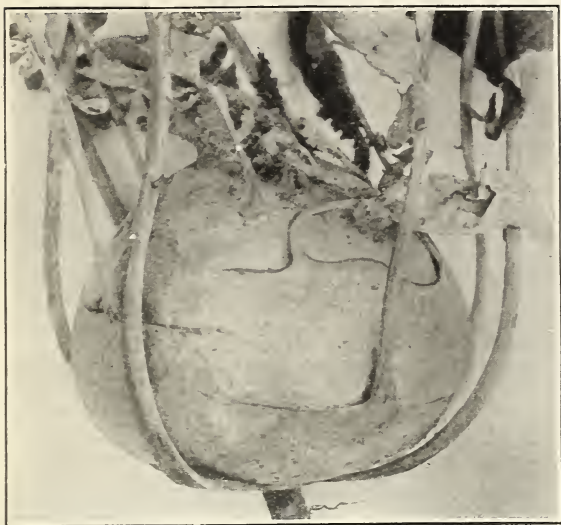
ROOTS FOR FORCING. We can furnish roots reading to force at the following prices:

1 doz. roots 40c; weight packed 4 lbs.
50 roots \$1.25; weight packed 18 lbs.
100 roots \$1.75; weight packed 30 lbs.

The roots will be sent promptly on receipt of order, either by express or parcel post. If to be sent by parcel post please add the necessary postage to the prices given above. Order early. The roots should be started at once.



Broad-Leaved Endive



Kohl Rabi—White Vienna

KOHL RABI**Knollkohl (Ger.)****Cavolo rapa (It.)**

A packet will sow 40 feet of row; an ounce 200 feet

Kohl Rabi produces a large bulb on the stem which is used as a vegetable and also for stock feeding. If used while young the bulb when properly cooked makes a delicious vegetable. An excellent way to cook is to cut the bulbs in small cubes and boil until tender. Serve with a cream sauce.

The seed should be sown in June or July in rows about 2 feet apart, and the plants thinned to a foot apart in the rows.

LARGE GREEN. This variety is usually grown for stock. It is also good for the table when young. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

EARLY WHITE VIENNA. The best variety for the table. When the bulbs are of the size of a large apple they are ready for use, and are of excellent quality, being tender and of delicate flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

EARLY PURPLE VIENNA. The same as White Vienna except in color which is light purple on the outside. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

Porree (Ger.)**LEEK****Porro (It.)**

A packet will sow 20 feet of row; an ounce 150 feet

Leek is a kind of onion that does not form any bulb, but grows in a long stem, which is blanched by drawing earth around it. When blanched in this way it makes an appetizing salad, or is eaten like green onions. Seed is sown in the spring and the leek is ready to use in the fall.

LARGE AMERICAN FLAG. The most popular variety; grows to a good size, and is straight and uniform, and is of the best quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.75.



French Endive—Witloof Chicory

FENNEL or FENOCCHIO

Florence Fennel is quite distinct from the common sweet fennel used for flavoring. This variety produces a bulb at the surface of the ground which makes an excellent vegetable with a peculiar flavor. It is very largely used in Italy and by Italians in this country. It is grown by sowing the seed in rows 20 inches to 2 feet apart and thinning or transplanting so the plants stand a foot apart in the rows. Sow the seed in rich soil in May or June. When the plants are half grown drag earth up to them so as to blanch the bulbs. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75.

GARLIC**Knoblauch (Ger.)****Aglio (It.)**

Used for flavoring. The bulbs are set cut like onion sets about 4 inches apart in the row, and covered 2 inches deep. When tops die down take up the bulbs and dry in a shady place. Bulbs only. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 50c.

HORSE RADISH**Meer Rettig (Ger.)****Rafano (It.)**

Horse Radish is easily grown from sets—small lengths of roots. These sets, if planted in the spring in good, rich soil, will form large roots by fall. The sets should be planted with the small end down and the upper portion 2 inches below the surface.

COMMON VARIETY. 20c per doz.; \$1.00 per 100; \$8.00 per 1000.

NEW BOHEMIAN HORSE RADISH. A superior variety to the common kind. Larger and grows faster. Sets 25c per doz.; \$1.25 per 100; \$10.00 per 1000.

NOTE. If sets are ordered sent by parcel post, add to the above prices postage at the rate of 5 lbs. per 100.

KALE or BORECOLE**Blatterkohl (Ger.)****Cavolo verde (It.)**

Kale is used as "greens" during the winter, and is a most welcome dish when other vegetables are gone. The young and tender shoots that come out on the stalks are delicate and delicious when cooked. They are better after a few frosts in the fall. With a little protection, or when the snow is deep, kale will stand the winter without injury. It is grown in the same way as cabbage, but for winter use the seed may be sown as late as July.

DWARF CURLED GREEN. A low growing, spreading variety. The leaves are finely curled and of excellent quality. Often used for garnishing. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.10.

TALL GREEN SCOTCH CURLED. The most popular variety. The plant grows three feet tall and produces an abundance of sprouts the whole length of the tall stem, and they are of the finest quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.10.

SIBERIAN. Also called "Sprouts." A very hardy kale of dwarf growth with broad thick leaves curled on the edges. The color is light bluish green. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

MUSTARD for Salad

FORDHOOK FANCY. A new and beautifully curled mustard that is not only very handsome, but is of very mild, pleasant flavor. The leaves are curled and fringed, and the plant remains longer without running to seed than other kinds. This is certainly the finest variety for salads and garnishings. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

GIANT SOUTHERN CURLED. Grows nearly 2 feet high, and has fine curled leaves which are excellent for salad. Very popular in the winter and early spring. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 75c.

WHITE LONDON. Used while young for salad. The seed is used for flavoring pickles. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.



Wonderful or New York Lettuce

Kopfsalat (Ger.) LETTUCE Lattuga (It.)

A packet will sow about 30 ft. of row; an ounce 250 feet

About Varieties. There are two distinct classes of lettuce. One merely produces loose leaves. Where lettuce is grown in the open ground and allowed to remain thick in the row, as is too often the case, the loose-leaved varieties are the best. Some of the most popular of these are **Black Seeded Simpson**, **Grand Rapids** and **Prize Head**. When really fine lettuce is desired, and where one is willing to take some pains in raising it, the head or cabbage varieties are much the best. For forcing in the hothouse or hot-bed, **May King**, **Boston Market** and **Golden Queen** are the quickest to form heads, and are usually used for this purpose. For sowing in frames and transplanting to the open ground in the spring, the best varieties are **Holyrood Hot-Weather**, **Crisp-as-Ice**, **Iceberg**, **Salamander** and **Big Boston**. These are also excellent heading varieties for sowing in the open ground early in the spring, and in the late summer and fall. For fall use seed should be sown in this latitude (Western New York) the last of July or first of August. Loose-leaved lettuce is also sown in the summer and fall, the same as the head varieties.

CULTURE. To get fine heads in the open ground it is a good plan to sow the seed in a hothed or box in the house 3 or 4 weeks before the ground outside is ready. Transplant the seedlings to another box or frame 3 inches apart and set the plants in the open ground when ready a foot apart.

In sowing lettuce seed care should be taken not to cover it over $\frac{1}{8}$ inch deep. If covered much deeper it will often fail to come up.

Seed may be sown in the open ground in the early spring and in July. Sow in rows 18 in. or more apart and for fall use thin the plants when small to 10 or 12 inches apart. It is important to thin the plants when very small, less than one inch high.

Golden Queen. The earliest head lettuce. Forms small compact kinds, and the quality is remarkably fine; the leaves being tender, sweet and nearly white in the center. Does not stand long after heading, but is valuable for early use and forcing. Pkt. 8c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.

Crisp-As-Ice. A fine early head lettuce. The heads are very compact, crisp and of the finest quality. The edges of the leaves are tipped and spotted with brown. We consider this one of the best early heading varieties for the home garden. Pkt. 8c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.

Big Boston. Forms large compact heads and is one of the most popular varieties for forcing and open ground. It is very largely grown on muck ground for shipping to the larger cities. Big Boston is one of the best varieties for late crop, as it heads well in cold weather and is not injured by slight freezing. Our strain of this variety is excellent, producing uniformly compact heads and stands well without running to seed. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

May King. A very early variety. The heads form very quickly and are firm and of fine quality. The plant is small and practically all head, the leaves are light green, slightly tinged with brown on the edges, and are very crisp and tender, and a beautiful light yellow color inside the head. The lettuce will produce good solid heads 10 days before other large kinds in the open ground. Also excellent for forcing in greenhouses or hotbeds. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.40.

Mignonette. Forms a small but very compact head of finest quality. The outer leaves are tinged with brown. One of the best varieties for the home garden. Pkt. 8c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.

Holyrood Hot Weather. The heads are very large, quite firm, and the leaves are thick, tender and of a deep green, blanching to white in the center of the head. This letter has a rich buttery flavor like the old "Deacon" lettuce, and stands a long time without running to seed. We regard this as one of the best heading varieties. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

Unrivalled. This is also called "Boston Unrivalled" "Green-leaved Big Boston," "Long Lost" and a dozen other names. The heads resemble Big Boston, but form earlier and do not have the red tinge of that variety. The heads are firm and of high quality. An excellent kind for the home garden and for market. Pkt. 5c; oz. 18c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.65.

Deacon. We are the original introducers of this magnificent lettuce which has gained for itself great popularity. The leaves are smooth, thick and tender, and inside the heads are nearly perfectly white and of the finest quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.40.

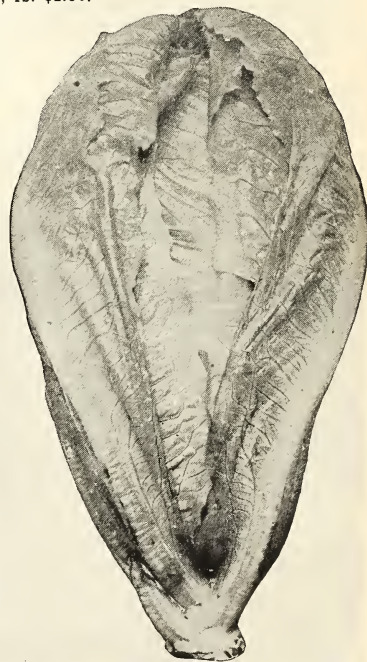
Salamander. One of the best varieties for summer use as it resists hot sun better than most other kinds. It forms large, compact heads of a light green color and of very fine quality. The leaves are more tender than those of most other kinds. We have a fine strain of this popular lettuce which produces heads that are uniformly compact and of the very best quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

Iceberg. One of the best varieties. Heads early and stands without running to seed a long time. The leaves are finely cut and curled, and of an attractive light green, while the center of the head is pure white and remarkably crisp and of fine quality. It is certainly one of the best kinds. We have a very fine strain that heads uniformly solid and compact. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.60.

Wonderful or New York. This variety is called "Iceberg" in the West and is shipped to the Eastern markets under this name. It is larger than the true Iceberg, forming compact white heads as large as a small cabbage. It is rather coarse in texture but very crisp and when well grown is an excellent lettuce. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.40.

Prize Head. One of the best of the loose-leaved varieties. The leaves are exceptionally crisp and tender. They are much curled and frilled, and are tinged and blotched with brown. Grows rapidly, and is ready for use early. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.40.

Grand Rapids. The most popular curled-leaf lettuce for forcing. The plant grows upright forming a large bunch of crisp curled leaves of good quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.40.



Cos Lettuce, Trianon Self-folding

LETTUCE—Continued

Cos, or Romaine, TRIANON Self-folding. This improved Cos lettuce makes a compact upright growth, and magnificent large heads a foot high that blanch perfectly white inside. When well grown on moist land this lettuce is of the finest quality. The mid-rub of the leaves is large, crisp and most resembles celery. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.40.

ECLIPSE COS. Earlier and smaller than the Trianon Cos and more compact. Heads very uniform, and are so compact that they blanch perfectly white inside. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.

Chicken Lettuce. Lettuce is most excellent for chickens and this new variety is especially adapted to that purpose. It grows a foot and a half high and produces a large amount of leaves which are greatly relished by poultry. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

| | Pkt. | Oz. | $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. | lb. |
|---|------|-----|-------------------|--------|
| BOSTON MARKET, or White Seeded Tennis Ball. An early head lettuce for forcing..... | .05 | .15 | .40 | \$1.40 |
| HANSON. Large compact heads with curled leaves..... | .05 | .15 | .35 | 1.25 |
| TOMHANNOCK. Very large loose heads tinged with brown and curled at the edges..... | .05 | .15 | .40 | 1.40 |
| BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON. Forms a large bunch of curled crisp and very tender leaves which are of excellent quality. One of the best of the large loose-leaved varieties | .05 | .15 | .35 | 1.25 |
| EARLY CURLED SIMPSON. Forms a bunch of very much curled leaves of light green and of fairly good quality | .05 | .15 | .35 | 1.25 |

Melone (Ger.)

MUSKMELONS

Popone (It.)

A packet of seed will plant about 20 hills; an ounce 100 hills; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. will plant an acre

Not hard to raise melons

It is much easier to raise melons than is usually supposed and they are so delicious a fruit that every one who has any garden at all should raise them. All that is required is a good rich, well manured soil, that is not too heavy, and a warm, sunny situation. Our pamphlet, "Cultivation of Vegetables" tells about raising muskmelons. It will be sent with any order for seed if requested.

Bender's Surprise. A grand melon for the home garden, market or shipping. See page 12. Pkt. 10c; oz. 65c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.90; lb. \$7.00.

Irondequoit Muskmelon. This is one of the very best melons we know of. The fruit is large, often weighing 8 to 10 pounds; nearly round, well netted and light green. The flesh is deep orange color; thick, very sweet and of high flavor. We know of no finer flavored large melon. They ripen medium early and the vines are healthy and produce lots of good big melons. This melon resembles the Bender's Surprise but the flesh is less firm and the melons will not keep as long after picking. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.50.

Admiral Togo. Although not a large melon this is a fine one on account of its delicious flavor and great productiveness. The flesh is of a deep orange yellow and very sweet and of a delicious sprightly flavor, quite distinct from other yellow fleshed kinds. The melons ripen medium early, and are produced so profusely that they nearly cover the ground among the vines. They are oblong and thickly netted, and weigh about 2 pounds each. If a melon of medium or small size is wanted we would recommend the Admiral Togo both for house use and market. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

Emerald Gem. One of the earliest and best flavored muskmelons. There are few varieties equal to this for home use. While the fruit is not large, it ripens very early, and each vine produces a large number of melons. The fruit is almost round, 4 to 5 in. in diameter, dark green, slightly ribbed and with little netting. The flesh is orange color, thick, sweet, and of very high flavor. The Emerald Gem can be relied upon to produce a good crop of fruit even in unfavorable seasons when other larger and later kinds would fail to ripen. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.45.

Extra Early Knight. This is one of the earliest melons and is especially valued on that account. The melons are of medium size, oval in shape, and well netted. The flesh is green and of good, but not of the highest flavor. This is an excellent variety for both the home garden and market. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.75.

Hearts of Gold. The melons are almost perfectly round, thickly netted and very firm so they stand shipping well. The flesh is deep orange color, firm, very sweet and of delicious flavor. The melons are about the size of Rocky Ford. The vines are vigorous, free from blight and very productive. An excellent melon for shipping as it "holds up" well after picking. This melon was sold for some years under the name of "Hoodoo" but the name has been changed to Hearts of Gold. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.40.

HACKENSACK. A popular green-fleshed melon for market. Round ribbed, and thickly netted; handsome and of good flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

Rocky Ford. This is the variety which has made Rocky Ford, Colorado, so famous for good melons. It is a fine strain of Netted Gem. The fruit is oval in shape and covered with fine netting. The fruit is of medium size and very uniform. The flesh is very sweet, yet has the peculiar sprightly flavor so much desired in a muskmelon. It is medium early and prolific. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.



Extra Early Knight Muskmelon

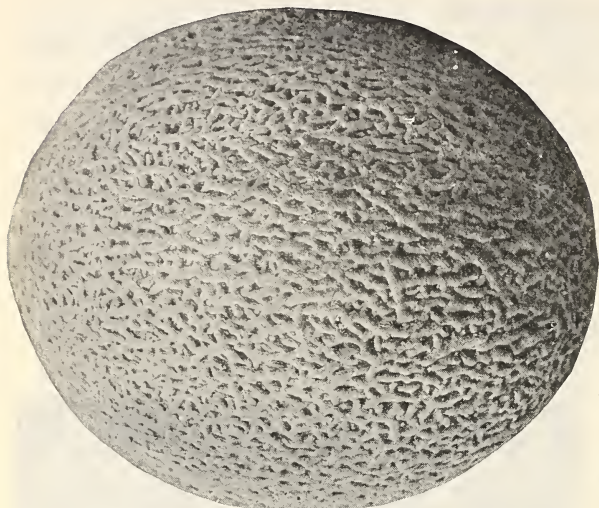
Honey Dew. The fruit is cream white of medium size and very hard. It will keep two months after picking.

The flesh is of a peculiar green color and is very sweet, but not of high flavor. The melon matures rather late and we do not recommend it for the Northern parts of the country. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.75.

Paul Rose. Fruit of medium size and netted; resembles the deep orange colored flesh like the Osage. In fact this melon is a cross between the Netted Gem and Osage and is two weeks earlier than Osage; somewhat smaller and of even finer quality. The melons average about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds each and are well netted very firm, with thick firm flesh and stand up well when shipped. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.40.

Miller's Cream or Osage. This is an excellent melon for where it is known. The fruit grows to a large size, is oblong in shape and dark green with slight netting. The flesh is deep orange color, very thick, deliciously sweet, and high flavored. The melons are uniformly of high quality, which cannot be said of many other varieties. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.40.

OSAGE, PERFECTED STRAIN. This strain of Osage or Miller's Cream melon is a week or ten days earlier than the old variety and the melons are a little smaller, but otherwise the same. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c; lb. \$2.00.



Delicious "Gold Lined" Rocky Ford Muskmelon

MUSKMELONS—Continued

DELICIOUS GOLD LINED ROCKY FORD

This is the finest strain of Rocky Ford melon that we have found. It is not a yellow flesh melon as might be inferred from the name, but a regular green-flesh Rocky Ford melon. The "Gold Lined" refers to a butter-yellow color around the seed cavity which gives the melon an attractive and rich appearance.

The flavor is delicious, being sweet and sprightly. The melons are of medium size, heavily netted and very firm, so they carry well when shipped. They run very uniform in size and quality. The vines are vigorous, hardy and rust resistant.

This is a very fine melon either for home use or shipping. The seed we offer was grown by the originator and will be found of the very highest quality.

Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c.; lb. \$1.60.

Melone (Ger.)

WATERMELON

Popone (It.)

A packet of seed will plant about 8 hills; an ounce 25 to 30 hills; 2 to 3 pounds will plant an acre

Anyone who has light sandy soil can raise good watermelons. Directions for culture will be sent with seed if requested.

The best varieties to grow depends upon the length of the season. In the North where the summers are short **Harris' Earliest**, **Cole's Early** and **Ice Cream** or **Peerless** are the most certain to ripen. Farther south larger and better melons can be raised by using **Tom Watson**, **Kleckley Sweets**, and **Irish Gray**. These varieties will ripen in southern Connecticut, Long Island, New Jersey, Ohio and Southern Michigan.

Harris' Earliest. This melon ripens very early and is one of the best varieties on this account to raise in the northern states. Any one who has light soil in a sunny warm situation can raise these melons. The fruit is oblong and marbled with light and dark green. The flesh is bright red, and of good quality, though not of the best. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 90c.

Cole's Early. The melons are not quite as large as **Harris' Earliest**, but the flesh is of deeper red color and very sweet, crisp and solid. The melons ripen very early and the vines produce lots of them. One of the best watermelons for private gardens in the northern states. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 90c.

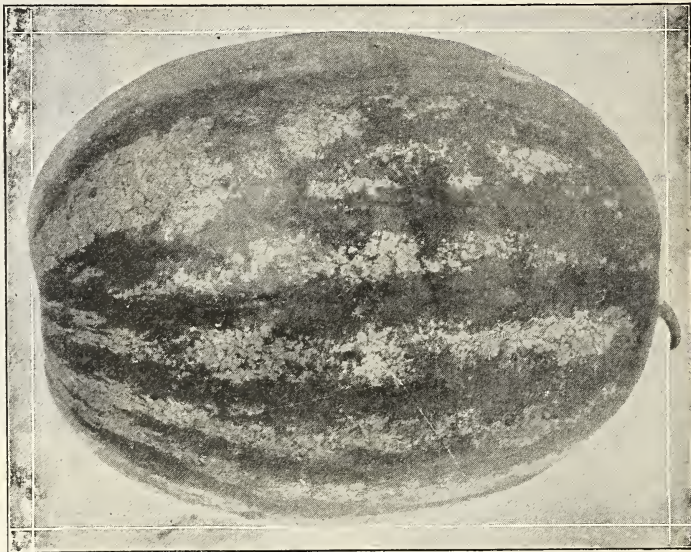
Halbert Honey. A medium early melon, and can be successfully raised in some of the northern states. The melons are quite long with blunt ends. The color is deep green. The rind is very thin, the rich, deep, red, sugary flesh extending within an inch of the outside shell. The rind is rather thin for a good shipping melon, but for home use or nearby market this is a superb variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 80c.

Tom Watson. A long, deep green melon with bright red flesh, of high quality; resembles **Kleckley Sweets**, but has a tougher rind and grows even larger than that variety. It is an excellent melon for shipping and has become very popular in the South within the last few years. The seed we offer is Northern grown and of a very fine strain. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

HUNGARIAN HONEY. One of the very best early melons for home use. The melons not only ripen early, but are deliciously sweet, with firm, solid, deep red flesh and small seeds. The fruit is nearly round and medium to small size. Those who want an early melon of high quality should plant this variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

CITRON, Colorado Preserving. This melon is used exclusively for making preserves. The rind is thick and clear white, and makes preserves of excellent quality. Cultivation similar to watermelons. The fruit is round, striped and handsomely marbled. This variety has green seeds and is much larger and better than the red seeded citron. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 70c.

IRISH GRAY. The melons are long and grow very large. The color is gray-green without distinct markings. The shell or rind is tough and firm so the melons stand shipping well. The flesh is



Harris' Earliest Watermelon

bright red, very sweet and of very high quality for so large a melon. The seeds are brown. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

ICE CREAM or PEERLESS (White Seeded). Early and of delicious flavor. Fruit quite long and light green and grows to a large size. On account of its earliness and fine quality this is a very desirable melon for home use. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 70c.

MOUNTAIN SWEET. A large, medium early variety that has long been very popular. The melons are oblong in shape, deep green and have bright red flesh of good quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c.

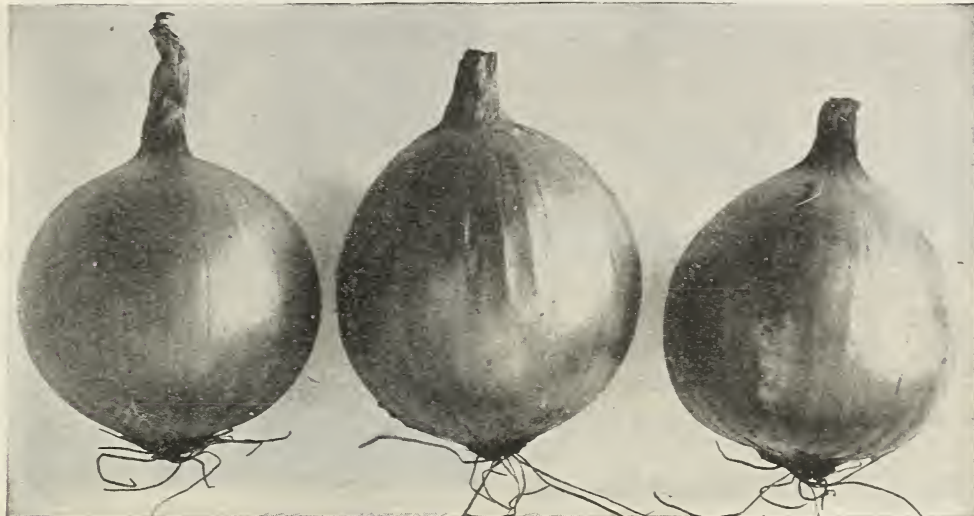
Kleckley Sweets, or Monte Cristo. This melon has become famous for its high quality. There is nothing finer in the way of watermelons than the delicious sweet, high flavored flesh of the "Kleckley Sweets." The melons are long, dark green with very solid, crisp, bright red flesh with white seeds. It grows to a large size and is always of superb quality. It is medium early and can be successfully raised anywhere south of New York State. Our Northern grown seed is much superior to seed grown in the South. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

Zwiebel (Ger.)

ONION

Cipollo (It.)

A packet of seed will sow about 25 feet of row: an ounce 125 feet. It requires 6 lbs. of seed per acre



Yellow Globe Danvers

Southport Yellow Globe

Ohio Yellow Globe

Onion Culture. Onions are raised in two ways, from the seed and from sets. Seed sown in early spring produces ripe onions in the fall, while sets set out at the same time make green "bunching" onions in a few weeks and dry ripe onions in July or earlier.

To raise good onions from seed the ground must be rich and in fine condition. Sow the seed as early as possible in rows 14 inches apart. Weed as soon as the onions appear and keep well cultivated all through the season. Seed may also be sown in a hotbed or greenhouse in February or March and the onions transplanted to the open ground when warm enough. The finest onions are raised in this way. More complete directions for raising onions will be found in our pamphlet on the cultivation of vegetables which will be sent free with seeds if requested.

TO RAISE EARLY GREEN ONIONS. Seed sown in June or July will usually produce fair size onions which if left where they grow and given a little protection will survive the winter and produce nice green onions earlier than from sets and at much less cost. White Portugal or Silver Skin is the best variety for this purpose.

Our Onion Seed is all grown from carefully selected onions, all inferior ones being rejected, and will therefore produce much evenner and better crops of onions than the seed usually sold. To get large crops of good, sound onions of good color and small tops you must have the very best of seed. Cheap, carelessly grown seed will not give such crops, even if it is perfectly fresh and germinates well.

Germination Tests. It is important for an onion grower to know just what per cent of the seed will germinate, so that he can judge how thick to sow in order not to waste the seed or get the crop too thin. All the seed we sell is given thorough tests for germination, and the exact results from such tests are marked on each package of seed (except packets) so that the purchaser can tell just what proportion of the seed is of good vitality. This ought to be worth a good deal to any grower. We shall be glad to tell any onion grower just how our seed of any varieties he is interested in germinates in our tests before he buys the seed.

Yellow Globe Danvers. Harris' Selected Strain. The Yellow Globe Danvers has long been the most popular onion. We have a very fine strain of it which for uniformly fine shape and color and good keeping qualities we think has few equals in this country. This seed will produce onions of perfect globe shape with small necks and deep orange-yellow color. The flesh is creamy-white and of mild flavor. The onions are very firm, keep well and grow to a good size and mature medium early. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50; 5 lbs. or more at \$1.50 per lb.

Southport Yellow Globe. Special Selected Strain. This onion produces very heavy yields on good soil. The onions are of perfect globe shape and good deep yellow color. They are handsome onions and keep remarkably well. This is the best shaped and best keeper of the yellow globe onions. Our eastern grown seed is much superior to the western seed usually sold. We have an extra selected strain of this variety which produces onions of uniform globe shape and deep yellow color and with very small necks. Pkt. 5c; oz. 18c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.70; 5 lbs. or more at \$1.60 per lb.

Ohio Yellow Globe. This strain of Yellow Danvers onion has been bred up by growers in Ohio and is very popular there and in many other sections. The bulbs are slightly flattened at the bottom, but are otherwise the same as Yellow Globe Danvers. This strain of Yellow Globe onion has been found especially well adapted to muck land. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50; 5 lbs. or more at \$1.45 per lb.

Southport Red Globe. Harris' Special Selected. The largest and handsomest red onion; keeps better than any other kind, and the quality is especially fine, the onions being of exceptionally mild flavor and very tender when cooked. The onions are of perfect globe shape, deep red, and with small tops. Our strain is very fine, being grown from selected bulbs only. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$2.00.



Southport Yellow Globe Onion

ONIONS—Continued

Ebenezer. This is the mildest flavored onion we have ever tasted. The flesh is white, firm and of a very delicate flavor. The onions are large, somewhat flattened, yellow skinned and have very small tops and mature early. They will keep sound and hard all winter. Those who want a nice mild onion for their own use would do well to try the Ebenezer. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.50.**

Round Yellow Danvers. This strain produces bulbs that are flatter than the Globe Danvers, but otherwise similar to that variety. They mature a little earlier, which makes this variety desirable where seasons are short. It is also used for raising onion sets. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50.**

Prizetaker. This variety produces large handsome onions of bright yellow color and mild flavor. Single bulbs grown under favorable conditions sometimes weigh 2 pounds each. The onions are globe-shaped and of very mild, pleasant flavor. While these onions can be grown with perfect success by sowing the seed in the ordinary way in the open ground, yet the largest and finest specimens are obtained by sowing the seed in shallow boxes in February or March, and transplanting to the open ground as soon as the weather is warm enough. The Prizetaker requires two weeks longer to mature than Yellow Globe Danvers. **Pkt. 8c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.25.**

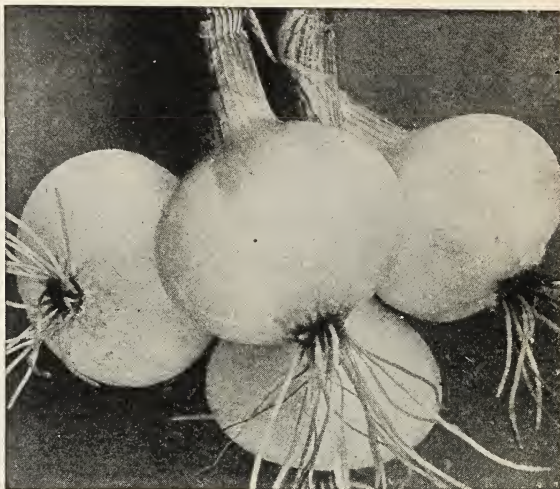
Southport White Globe. The bulbs are of perfect globe shape, very firm and solid, perfectly white and of fine quality. In the hands of experienced growers this is a very profitable onion, as it always commands the highest price. To get perfectly white onions the bulbs should be pulled as soon as matured and dried in the shade. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.75.**

EARLY LARGE RED (Flat). This is the earliest large red onion. The bulbs are large around and flattened, and are firm and of fine quality. This onion will yield good crops even where seasons are short and the soil not perfectly adapted to onions, as the bulbs mature very early. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.60.**

Red Whethersfield. A very large, deep red onion, that matures early and succeeds well everywhere. The bulbs are flattened, very large around, solid and of fine quality. A good keeper. One of the best red onions for home use or market, where a globe-shaped onion is not required. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.60.**

AUSTRALIAN BROWN. This is a variety possessing remarkable keeping qualities. These onions have been kept in perfect condition the year around. The onions are of medium size, somewhat flattened, and of a light reddish brown color. They mature very early, being two weeks earlier than Yellow Danvers. The bulbs are very firm and ripen up hard and smooth, with very small necks. The flavor is mild and sweet. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.45.**

EXTRA EARLY BARLETTA. The handsomest and most perfect white pickling onion grown. When sown thickly the onions mature about the size of a cherry, perfectly round, pearly white and of very mild flavor. Sow an ounce of seed to 40 ft. of row or 50 lbs. per acre. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 55c; lb. \$1.90.**



White Portugal Onions pulled for use while still "green"

Giant Gibraltar. This is the immense Spanish onion which comes into our market and sells for high prices. The onions are globe shaped, slightly flattened, deep yellow and very smooth and handsome. They often weigh several pounds, and the flavor is mild and pleasant. By starting this onion early and transplanting the young plants, very fine large onions can be raised. We offer genuine imported seed. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 85c; lb. \$3.25.**

White Portugal, or SILVERSKIN. An early, flat white onion of good size and mild flavor. Excellent for family use or market, matures earlier than Yellow Globe Danvers and keeps fairly well. When the seed is sown thick in a "ribbon row" the onions mature when small and are excellent for pickling, as they are snow white and very firm. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.40.**

Mammoth Silver King. A very large white onion used principally for bunching while green. The onions are very large, flattened, pure white and of very mild flavor. **Pkt. 8c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.25.**

ONION SETS

One quart (1 lb.) will set 75 to 100 feet of row, depending upon the size of the sets.

Fine onions are easily raised from sets and they should be grown in every garden. If the sets are set out early in the spring nice green onions can be pulled in a few weeks. A little later the bulbs grow large and are then ready to use cooked. They are of very delicate flavor. About the middle of July in this latitude the onions mature. They are then large, ripe onions which can be kept for a month if desired. The sets should be planted about 2 inches apart and covered an inch deep.

The prices quoted here per bushel are subject to change without notice. They will probably rule as quoted below. Please write us for prices if you need a considerable quantity. You cannot get as good sets cheaper anywhere.

YELLOW DANVERS SETS. These sets will give good green onions early and if left to mature will produce large ripe onions later. See photograph above. **Qt. (1 lb.) 25c; pk. (8 lbs.) \$1.25; bu. (32 lbs.) \$4.25.**

EBENEZER SETS (Also called "Japanese" sets). By the use of these sets large ripe onions of the finest quality can be easily raised. The quality of the onions is far superior to other kinds and the yield is also larger. If the sets are planted early in the spring the onions will be ripe in July and can be used all through the fall and winter. Sets of this variety rarely produce seed stalks as other kinds do. See also page 9. **Qt. (1 lb.) 40c; peck (8 lbs.) \$2.00.** Price per bushel on application.

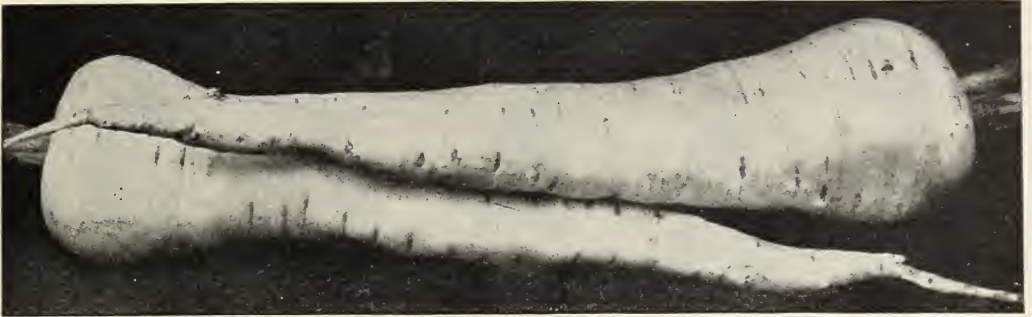
WHITE SETS (Silverskin). These make nice looking and fine flavored onions to eat while young. They also produce good large mature onions of fine quality. **Qt. (1 lb.) 30c; peck (8 lbs.) \$1.25; bu. (32 lbs.) \$4.50.**

Postage must be added if sets are to be sent by parcel post.



Onions raised from Sets

Photograph taken July 1st of onions raised from Yellow Sets planted April 4th.



Harris' Model Parsnip

OKRA or GUMBO**Ocher (Ger.)****Ocra. (It.)**

A packet will sow 15 feet of row; an ounce 50 feet

Used for thickening and flavoring soup. The pods contain a large amount of gum, which imparts a thickness and softness as well as flavor to the soup. The pods should be picked before the seeds are developed. Directions for use can be found in any good cook book. The seed should be sown in the open ground when the ground is thoroughly warm. In this latitude about the 1st of June. Sow in rows 2½ feet apart and thin the plants to 18 inches apart. The pods may be picked and dried while young and green.

PERKINS' LONG POD, Perfected Strain.

This variety is now used almost exclusively by the soup canners, as the pods are of a deep green color and of fine quality, and the plant is **very prolific**. The pods are long, and somewhat ribbed or corrugated. The plant grows tall and the pods are 5 to 6 inches long. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1b. 70c.**

WHITE VELVET. The pods are large, round and smooth, almost pure white, and of excellent quality. The plant grows 3 feet high. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1b. 75c.**

Pastinake (Ger.) PARSNIPS**Pastinaca (It.)**

A packet of seed will sow 25 feet of row; an ounce 150 feet

Sow seed in May in rows 2 feet apart and cover the seed only ½ in. deep. Thin the plants to 4 inches apart.

Harris' Model.

The parsnips grow to a medium length and are very smooth, without small roots or prongs, and are snow white, much whiter than other kinds, and therefore more attractive in market. See page 14. **Pkt. 8c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1b. \$1.25.**

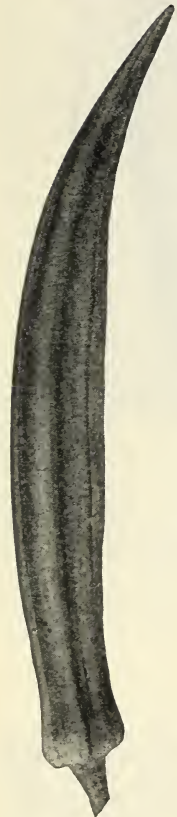
LONG HOLLOW CROWN. Long, smooth and straight, and of fine quality. We have a fine strain of this popular variety. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 30c; 1b. 75c.**

PEANUTS

Peanuts can be successfully grown in the North on warm, sandy soil in a sheltered place with a southern exposure. South of Pennsylvania they can be grown on any good light soil.

Peanuts should be planted the same time as corn in rows 2½ feet apart, dropping the nuts 8 to 10 inches apart, cover 1 in. deep. The nuts should be shelled before planting. A dressing of slaked lime or land plaster is of great benefit. When the plants are nearly full grown throw earth up to them the same as "hilling" potatoes. This will cause the nuts to form.

Early Spanish. The earliest variety and best for the North. **Per 1b. 25c; 5 lbs. or more 20c per lb.**

**Petersilie (Ger.) PARSLEY Prezzemolo (It.)**

A packet will sow 50 feet of row; an ounce 200 feet

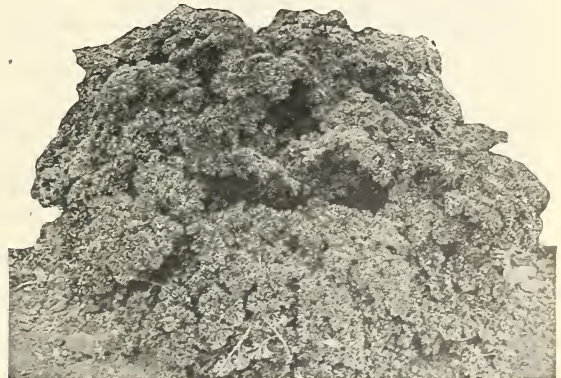
Sow in the spring or summer where the plants can be left until the following spring. Some plants can be transplanted into boxes of earth and kept in a light cellar window for use during the winter.

Dwarf Perfection. This is without doubt, the finest parsley grown. The plant is of semi-dwarf habit, very compact and of a beautiful bright green, while the leaves are very finely cut and curled. We think the flavor superior to other parsley. **Pkt. 8c; oz. 18c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1b. \$1.25.**

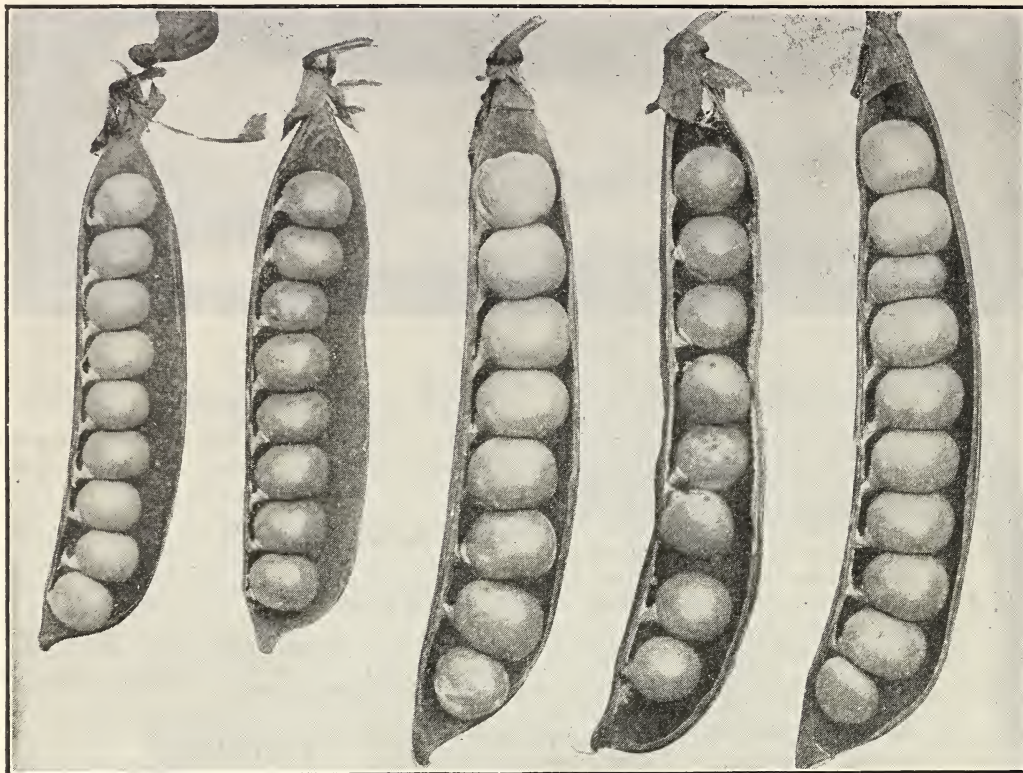
CHAMPION, or TRIPLE MOSS CURLED. Very finely curled leaves. Medium deep green, of upright growth and of excellent quality. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1b. \$1.00.**

Plain. The leaves are not curled. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1b. 90c.**

HAMBURG, or TURNIP-ROOTED. The roots are used as well as the leaves. The roots are boiled and served like parsnips and have a very pleasing flavor. They can be stored in sand and used all winter. We offer an improved variety called "Thick Sugar," which has nice, smooth roots of medium length, large around, and fine sweet flavor. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1b. 90c.**



Dwarf Perfection Parsley



Advancer

Thomas Laxton

Heroine

Telephone

Alderman

Erbsen (Ger.)

PEAS

Pisello (It.)

Sow Plenty of Peas: There is no more delicious vegetable than fresh, young green peas picked right off the vines in your garden and cooked immediately. If the garden is small, sow all the land you can spare. After the peas are gone the land can be used for late cabbage, turnips, spinach, etc.

A pound of seed will sow 100 feet of row. Two to three bushels per acre

Some of the Best Varieties of Peas

Surprise or Eclipse. (2 ft.) This is the earliest sweet wrinkled pea. Matures as early as Alaska and is of far better quality. The pods are of fair size, and the vines are very prolific. One of the best very early peas, and we highly recommend it for family use. **Lb. (pint) 30c; 2 lbs. (qt.) 50c; 7½ lbs. (4 qts.) \$1.55; 15 lbs. \$2.70.**

Gradus. (2½ ft.) The earliest large-podded pea. Matures only two or three days later than the earliest kinds like Alaska and First and Best, and has much larger pods and the peas are of the very highest quality. The pods are 3½ to 4 in. long and are filled with large peas which are very tender and sweet. One of the best early peas for the home garden and market. **Lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 7½ lbs. \$1.60; 15 lbs. \$2.85.**

Little Marvel. (15 in.) One of the best early dwarf peas, much like Nott's Excelsior and matures at the same time, but is more productive and of much deeper green color. Pods 3 in. long and filled full of deep green peas of fine quality. On account of its great productiveness and fine quality it is very popular for the home garden. **Lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 7½ lbs. \$1.50; 15 lbs. \$2.70.**

Acquisition. (2½ ft.) A very profitable early market pea. It has larger pods than any other kind that matures as early. It matures as early as Thomas Laxton and has much larger pods. Very hardy and can be sown as early as Alaska. The pods are 4 to 4½ in. long, broad and deep green. **Lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 7½ lbs. \$1.75; 15 lbs. \$3.00.**

Laxtonian (18 in.) A very early dwarf pea with pods nearly as large as Telephone and matures two weeks earlier. The vines are 18 in. tall and need no support. The pods and peas are deep green and the quality is very fine. Other names for this variety are **Pioneer** and **Peter Pan**. These are both so similar to a good stock of Laxtonian that we cannot see any difference. **Lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 7½ lbs. \$1.60; 15 lbs. \$2.85.**

Hundredfold or Blue Bantam. (18 in.) This pea may be described as an improved Laxtonian as it resembles that variety very much but is a little larger and more prolific. The pods are 3½ to 4 inches long and well filled with large deep green peas of fine quality. The vines are 16 to 18 inches high and very strong. The peas mature the same time as Laxtonian, following Gradus very closely. **Lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 7½ lbs. \$1.60; 15 lbs. \$2.85.**

PEAS—Continued

Thomas Laxton. (2½ ft.) Matures at the same time as Gradus and is quite similar to that variety except that the pods are a little smaller (3 to 3½ in. long) and the vines are more productive. On this account it is considered the most profitable early pea for market and one of the best for the home garden. Lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 7½ lbs. \$1.55; 15 lbs. \$2.55.

Advancer. (2 ft.) Matures in mid-season between the early and late kinds. The pods are of medium size but so well filled that they contain just as many peas as the very large pods of such varieties as Telephone, Alderman, etc. The vines are of low, stocky growth and yield immense crops. The quality of the peas is of the very best. Lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 50c; 7½ lbs. \$1.45; 15 lbs. \$2.55.

Alderman. (4-5 ft.) A very fine pea for main crop. Yields more than almost any other variety. The pods resemble Telephone, but are larger, deeper green and better filled, while

the vines are of more robust growth and more prolific. It is really an improved Telephone and the best of this type. The pods are immense, often 5 inches long and contain 5 to 10 large peas. Matures medium late. The variety called "Quite Content" is the same as Alderman of a good strain. Lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 7½ lbs. \$1.55; 15 lbs. \$2.70.

Heroine. (2½ ft.) One of the best large-podded late peas. The pods are often 5 in. long and well filled with large deep green peas of fine quality. The vines are only 2½ ft. high and need not have support. We highly recommend this pea for late use. Lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 7½ lbs. \$1.55; 15 lbs. \$2.70.

Prizewinner. (2½ ft.) An excellent pea with stocky vines that do not need support. The pods are very large and well filled and are very deep green. The vines are very strong and produce heavy crops. The peas mature a few days later than Telephone. Lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 7½ lbs. \$1.60; 15 lbs. \$2.85.

ADDITIONAL VARIETIES OF PEAS

| | Lb. | 2 lbs. | 7½ lbs. | 15 lbs. |
|---|--------|---------|----------|---------|
| | (pt.) | (1 qt.) | (4 qts.) | (pk.) |
| ALASKA. (2 ft.) One of the earliest kinds. Small pods..... | \$.25 | \$.45 | \$1.40 | \$2.40 |
| FIRST AND BEST, OR EARLIEST OF ALL. (2 ft.) As early as Alaska and has larger pods..... | .30 | .50 | 1.45 | 2.55 |
| NOTT'S EXCELSIOR. (15 in.) Earliest dwarf pea. Very fine quality | .30 | .50 | 1.55 | 2.70 |
| SUTTON'S EXCELSIOR. (18 in.) Larger than Nott's Excelsior, but four days later. A very fine dwarf pea with large pods..... | .30 | .50 | 1.55 | 2.70 |
| McLEAN'S LITTLE GEM. (15 ft.) A medium early pea of high quality, pods of medium size..... | .30 | .50 | 1.55 | 2.70 |
| AMERICAN WONDER. (15 in.) Very early dwarf pea. Prolific and of finest quality..... | .30 | .50 | 1.55 | 2.70 |
| CARTER'S DAISY or DWARF TELEPHONE. (18 in.) An excellent late dwarf pea. Very large pods and peas of finest quality..... | .30 | .50 | 1.60 | 2.85 |
| DWARF CHAMPION. (2 ft.) One of the best late peas with short vines. Pods of good size (4 in. long) and well filled. Very prolific and of high quality..... | .30 | .50 | 1.45 | 2.55 |
| HORSFORD'S MARKET GARDEN. (2 ft.) We know of no pea of finer quality, being very sweet and delicious. It is also very productive. Matures late and is valuable for the home garden to prolong the season. Pods of medium size..... | .30 | .50 | 1.45 | 2.55 |
| DUKE OF ALBANY. (4 ft.) Much like Telephone, but better. Large deep green pods, well filled with peas of finest quality, medium late. One of the heaviest yielding varieties | .30 | .50 | 1.55 | 2.70 |
| TELEPHONE. (4 ft.) The old type with very large light green pods. Has been largely superseded by the dark green type such as Alderman and Duke of Albany..... | .30 | .50 | 1.55 | 2.70 |
| CHAMPION OF ENGLAND. (5 ft.) The latest variety. Valuable to prolong the season. Very prolific.... | .25 | .50 | 1.45 | 2.55 |
| IMPROVED STRATAGEM. (20 in.) A very large fine pea, strong and stocky, late. The pods are very large and the peas of the finest quality. The vines are short, so need no support | .30 | .50 | 1.60 | 2.85 |
| DWARF WHITE MARROWFAT. (4 ft.) Does not grow quite as tall as the old Marrowfat, but otherwise the same | .25 | .40 | 1.30 | 2.25 |
| MAMMOTH MELTING SUGAR. (4 ft.) Edible pods. The largest and finest of this class. The pods are cooked like string beans. Remove strings before cooking..... | .30 | .55 | 1.85 | .... |

PUMPKINS

A packet will plant from 8 to 10 hills; an ounce 25 hills

SMALL SUGAR. Small, deep yellow pumpkins, ribbed and flattened at the ends. They have good thick, sweet flesh that is excellent for pies. There is always a good demand for these pumpkins in market. They ripen early and the vines are very prolific. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 55c.

WINTER LUXURY, or IMPROVED SUGAR. Grows a little larger than "Small Sugar," and the fruit is without ribs, lighter yellow and netted like a muskmelon. The flesh is thick and of fine quality, and they will keep all winter, if properly stored. A very fine pumpkin for home use or market. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 30c.

LARGE CHEESE or Kentucky Field. Fine grained and sweet. Large fruit, mottled light green and yellow, flattened at the ends. An excellent variety for the South. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 65c.

MAMMOTH POTIRON (also called "King of Mammoths" and "Jumbo"). The largest pumpkin grown, sometimes weighing 100 lbs. or more. The pumpkins are salmon pink, sometimes flattened; flesh yellow, thick and of good quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.30.

CONNECTICUT FIELD, or "Big Tom." The common large yellow pumpkin; the best to grow among corn for stock feeding or pies. Our strain of this variety is very fine and produces the largest and handsomest pumpkins. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 55c; 5 lbs. or more 50c per lb.



Winter Luxury Pumpkin

Pfeffer (Ger.)

PEPPERS

Peperone (It.)

A packet of seed will produce about 75 plants; an ounce 1000 plants

Peppers are not difficult to raise if the right seed is used and the plants set out early on rather light, rich soil. If the peppers are kept picked before they turn red, the plants will produce great numbers during the season.

When sowing pepper seed cover very lightly, keep the soil moist and very warm. The seed will not germinate unless kept warm all the time.



Magnum Dulce Pepper

Harris' Early Giant.

See page 11 and picture on back of this catalogue. Pkt. 25c; 5

pkts. \$1.00.

Magnum Dulce. A very fine large pepper. This new pepper resembles the Chinese Giant in size and shape but is better than that variety in every way. The peppers average larger, have thicker flesh, and the plants are more prolific. The fruit is enormous, being the largest of any variety we have ever grown. The shape is shown in the photograph reproduced here.

The plants produce a good quantity of fruit, although, of course, not as many as some of the smaller varieties. The fruit is deep green when young and bright red when ripe. It matures medium late or about the same time as the other large varieties.

Those who want the largest peppers will find this variety an excellent one. Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.25; lb. \$8.50.

Oskosh. Yellow peppers are usually not very popular, but this new variety is of such exceptional merit that we feel sure it will be largely grown when gardeners find out what it is.

The peppers, before they mature, are of a deep green, very large, smooth and of the best shape for stuffing. When ripe the color is a deep golden yellow. The flesh is exceptionally thick—more so than any other large pepper that we know of.

Another important point is that the Oskosh is the sweetest pepper grown. We have never tasted a pepper of such mild, sweet flavor. It is quite distinct in this respect.

The plants produce large crops of these big peppers. There are often a dozen or more large green peppers on a plant at a time, being more prolific than other kinds of equal size, such as Ruby King, Giant Crimson, etc., which mature about the same date.

We highly recommend this new pepper to those who wish to raise green peppers for market or home use where large size and exceptionally fine quality is more desired than earliness. Pkt. 12c; oz. 90c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.00.

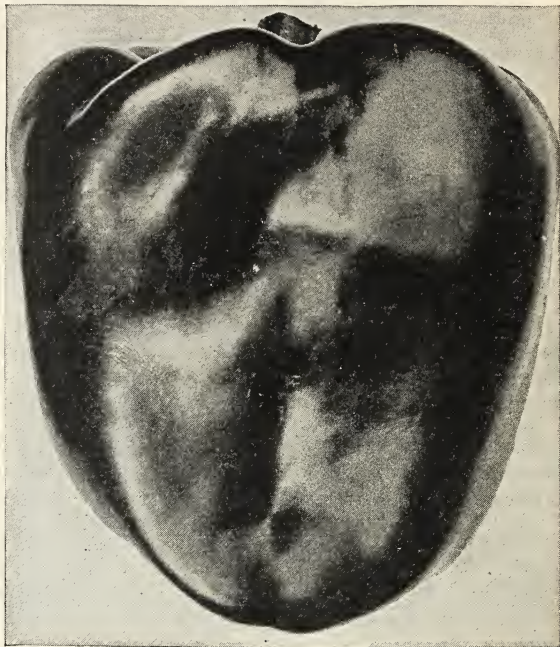
Harris' Earliest.

The earliest sweet pepper. See description page 10. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c; oz.

\$1.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.50.

GIANT CRIMSON (also called OHIO CRIMSON). We consider this one of the best of the very large fruited sweet varieties. It is as large as Chinese Giant, and is earlier and more prolific. The peppers are often 5 inches high and 4 inches across and very mild. The peppers are deep green when young and bright scarlet when ripe. A desirable variety for stuffing and mangoes. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.50.

NEAPOLITAN. An early variety with peppers of good size. 4 to 5 inches long and 2 inches across. They are produced upright on the plants, and as many as 30 have been counted on a single plant. The fruit is mild and of sweet pleasant flavor. The color is light green when young and bright red when ripe. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c; lb. \$3.00.



New Oskosh Pepper

TOMATO OR SQUASH. (Also called "Cheese" pepper.) The peppers are the shape of a tomato and quite smooth, deep green changing to bright red when ripe. Flesh extremely thick and of sweet mild flavor. Ripens medium early. An excellent variety for salads. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.20; lb. \$4.50.

LARGE BELL, or BULL NOSE. One of the hardiest and earliest varieties. Bright red when ripe, deep green when young; thick flesh, somewhat "hot" or pungent. The vines are dwarf and produce a large number of peppers, which are of good size and nearly as large around as long. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.50.

GOLDEN DAWN. The peppers are green when young and when ripe are of a beautiful golden yellow, or fine shape, and of sweet, pleasant flavor. Early and very productive. Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c.

CAYENNE. Used for seasoning pickles. The peppers are long and slim, bright red when ripe and of sharp, pungent flavor. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c.

GIANT CAYENNE. One of the best "hot" peppers. The fruit is 3 inches long and 1 inch through, being much larger than the old cayenne pepper, and the fruit is equally pungent. Ripens very early and is wonderfully prolific. Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50.

CHINESE GIANT. Formerly considered the largest pepper, but is surpassed in size by Magnum Dulce. The fruit often measures 5 inches high and four to five inches in diameter. It is a sweet pepper, being very mild flavored and has thick flesh. Matures rather late and is not very prolific. Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.80; lb. \$6.75.

SWEET MOUNTAIN. A large red pepper with fruit of good size, about the shape of Ruby King and resembles that variety closely. The plant is very prolific and will produce a great many peppers if they are kept picked before they get ripe. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10; lb. \$4.00.

RUBY KING. The fruit is 5 to 6 inches long, and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches in diameter, bright red when ripe, deep green when young, flesh thick and very mild. Harris' Earliest will bear many more peppers but they are not quite so large. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.75.

PIMENTO or "SWEET-MEAT GLORY." Fruit of medium size, pointed or top-shaped, very smooth and glossy; exceptionally thick flesh which is firm, sweet, and of the very best quality for either salads, stuffing, or canning. The plants are quite tall and produce a great many peppers, but they mature quite late, so this variety is better for localities south of New York than farther north. The peppers are deep green changing to red when ripe. Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.40; lb. \$5.00.

PEPPER PLANTS. See Plant Department, back pages of this catalogue.

Radies (Ger.)

RADISH

Ravanello (It.)

A packet of seed will sow 15 to 20 feet of row; an ounce about 75 feet

To get radishes that are not too "hot" in the open ground, the soil should be very loose and quite rich. A little nitrate of soda applied as soon as the radishes come up will help a good deal. Sow the seed in rows a foot apart and thin the plants to 2 inches apart. There is no way to prevent injury by maggots except to screen the beds with cheese cloth to keep the flies out.

By sowing radish seed in August or first of September much better radishes can be raised than in the spring and summer, as they are not injured by maggots in the fall.

For sowing in frames or greenhouses **Early Scarlet Globe** is the most popular variety. It is also one of the best for the open ground.

Early Scarlet Globe. A very early globe-shaped radish suitable for forcing or open ground. The radishes are of handsome shape, attractive bright red, and are crisp, solid and of the finest quality. They grow so rapidly that under favorable circumstances they may be pulled 20 days from sowing the seed. This is the most popular variety for forcing, as the tops are small which is quite necessary for this purpose. Our seed is of the very finest strain, grown from transplanted roots, and will be found unsurpassed. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

EARLIEST SCARLET GLOBE SHORTLEAF. Called also "Red Rocket," "Startle," or "20 Days." Grows more oval in shape than the Early Scarlet Globe and is popular for forcing. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.40.

HARRIS' SPECIAL SCARLET FORCING. This radish is not as oval in shape as the Early Scarlet Globe and has smaller tops and matures a day or two earlier. It is a fine round, early radish for the greenhouse or the open ground. The color is very bright scarlet, while the flesh is white, crisp, and of very mild flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

EARLIEST SCARLET WHITE-TIPPED or Sparkler. Also called "Rosy Gem" and "Rapid Forcing." This is the same as the Scarlet Forcing described above except that each radish is tipped with white, making them very handsome when bunched or on the table. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

PHILADELPHIA WHITE BOX. The radishes are round as a ball, pure white, very solid and crisp, and of a mild flavor. Valuable for forcing and open ground. Matures somewhat later than the earliest red kinds and has large tops. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.



Icicle Radish

Crimson Giant Globe. Globe shaped, with crisp and solid white flesh. The radishes grow larger than Early Scarlet Globe and stands longer without becoming pithy. Used for forcing and the open ground. The tops are larger than those of the earlier forcing varieties. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

CHARTIER. The best long red radish. The roots grow 6 to 7 inches long and about 1 inch in diameter. They are smooth, bright red, with white tips. Very handsome and of fine quality. They remain for a long time without getting pithy. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

French Breakfast. A handsome little olive shaped radish, very bright red except a clear white tip on the bottom. Grows very rapidly and is of very fine quality. It is especially well suited for sowing in the open ground and is also a good radish for forcing. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 95c.

Icicle. This beautiful white radish grows with remarkable rapidity, and is valuable for forcing as well as for the open ground. The radishes are long, straight, pure white, and nearly the same size the whole length. It is earlier than White Vienna or Lady Finger, and is of very fine quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 90c.

GIANT WHITE STUTTGART. A very large, round or top-shaped white radish, of good quality, used as a summer and fall variety, as the roots will stand a long time without becoming pithy. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

WHITE STRASBURG. A first-class long, white radish for summer use; will remain crisp and tender even when very large. The roots when ready to use are 4 to 6 inches long, and $\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 inches in diameter. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 95c.



Harris' Special Scarlet Forcing Radish

Lady Finger or White Vienna. Long pure white radish that grows rapidly and is excellent for forcing in the open ground, being crisp and of finest quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 95c.

LONG SCARLET SHORT-TOP. Grows 6 to 8 inches long; is straight, smooth, and bright scarlet, and is of the best quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 95c.

DELICACY. A very fine white summer, fall or winter radish; globe shaped, smooth, pure white with crisp white flesh of very mild flavor. One of the best radishes for late summer and fall use. Sow in July or August. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

WINTER RADISHES

These varieties should be sown in July and August. They do not succeed if sown in the spring. They are excellent for fall and winter use, and will keep a long time in sand and in the cellar.

CHINESE ROSE. One of the very best varieties. Roots 5 to 6 inches long and 2 inches in diameter. Bright rose color; flesh white, crisp, and of mild flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 90c.

LONG BLACK SPANISH. A long, smooth radish nearly the same size at the bottom as the top. The outside is black while the flesh is very white, crisp and of fine quality. Popular in market. Will keep all winter if stored in moist sand. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 85c.

BLACK SPANISH TURNIP. Similar to the above except in shape, which is short and round like a turnip. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 95c.

CALIFORNIA MAMMOTH WHITE. Very large, pure white roots which are long, straight and smooth and of better quality than the Chinese White, or Celestial. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 95c.

POTATOES

We make a specialty of fine quality seed potatoes from inspected fields that are practically disease free. Such seed produces much larger yields than ordinary seed. See description and prices on pages 48-49.

**Rhabarber (Ger.)****RHUBARB OR PIEPLANT****Rabarbaro (It.)**

The roots can be raised from seed sown in the spring, and are ready to transplant to the permanent bed the next spring. The seed must be sown in fine, rich soil, and the seedlings must have good care. The best rhubarb is raised from plants that are propagated by division of roots that are known to be of the most desirable type. Seedlings cannot be relied upon to produce the best results no matter how carefully the seed is raised.

MYATT'S LINNAEUS. The earliest and best variety. The stalks grow very large, often 2 inches wide, and are light green and scarlet. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

Rhubarb Roots. The roots we offer are division of large roots which are known to be of the true Linnaeus variety. 10c each; \$1.00 per doz.; \$6.50 per 100. Roots weigh $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. each. Add postage if roots are to be sent by parcel post.

SALSIFY OR VEGETABLE OYSTER**Haferwurz (Ger.)****Sassefrica (It.)**

A packet of seed will sow 15 feet of row; an ounce 75 feet

"Oyster Plant," as it is often called, is easily grown and is used in the late fall and winter when there are very few fresh vegetables to be had.

The best roots are grown on rather light soil, but good ones can be produced on almost any good garden land. Sow the seed in May in rows 2 feet apart and thin the plants to 3 inches apart. The roots can be used any time in the fall and winter. They will remain in the ground all winter and come out in perfect condition in the spring. Before the ground freezes a supply of roots should be dug and placed in moist sand in the cellar for use in the winter when the ground outside is frozen.

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND. An improved variety that grows very large, often measuring 4 to 5 inches around, and of the best quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.65.

Sauerampfer (Ger.)**SORREL****Acetosa (It.)**

The improved large-leaved garden sorrel is used as greens like spinach, or for flavoring soup. Sow the seed in the spring in good light soil and thin the plants to 4 inches apart.

IMPROVED BROAD LEAVED. The best variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50.

Salsify**Spinat (Ger.)****SPINACH****Spinace (It.)**

A packet of seed will sow 15 feet of row; an ounce 50 feet. It requires about 20 pounds of seed per acre

Spinach should be sown as early as possible in the spring. It will be ready for use in four or five weeks after sowing. For fall use sow August 1st, and to winter over sow the seed about September 1st in this latitude, and later farther south.

Spinach runs to seed quickly in hot weather, so the seed should be sown early in the spring or late in the summer in order to avoid having the crop mature in July or August. If sown about August 1st, spinach will grow very large and can be used from the first of September until the ground freezes. New Zealand spinach will stand hot weather well and give a constant supply of good spinach all through the summer and fall.

"King of Denmark." A very valuable new variety. Stands longer without running to seed than any other kind. See page 11. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 70c; 5 lbs. or more at 60c per lb.

Eskimo, or Giant Thick Leaf. Has very thick, deep green leaves of the largest size, and grows rapidly. Stands well without running to seed. One of the best kinds for either spring or fall sowing. It is very hardy and stands the winter well. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 40c.

Large Thick-Leaved Viroflay. Very large, pointed leaves of good quality. Grows more rapidly than other kinds, so can be used earlier. Plant makes a more upright growth than Long Standing. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 40c.

Giant Crumpled Leaf. A very large, rapid growing spinach with deep green crumpled leaves that are thick and of fine quality. Stands well without running to seed. As early as Viroflay and the leaves are thicker and deeper green. One of the very best early varieties. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 40c.

Long Season. thick and dark green—much deeper in color than other kinds. The plants resemble the Savoy Leaf in appearance, but are darker green, and stand much longer. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 18c; lb. 45c.

Victoria. The leaves are round, thick, broad, dark green and somewhat curled, and are of the best quality. Stands well without running to seed and is one of the very best varieties for either the home garden or market. It is quite hardy and can be sown in the fall for spring use. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 40c.

Norfolk Savoy-Leaved (also called **Bloomdale**). A very handsome variety, with dark green leaves curled or blistered like a Savoy cabbage, and is of first-class quality. Runs to seed quickly in hot weather. Used quite extensively for fall sowing to winter over for spring use. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 40c.

LONG STANDING (Enkhuizen Strain). Leaves large, thick, round, dark green and of fine quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 40c.

NEW ZEALAND SPINACH (*Tetragonia expansa*). This is not a true spinach, but a plant that can be used for the same purpose. Produces an abundance of leaves on stems a foot or more in length. Will grow during hot, dry weather when other spinach would be useless, continuing to furnish nice "greens" all summer and fall. Young leaves are picked and separated from the stems and are then very tender and of excellent quality. Soak the seed in warm water 12 hours before sowing, as it is difficult to get it to germinate. Sow the seed in the spring in rows 2 feet apart. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 90c.

SWISS CHARD, or SPINACH BEET**Beisskohl (Ger.)****Bieta (It.)**

An ounce of seed will sow 50 feet of row, a packet 15 feet

Swiss Chard is a beet grown for its leaves. The mid-rib when boiled makes delicious greens, or the leaves may be boiled and served as spinach. Sown in the spring the leaves are soon ready to eat and will continue to grow all through the summer and fall. If given a little protection it will survive the winter and make excellent greens early in the spring.

LUCULLUS. A very large variety with curled leaves like a Savoy cabbage. The plants grow nearly 2 feet high and the stems and leaves are very large and of fine quality. The color is light yellowish green. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 85c.

SILVER LEAF. Large, smooth green leaves with silvery white ribs and stems. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 85c.

**Eskimo Spinach**

Kuerbiss (Ger.)

SQUASH

Zucca (It.)

A packet of seed of summer varieties will plant 6 to 8 hills; an ounce 30 hills

A packet of winter varieties will plant 3 to 4 hills; an ounce 15 hills; 3 to 4 lbs. of seed per acre

The "bush" varieties like Crookneck, Italian Vegetable Marrow and Bush Scallop can be planted in "hills" $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, but the "running" varieties like Hubbard, Delicious, Boston Marrow, etc., should be planted 8 feet apart. The vines often extend 20 feet in all directions. Bugs often destroy the young plants as soon as they appear above the ground. To prevent this it is a good plan to spray the plants with a thin white wash to which some arsenate of lead has been added. The white wash should be like milk. Dusting lime or "Bug Death" on the plants while wet with dew will also keep the bugs off. Do not wait until the bugs appear, but spray or dust the plants as soon as they come up.

FALL AND WINTER VARIETIES

Hubbard. True Original Strain. There has been a great deal of seed sold of inferior strains of Hubbard squash which have not the fine quality of the old variety. We are therefore glad to be able to offer some seed of a very fine strain of the old stock, which will be found excellent in every way. The fruit grows to a good large size, yet is heavy and of extra fine quality, cooking dry and without any stringiness. The shell is smooth and hard and deep green. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

IMPROVED WARTED HUBBARD. This strain of Hubbard squash produces very large fruit covered with warts, and of dark green color. Sells well in the market, as the fruit is very handsome and of the largest size, but is not of as fine quality as the original Hubbard. The seed we offer is a fine strain of the true Chicago Warted Hubbard. Pkt. 5c; oz. 18c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.35.

Blue Hubbard. A new variety obtained by selection from the original Hubbard. The fruit is of a gray-blue color, grows very large and keeps remarkably well as the shell is extremely hard. The quality is equal to or even better than the original Hubbard. The shape and appearance of this squash is well shown in the photograph reproduced here. Pkt. 8c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.60.

QUALITY. A winter squash of very fine quality. See description page 14. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.75.



Mammoth White Bush Scallop Squash

Delicious. With the exception of the new "Quality" this is the finest flavored winter squash we know of. It is so dry and fine-grained that it resembles a good sweet potato more than ordinary squash. The fruit is not quite as large as Hubbard but is very heavy, and is of far better quality than that variety, being dryer, richer and sweeter. Gardeners find it profitable for market where good quality is appreciated. Pkt. 8c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50.

BOSTON MARROW. An excellent fall squash, well known and popular in market. Fruit of good size, deep orange yellow, and with thick flesh of good quality. Largely used for canning and making pies, for which it is very fine. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 85c.

PROLIFIC or EARLY ORANGE MARROW. Fruit deep orange color, with thick yellow flesh of the finest quality. It is similar to Boston Marrow but of darker color. One of the best squashes for fall or early winter use. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 90c.

ESSEX HYBRID. A sweet fine-grained and high-flavored squash. Flesh very thick, deep yellow and firm. Fruit is round, ribbed and flattened at the ends, and of a salmon-red color when ripe. Has a distinct "button" at the blossom end. Will keep all winter. Pkt. 8c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.60.

SUMMER VARIETIES

GIANT CROOKNECK. This improved strain of the old Yellow Summer Crookneck Squash is as early as that variety, while the fruit grows nearly twice the size. The squashes are deep golden yellow and very warty. Vines of dwarf or bush form. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

EARLY BUSH CROOKNECK. The old popular Yellow Summer Crookneck Squash. It is early and of good quality. The vines grow only 2 feet long, so can be planted near together. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.



Italian Vegetable Marrow

Italian Vegetable Marrow. (Cocozella di Napoli.) This is the most delicate and fine flavored summer squash we have ever grown. It is very largely used in Europe and is considered delicious by many travelers who get it while there. The fruit is long and slender, mottled dark and light green. It is used when 10 or 12 inches long and while perfectly green. It should be cut in slices and fried in butter. Try it. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

"SUMMER ASPARAGUS." The above described Italian squash is sometimes very absurdly called "Summer Asparagus." It has no resemblance whatever to Asparagus, being a variety of squash. Some people know it by no other name so we would call their attention to the fact that Italian Vegetable Marrow is the same thing. See price above.

VEGETABLE MARROW. This squash is very popular in England. The fruit is 8 in. to a foot long, 4 to 5 in. in diameter and of a creamy white color. It is used when half grown, the same as any summer squash. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.35.

MAMMOTH WHITE BUSH SCALLOP. The fruit is round, pure white and scalloped around the edges. This squash is of excellent quality for summer use. Our strain is the Improved Mammoth, which is much larger than the old kind and equally early. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.20.

EARLY YELLOW BUSH SCALLOP. The same as White Bush Scallop described above, except that the fruit is yellow and has yellow flesh. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.



Blue Hubbard Squash

Liebesapfel (Ger.)

TOMATOES

Pomo d'oro (It.)

A packet of seed will produce about 150 plants; an ounce 2000 plants

Harris' Pedigree Strains

We have for years made a specialty of raising tomato seed of the best possible quality and we think our strains of some of the new and standard varieties are as fine as can be found anywhere, and far superior to what is usually sold. The seed of these special varieties is all grown on our own farm, and the greatest care is taken to improve the stock by the most careful breeding methods.

Seed Grown in the North

Our tomato seed is grown in the north near the Canadian border and is very much better for the northern states than the seed grown further south.

NOTES ON VARIETIES. The earliest tomato is **Earliana** which has large smooth fruit, but not quite as well colored as **Bonny Best** and **John Baer**, both of which are a week later, but are more uniform and of better color, all being deep scarlet. Of the pink or purple (crimson) varieties, **June Pink** is the earliest, but is not as smooth as **Early Detroit** and **Imperial**, which are both medium early, very smooth and handsome. **Globe** is late and has perfect globe-shaped, large, smooth fruit which is excellent for shipping.

Trucker's Favorite is another pink variety with large fruit which is more flattened than the **Globe**. **Ponderosa** is very large and solid, but is irregular and does not color well. Of the late deep red varieties, **Stone** and **Success** are quite similar, but **Success** is earlier—both are very smooth, productive and of high quality. **Superb Salad** is a small tomato very useful for salads.

Earliana

Harris' Extra Early Strain

We have for years bred up this strain of Earliana tomato until we now have it so perfected that it not only ripens earlier than any other kind, but is also much smoother and more regular in size and shape and colors almost perfectly around the stem.

We have had in our trial grounds practically all the early tomatoes that have been offered during the last few years by other seedsmen and have not found one that quite equals our strain of Earliana in earliness, smoothness and good color combined.

This tomato is not only very early, but it is also solid, very "meaty" and of exceptionally fine quality.

If you want the earliest tomatoes for the home garden or market, try this special strain of Earliana. It will not disappoint you. Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; ¼ lb. \$1.30; lb. \$4.75.

"Your Earliana and Bonny Best tomatoes are the best on earth. I have tried all kinds."—A. Scott Wood, Winslow, Mass., March 14, 1921.

"Last year our Extra Early Earliana Tomatoes were extra fine. The plants were in excellent condition when received May 8th. We set them in the ground and July 4th had the best ripe tomatoes we ever raised. They continued to produce bountifully until late in the season."—Craft & Co., Crafts, N. Y.

"Your seeds proved to be all you claim for them, but your Earliana Tomato is surely a winner. Our receipts from one-half acre were \$375.00."—F. B. Battersby, Vineland, N. J., August 29, 1922.

Bonny Best—Harris' Special Strain

A magnificent early variety that should be largely planted for home use and market. The fruit ripens only a week later than Earliana and the plants produce enormous crops which continue to ripen until the vines are killed by frost. The tomatoes are large, as smooth as an apple and of a deep scarlet color which extends right up to the stem without any green tinge. This is one of the very best tomatoes for home use or market. The seed we offer is of our own growing and will be found of the very highest quality, producing the smoothest and most perfect fruit. Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; ¼ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.50.



Harris' Special EXTRA EARLY Earliana Tomato (Photograph)

Harris' Success

Although a little later than Bonny Best and John Baer, the fruit is larger and like Stone, it is of the finest quality for cooking or canning, being much sweeter and more free from acidity than most other kinds. The vines are very vigorous and produce enormous crops of very large, handsome fruit of the best quality. See page 15. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.15; lb. \$4.50.

STONE

Harris' Selected Strain. This is certainly one of the very best large late tomatoes for market, home use or canning. There is a good deal of inferior seed of this variety sold, but we have a strain of our own growing that produces magnificent, large, smooth tomatoes, that are of deep scarlet color and very solid, and of fine quality, free from acidity. There is no tomato quite so good for canning. Canned tomatoes made from our strain of Stone are sweeter, more "meaty" and of better flavor than when made from any other variety. Where earliness is not especially desired, this tomato will meet all the requirements of the most critical growers. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.15; lb. \$4.25.

New Dwarf Stone. Plants grow dwarf and stocky, like those of Dwarf Champion, and can be set out close together. The fruit is like Stone, solid and deep red, and of fine quality. Ripens a little earlier than Stone. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.15; lb. \$4.25.

Early Detroit

One of the best crimson or "pink" tomatoes. The fruit is of good size, perfectly smooth and perfectly colored. It is medium early and very prolific. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.75.

White Beauty

This is a pure white tomato. It is of just as fine quality as the common red varieties and makes a pleasing contrast when served with them. The fruit is of good size, smooth, solid and remarkably sweet. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c.

PEACH

This remarkable tomato so much resembles a highly colored peach that it is easily mistaken for one. It even has the appearance of the bloom of the peach. The fruit is almost perfectly round, from 1½ to 2 in. across, and the color is yellow overlaid with red. The quality is fine. It is a very nice tomato for salads. Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c.

TOMATOES—Continued

Chalk's Early Jewel. This tomato is not quite as early as Bonny Best, but is a little larger. The fruit is smooth and regular and of large size, solid and of fine quality. The vines are very prolific, and the fruit ripens medium early. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.75.

Red Cherry. These pretty little tomatoes are very useful for serving whole in salads, for preserves and pickles and also for ornaments. The fruit is about the size of a large cherry and is produced in clusters of a dozen or more. They are bright red and perfectly smooth. The whole cluster ripens at one time. The vines are very vigorous and produce an astonishing quantity of fruit. Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.

Superb Salad. A beautiful little tomato just the right size to serve whole or sliced in salads. The fruit is perfectly smooth, beautifully colored and is produced in great abundance, the plants being literally covered with fruit. The tomatoes are $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in. across. The color is deep red. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c.

Crimson Cushion. Very large and solid fruit something like the Ponderosa but of a deep crimson, and well colored up to the stem. The fruit is so very solid and of such large size it is highly desirable for home use. Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.50.



JOHN BAER

A grand second early, or main crop Tomato

John Baer

This tomato produces immense crops of large, smooth, handsome tomatoes. The vines are strong and vigorous. The fruit is large and produced in great clusters, and is early enough to ripen the whole crop before frost in a normal season.

The tomatoes are uniformly of good large size, perfectly smooth and regular and of a bright rich scarlet color without any green around the stem. The fruit is very free from cracks and not subject to black rot.

This is one of the best second-early or main crop tomatoes for market and canning.

We find by carefully conducted trials that our strain of John Baer is fully equal to any stock of this variety obtainable and far superior to most of them.

The seed we offer is of our own growing on Moreton Farm and will be found of the very highest quality in every way.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.50.

Yellow Plum

Red Pear

Red Cherry

Additional Varieties of Tomatoes

| | Pkt. | Oz. | $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. | Lb. |
|--|--------|--------|-------------------|--------|
| PONDEROSA. Very large fruit that is more solid and "meaty" than any other kind, but the tomatoes are usually irregular and not well colored around the stem. The color is pink..... | \$.10 | \$.50 | \$1.35 | \$5.25 |
| IMPERIAL. One of the best pink tomatoes. Large, smooth solid fruit, and ripens early..... | .10 | .40 | .95 | 3.75 |
| Trucker's Favorite. A large, medium late pink tomato..... | .10 | .35 | .90 | 3.25 |
| JUNE PINK. Very early pink tomato, resembling the Earliana, except in color..... | .10 | .35 | .90 | 3.75 |
| GLOBE. The fruit is round as an apple and is firm and of fine quality; color deep pink. One of the best tomatoes of this color. We have a very fine strain, producing fruit of the true globe shape.... | .10 | .45 | 1.25 | 4.50 |
| DWARF CHAMPION. The vines are stocky and do not spread like other kinds. Fruit is of medium size, very smooth and of an attractive pink color. Ripens medium early | .08 | .30 | .85 | 3.25 |
| Livingston's Beauty. Very fine, large, perfectly smooth, and very handsome tomatoes of a deep pink color. Ripens rather late..... | .10 | .40 | .95 | 3.75 |
| Red Pear or Fig. Pear-shaped fruit about one inch in diameter. Sweet and of good flavor and will keep a long time. Wonderfully prolific and useful for preserves..... | .10 | .45 | 1.25 | .... |
| Red Plum. Small plum shaped fruit, deep red and of good quality..... | .10 | .45 | 1.25 | .... |

YELLOW VARIETIES OF TOMATOES

| | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|------|------|
| Yellow Pear. Small pear-shaped yellow fruit..... | .10 | .45 | .... | .... |
| GOLDEN QUEEN. The best yellow tomato. Large, smooth and of very fine quality, being sweeter than other kinds. The fruit ripens very early and the vines are remarkably prolific | .10 | .45 | .... | .... |
| Yellow Plum. Small, plum-shaped, bright fruit; fine for preserves..... | .10 | .45 | 1.25 | .... |
| Ground Cherry, or Husk Tomato. (Also called Strawberry, or Winter Cherry.) Small yellow fruit inclosed in a husk. It is of peculiar flavor and is used for preserves | .10 | .45 | .... | .... |

TOMATO PLANTS

We can furnish tomato plants of superior quality at very moderate prices. See Plant Department, last pages of this catalogue.

TURNIPS

A packet of seed will sow about 50 feet of row; an ounce 300 feet. It requires from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 pounds of seed per acre in drills, or 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds broadcast

Turnips do best if sown late in the summer. In the northern states the seed of the quick-growing kinds, like Strap-Leaf and Purple-Top White Globe, should be sown about the middle of July or the first of August, and the slower kinds a week or two earlier. Farther south, turnips may be sown later.

The best results are obtained by sowing the seed thinly in drills 20 to 26 inches apart and thinning the plants so they stand 6 to 8 inches apart in the rows. The seed can also be sown broadcast at the rate of about 1 pound per acre. This can be done with a grass seeder if the seed is mixed with about 4 times its bulk of fine sand, corn meal, or any similar substances. Turnips do best on rather light, moist soil and are of superior quality when they grow rapidly on rich land.

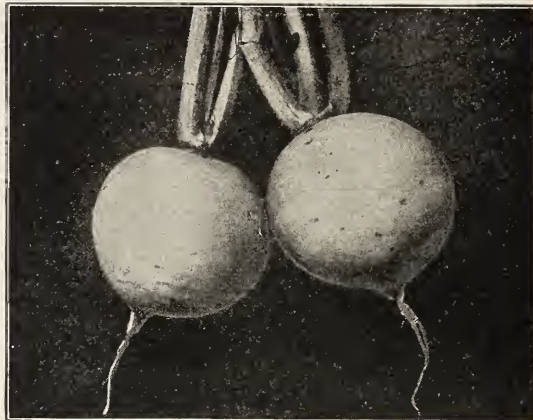
PURPLE-TOP MILAN. This is the earliest variety in cultivation. The bulbs are clear white with purple tops, smooth and flattened, and much resemble the Purple-Top Strap-Leaf, but grow even faster than that variety, and are ready two weeks earlier. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 90c.

EARLY WHITE MILAN. Same as the Purple-Top Milan except that the turnips are pure white. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 90c.

SNOWBALL. A handsome, round, pure white turnip of fine quality. It is perfectly round, snow-white, has small tops and grows very rapidly and often gets very large. One of the best pure white turnips. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 70c.

WHITE EGG. An oval or globe-shaped white turnip, with pure white skin and of fine table qualities. It is popular in market and excellent for home use. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 70c.

COW HORN. A long white turnip largely used for stock feeding, as it yields very large crops. It is also of first-class quality for table use. It is a rapid grower, and can be sown late. Often sown in corn fields after last cultivating. The turnips grow more than half above the ground and are easily pulled. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 18c; lb. 50c; 5 lbs. or more at 45c per lb.



Snowball Turnip

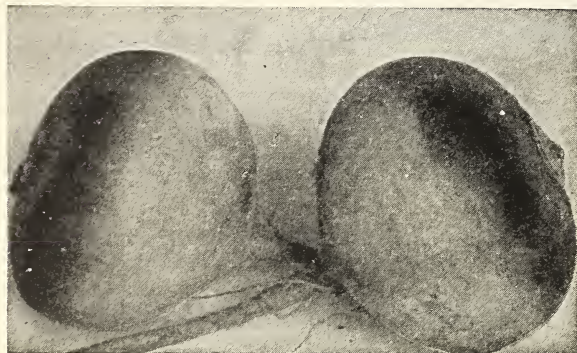
RUTA BAGAS OR SWEDE TURNIPS

The ruta bagas, or Swede turnips, require longer to mature than the common turnips and should be sown earlier. To get heavy crops of large turnips sow the seed June 15 to July 1 in rows 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart. Thin the plants to a foot apart and keep free from weeds. These turnips make excellent winter feed for sheep and should be more largely grown for that purpose.

For table use ruta bagas can be sown later and will be of better quality, but not as large as when sown early. These turnips keep well and may be stored in the cellar in moist sand or in pits for use during the winter.

Macomber. A Swede turnip of exceptionally fine quality for table use. See page 15. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c; lb. \$3.00.

Imperial Purple-Top. Long Island Improved. This is a fine strain of yellow purple-top ruta бага, having smooth, handsome bulbs of good quality. The turnips are almost perfectly round, smooth, and bright yellow, with purple top. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; lb. 65c; 5 lbs. or more at 60c per lb.



Purple-Top White Globe Turnip

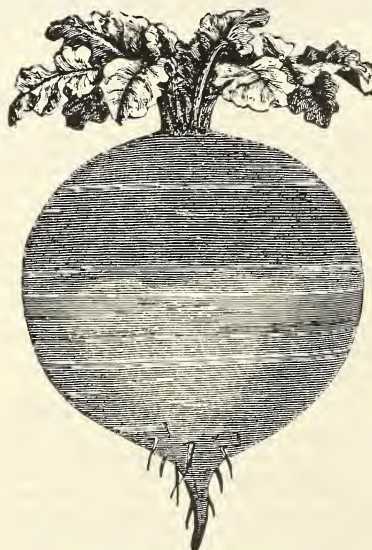
Yellow Stone. This turnip is of fine quality for table use. It is almost perfectly round or globe-shaped, perfectly smooth, light amber in color and very fine grained, sweet and cooks dry and of mild flavor. Will keep a long time. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

Purple-Top Strap-Leaf. The old favorite variety for summer and autumn use. The turnips are flat, clear white, with purple top. They grow very rapidly and are of good quality. Seed sown in July and August produces fine large turnips in the fall. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 18c; lb. 55c.

PURPLE-TOP WHITE GLOBE. Large, pure white, globe-shaped, with purple top. Very handsome, heavy yielder and early. A profitable turnip for market and excellent for table use. This turnip is the same as the Purple Top Strap-Leaf, except that it is globe-shaped instead of flat and requires a little more time to grow. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 18c; lb. 55c; 5 lbs. or more at 50c per lb.

GOLDEN BALL. A handsome, early yellow turnip, as round as a ball, with smooth, golden yellow skin and fine-grained yellow flesh. An excellent early yellow turnip for table use and market. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 70c.

YELLOW ABERDEEN. A large, globe-shaped yellow turnip with purple top. Fine for use in the fall or early winter, or for stock feeding. A heavy cropper. The seed should be sown the last of June for fall use. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 70c.



Perfection Selected Swede

Perfection
Selected
Swede

A very fine selected strain of yellow purple-top ruta бага. The roots are globe-shaped, very smooth and handsome, deep yellow with purple tops and have practically no "nicks." A heavy yielding ruta бага and one of the very best yellow varieties for market or feeding. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 70c; 5 lbs. or more at 65c per lb.

WHITE SWEET OR FRENCH. A globe-shaped white ruta бага with green top, and is of excellent quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

TOBACCO

In the North it is best to sow tobacco seed in a hot bed, greenhouse or in a box in the house in March or April and transplant the seedlings once before setting out in the open ground, which should not be done until danger of frost is past. Set the plants in rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart.

CONNECTICUT SEED LEAF. The most popular variety for the northern states. Very hardy. Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.

YELLOW ORONOKO. A very popular light colored tobacco. Matures early and cures easily and makes a tobacco of fine quality. Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75.

HAVANA. The finest Cuban tobacco so famous for cigars. Leaf thin, long and used principally for cigar wrappers. Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c.

AROMATIC AND SWEET HERBS

BASIL. Used for flavoring soups and sauces. Plant about 18 inches high. Pkt. 5c; oz. 18c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.

BORAGE. Often used for bee pasture. Sow in the spring in the open ground. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c.

CARAWAY. Hardy biennial, seeding the second year after sowing. Sow in spring or fall. Very easily grown. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.

CORIANDER. The young green leaves are used for flavoring soups, salads, etc. Sow in the spring in the open ground. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.

DILL. Used for flavoring cucumber pickles, etc. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 65c.

LAVENDER. Used for its perfume. It is a hardy plant and will last for years. The seed is slow to germinate and people often fail to get it to start. It should be covered very little if at all. Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c.

SWEET MARJORAM. Very valuable for seasoning dressing for poultry, imparting a very agreeable and pleasant flavor. Easily grown from seed sown in the open ground in the spring. The tops of the branches should be picked off while young and tender and dried in bunches for use in the winter. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.

ROSEMARY. A perennial that will last for years when once started. Sow in the spring in the open ground where the plants are to remain. Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c.

FENNEL. The leaves are used for flavoring. Easily raised. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

SUMMER SAVOY. Easily grown by sowing seed in the open ground in the spring. Plant grows about 18 in. high with small, narrow leaves, which are dried on the stems and used for seasoning. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75.

SAGE, Broad-Leaved. When once started will last for years. Should be in every garden. Sow in the open ground and thin the plants to six inches apart. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.25.

THYME. Start the seed in a box in the house or hotbed, or sow in the open ground early in the spring. Do not cover the seed, but press it into the soil. The plant will survive the winter if given a little protection. Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00.

WORMWOOD. A hardy perennial plant used in medicine. Grows 2 to 3 feet high and has small yellow flowers. Is often sown for poultry pasture. Pkt. 5c; oz. 18c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.

PLANTS

Holt's Mammoth Sage. This variety of sage does not seed. so we can offer only the plants. The leaves grow much larger than the common sage, and are of superior quality. The plants are perfectly hardy and will stand the winter without protection. They make a very large growth, a single plant spreading out two or three feet across. By far the best sage for all purposes. Plants 15c each; \$1.25 per dozen. Weight for mailing $\frac{1}{4}$ pound each, 3 lbs. per doz.

SPEARMINT. Every one should have a bed of mint in a corner of the garden. Very easily raised. Plants 10c each; doz. 60c.

HORTICULTURAL AND FARM BOOKS

These Books Will Be Sent Postpaid at Prices Quoted

| | |
|--|--------|
| Garden Guide. A good book for the amateur. Covers both vegetables and flowers, lawns, shrubs, etc. 384 pages, 275 illustrations. Paper cover | \$1.00 |
| Milady's House Plants. F. E. Palmer. How to care for plants in the house, illustrated. Paper cover..... | .75 |
| A Woman's Hardy Garden. By Helena R. Ely. With illustrations from photographs. Mrs. Ely is a well-known authority on hardy plants and this book will prove of great assistance to anyone who wishes to raise this class of hardy plants. Cloth..... | 2.00 |
| Sweet Peas for Profit. By J. Harrison Dick. A practical guide for raising Sweet Peas under glass and in the open ground for market. 147 pages, illustrated..... | 1.75 |
| Muck Crops. By A. E. Wilkinson. About raising vegetable crops on reclaimed swamp land. A valuable book for any one who has muck land. 272 pages, illustrated..... | 1.75 |
| Success with Mushrooms. A pamphlet giving concise directions for raising Mushrooms | .10 |
| The Home Fruit Grower. By M. G. Kains. Especially written for the amateur who wishes to raise fruit of the highest quality for the home needs. Both tree and small fruits are discussed. Handsomely bound and illustrated. Paper cover \$1.00, cloth..... | 1.50 |
| Beginners Guide to Fruit Growing. By F. A. Waugh. Tells every detail about planting and care of fruit trees and small fruit plants. 120 pages, illustrated..... | 1.25 |
| Vegetable Gardening. By R. L. Watts. Covers every phase of vegetable gardening and is a valuable guide for the beginner and a great help to the practical grower. 525 pages, illustrated..... | 2.50 |
| Strawberry Culturist. By A. S. Fuller. Gives all directions required to raise strawberries successfully..... | .35 |
| Tobacco Culture. Illustrated, paper cover..... | .25 |
| Celery Culture. By W. R. Beattie. A complete guide to celery growing | .90 |
| New Rhubarb Culture. By J. E. Morse. Gives methods of forcing as well as field culture. Illustrated, 130 pages..... | .90 |
| Bulbous Plants for the Garden. How to get the best results with bulbs such as Tulips, Hyacinths, Lilies, Gladiolus, etc. Pamphlet..... | .10 |
| Plant Propagation, Greenhouse and Nursery Practice. By M. G. Kains. 342 pages, illustrated..... | 2.25 |
| Grape Growing and Wine Making. By Geo. Husmann. A complete guide for the grape grower. The chapters on wine making are especially good as the author is one of the most expert wine makers in America. 310 pages, illustrated..... | 2.00 |
| Melon Culture. By J. Troop. A good treatise on the melon which is intended to be of interest and value to the amateur as well as the commercial grower. 100 pages, illustrated..... | .85 |
| Making a Garden of Perennials. By W. C. Egan. How to raise hardy perennial flowers..... | .75 |
| Making a Lawn. By Luke J. Doogue, Superintendent of Parks in Boston. Tells how to make a fine lawn and keep it in good condition | .50 |
| Farm Drainage. By Judge French. Most people on farms ought to know more about draining than they do. This book will help. 384 pages | 1.00 |
| Farm Grasses of the United States. By W. J. Spellman. Describes and illustrates the best grasses for pasture and hay and tells best methods of seeding, etc. 248 pages..... | 1.00 |

POTATOES

Certified and Pedigree Seed Free from Disease

It is only within the last few years that potato growers have begun to realize that many of the diseases that reduce the yield of potatoes are transmitted by the seed. Some of these diseases do not affect the potatoes themselves but they do affect the vines and greatly reduce the yield. If a person does not recognize the diseases called "leaf roll," "wilt," "curly-dwarf," etc., and keeps planting seed from fields which have not been gone over and the diseased plants pulled out, the chances are that he will not get half the yield that he could under the same conditions if he used seed that was free from these diseases.

It does not pay to raise potatoes that yield only 100 bu. per acre under average conditions. We must get 200 bu. or more. The most effective way to do this is to use disease-free seed of high yielding strains.

PEDIGREE SEED. We mean by this potatoes grown from tubers that came from the best hills in the previous crop. We have been selecting seed in this way for years, so the stock of most of the varieties we offer has a pedigree running back to the best hills in each crop.

There is a wonderful difference between the yield from a good hill and a poor one. To get all good hills, we must have seed with a pedigree and as free from disease as possible.

The seed we offer is from fields that have been carefully inspected and any diseased plants removed before they mature. In addition, most of the varieties are from pedigree seed. The exceptions are noted.

Don't use ordinary potatoes for seed. They are usually badly infected with disease germs which are not apparent to the eye but which greatly reduce the yield.

THE PRICES HERE GIVEN are for the potatoes carefully put up for shipment and delivered to freight house or express office without extra charge, but the purchaser is to pay the freight or express charges. The prices are subject to market changes. Please write for prices on large lots.

POTATOES SHIPPED IN SACKS OR BARRELS. We can ship potatoes either in barrels or in sacks. Sacks hold 2½ bu. (150 lbs.). Barrels hold 3 bu. (180 lbs.). The cost of barrels is considerably higher than sacks, so we have to charge a higher rate when the potatoes are to be shipped in barrels.

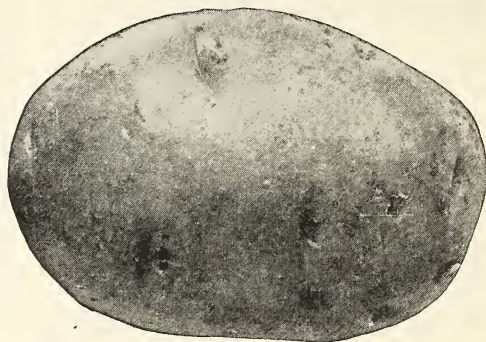
SHIPPING SEASON. It is usually safe to ship potatoes from here about March 25th. We can ship earlier in paper-lined barrels, if our customers wish us to do so, with little risk, but we will not hold ourselves responsible for loss by freezing if the potatoes are ordered sent earlier than in our judgment it is safe to ship them.

HALF BUSHELS and half pecks will be sent at half the bushel and peck price. We will send two or three different varieties in a barrel without extra charge, but cannot send more than one variety in a sack.

ORDER EARLY. We always run out of some varieties of early potatoes before planting time, so to be sure to get what you want order early. When orders are sent late in the season please mention whether we may substitute some other kind if sold out of the variety wanted. We will book orders at any time and ship the potatoes when safe to do so.



Bliss' Triumph



Early Ohio

EARLY VARIETIES OF POTATOES

Irish Cobbler. The most popular and largely planted early potato. Round, pure white, extra early and of the best quality. Grows uniformly large, there being fewer small potatoes than in any other early kind. There are a great many potatoes being sold for Irish Cobbler that are not that variety at all or are badly mixed with other kinds. We have some very fine seed of the genuine Irish Cobbler. Grown from pedigree seed. Pk. 90c; single bu. \$2.75; sack (150 lbs.) \$6.50; barrel (180 lbs.) \$8.25.

"The ½ bu. Irish Cobbler seed potatoes bought from you last spring produced 8 bu. of nice smooth potatoes, some weighing a pound."—G. P. Holmes, Jr., Aug. 31, 1923.

EARLY OHIO. The vines are small and stocky and ripen early so the crop is soon out of the way. The potatoes are oval with blunt ends and have light pink skin and shallow eyes. They grow large and the yield is often heavy for so early a variety. An excellent potato for the market grower as well as for home use. Grown from pedigree seed. Pk. 90c; bu. \$2.75; sack (150 lbs.) \$6.50; barrel (180 lbs.) \$8.25.

SPALDING ROSE. The potatoes are large and rounder than Early Rose and the yield is heavier, but they mature a little later. This is one of the best of the varieties of the Rose class. The seed we offer is not certified although very good. Pk. 85c; bu. \$2.50; sack (150 lbs.) \$6.00.

Early Six-Weeks. This is one of the earliest potatoes grown and a good yielder on first class land. This potato is of the Ohio class and resembles that variety very closely. Grown from pedigree seed. Pk. 90c; bu. \$3.25; sack (150 lbs.) \$7.50.

"I have dug a few Early Six-Weeks potatoes and they are fine. One hill of six quarts, another had ten large fine potatoes and ten about like hen's eggs. They will grow more yet."—Leo. B. Pearsall.

Bliss' Triumph. The earliest variety known. This is the "Bermuda potato" sold so largely in our city markets during the early spring. The potatoes are almost perfectly round with rather deep eyes and the color is deep pink. Often yields more than any other early kind and matures so early that it is very desirable either for the home garden or market. The potatoes will keep sound and in the best of condition and they are of exceptionally fine quality. We have some fine certified seed. Pk. 90c; bu. \$2.75; sack (150 lbs.) \$6.50; barrel (3 bu.) \$8.25.

By Parcel Post. Potatoes will be sent by parcel post if the amount required for postage is remitted with the order. A peck weight 15 lbs., a bushel 60 lbs. See postage rates, page 4.

Late and Main Crop Potatoes

Golden Rural or Rural Russet. In our experience we have never found a potato that year after year yields as well as this. It is so nearly "blight proof" that it is very rarely attacked by this disease. The vines are of remarkable vigor, the stems often being as large as a man's finger, and the leaves are very deep green. The blossoms and stems are purple.

The potatoes are round, with few and shallow eyes. The skin is of a fine russet tinge and is quite resistant to scab. The quality of the potatoes when cooked is first class.

The potatoes do not grow too large as a rule. There are usually 7 to 9 medium sized tubers in a hill and practically no small ones and very few over size.

The fields from which our seed this season was grown were carefully inspected and it was hardly possible to find a plant affected with leaf-roll, wilt, tip-burn or any other disease. While some other kinds blighted the Golden Rural was not affected at all. The yield on most of the acreage was very nearly 250 bu. per acre. There can be no better seed than this, and we can most highly recommend it. It will certainly pay all growers who have not already high-class certified seed of some one of the best yielding varieties to get some of this Golden Rural seed. It will produce double the yield of ordinary seed. **Pk. 75c; bu. \$2.00; sack (2½ bu.) \$4.75.**



Golden Rural or Rural Russet

GREEN MOUNTAIN High Class Certified Seed

There is no potato of finer quality than a well-grown Green Mountain. When cooked, either baked or boiled, the potatoes are white, mealy and fine grained. The tubers are round, slightly flattened, and have few and shallow eyes. The skin is white with a slight netting which usually goes with fine quality.

This variety yields heavy crops on soil suited to it. It seems to do best on rather light or gravelly soil and in northern localities, although it is very largely grown and produces heavy yields on Long Island. For Eastern New York and all of New England it is doubtful whether there is any better potato to raise when really first-class disease-free seed is used.

The seed we offer is from inspected fields and is certified to be practically free from disease. There was no blight on either field and the yield was over 200 bu. per acre in the past very dry season. **Pk. 80c.; single bu., \$2.50; sack (150 lbs.) \$6.25.**



Green Mountain

"I wish to say that the Green Mountain Potatoes which we ordered of you last spring were wonderful. We never had such fine ones before."—Geo. V. Bates, Mamaroneck N. Y.

No. 9 or Heavy Weight. This potato has steadily won for itself each year a place near the top of the list for yield in New York State. There are very few kinds equal to it.

The potatoes are round to oblong, have fairly numerous medium shallow eyes, purple sprouts, and smooth white skin. The vines are rather stocky and very vigorous and resistant to disease.

The seed we offer was grown from a special Pedigree strain and the fields were carefully inspected and the very few suspicious looking plants were removed so that it is as free from disease as any seed can be. **Pk. 75c; single bu. \$2.00; sack (2½ bu.) \$4.75.**

We can furnish small quantities of any of the varieties of potatoes described on these pages for 20c per lb., 3 lbs. of one variety, 40c.

There is a wonderful difference between the crops obtained from high-grade seed potatoes free from disease, and from common potatoes used for seed. The increase from the use of good seed is often over 100 bu. per acre. The cost for seed may be \$3.00 or \$10.00 per acre more, but that is nothing compared with the greater value of the crop.



No. 9 or Heavy Weight Potato

FARM AND FIELD SEEDS



Better Seeds for the Farm

Over fifty years ago Joseph Harris started raising improved varieties of wheat, oats, barley, etc., and we have kept it up ever since. There still is a great need of better seeds on the average farm. Unless much greater care is taken than is usually the case, oats and barley become mixed and infested with smut and rust. Corn "runs down" and beans get mixed and no longer yield as they should.

All this is largely due to using common grain for seed. It costs a little more to get pure strains of seed raised especially for this purpose, but the extra cost is very slight compared with the increase in yield and quality of the crop.

We are constantly trying new kinds and improving old ones and we are now in a position to furnish some very fine stocks of corn, oats, etc., that are far superior to ordinary seed.

Prices. The prices here quoted are for the seeds very thoroughly cleaned with up-to-date power cleaning machines and put up in bags for which we make no charge.

BARLEY

There is no cheaper or better feed than barley for hogs, cattle and horses. It can be raised at much less expense and labor than corn and is of equal food value. An acre of barley will often produce nearly as much as an acre of corn and the expense of raising it is less than half.

Sow very early on good land after corn or potatoes. Fertilize if the land is not rich.

New Alpha Barley. This is a new barley which originated at the Cornell Agricultural College. It is a two-rowed barley with very long heads and very large, plump heavy grain of the highest quality. The heads are usually 4 to 5 inches long and well filled. The straw is long but very strong and stands up well.

Our crops the past season averaged 45 bu. per acre, no manure or fertilizer being used. While this is not a heavy yield yet it is much more than common barley produced in the neighborhood under similar conditions.

We should be glad to send any one interested a sample showing the superior quality of the new barley. **Pk. (12 lbs.) 75c; single bushel \$2.50; bag of 2 bu. (96 lbs.) \$4.50.**

Featherstone. Another Cornell production now considered the best six-rowed barley. Produces immense yields and the grain is large and heavy. The heads are of good size and the straw is quite tall and very strong. **Pk. 60c; bu. (48 lbs.) \$2.20; bag (2 bu.) \$4.00; 10 bu. or more \$1.85 per bu.**

SPRING RYE

This variety of rye will produce fairly good crops when sown in the spring. In some seasons the yield is equal to winter rye, but as a rule winter rye yields better. The straw is similar to winter rye but the heads are not quite as large. **Peck 75c; bu. (56 lbs.) \$2.50; 2 bu. at \$2.40 per bu.**

SPRING WHEAT

Spring wheat can be raised anywhere in the northeastern states as well as in the West. Sow as early as possible using 2 bushels of seed per acre.

MARQUIS. A very early beardless wheat that succeeds well in the East, producing larger yields than any other kind. This is due to its earliness and freedom from rust. **Pk. \$1.10; bu. \$2.75; 2 bu. or more at \$2.50 per bu.**

BUCKWHEAT

Buckwheat is easily raised and will make profitable crops on rather poor land, where other grain would fail. It is also largely used as a cover crop in orchards. Sow in June or July, using 3 pecks to 1 bushel of seed to the acre.

JAPANESE. This is the largest buckwheat. The plant makes a more vigorous and large growth than the common kind and yields more. We have some very fine seed of the true Japanese variety which is hard to get. The kernels are very large, dark brown or black, and are plump and heavy. Most of the so-called Japanese buckwheat that is sold is badly mixed with the common gray variety and the kernels are more or less gray and much smaller than the true Japanese. Sample will be sent if requested. **Pk. 60c; bu. (48 lbs.) \$2.15; bag (2 bu.) \$4.00.** Any greater quantity \$2.00 per bu.

SILVER HULL. The kernels are gray and are much smaller than the Japanese variety. They are very plump and heavy and make excellent flour. **Pk. 60c; bu. \$2.10; bag (2 bu.) \$3.90.** Any greater quantity \$1.90 per bu.

SPELTZ OR EMMER

A Russian grain that has become quite popular in the West for feeding purposes. It resembles oats somewhat and is grown in the same way. Its principal value is for poor, dry land where oats or wheat would not give a profitable crop. It will grow and produce a crop on land that is so poor and dry that oats or barley would fail entirely.

It yields more bushels per acre than either oats or barley under the same conditions. It is often mixed with oats and helps to make a larger yield. It should be ground before feeding. Sow $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre, the same way as you would oats or barley. **Pk. 50c; bu. (40 lbs.) \$1.75, 2 bu. or more at \$1.65 per bu.** Special prices will be quoted on large lots at any time.

OATS

There is nothing more important than good seed oats of the best varieties. No one can expect to raise good crops from poor, light seed. It pays well to use only high grade seed of the best varieties. Very little oats raised the past season was heavy enough to make good seed.



Garton's Abundance Oats

BUMPER CROP OATS

This variety has the largest and plumpest kernels of any oats we know of. The kernels are twice as large as common oats. The heads are very long, often measuring a foot or more and contain as many as 150 kernels. The straw is very large, of vigorous growth and very strong holding the big heads up well. This is a "side" oat.

Those who want to raise big crops of the largest and handsomest oats should try the Bumper Crop. We should be glad to send a sample to any one interested. **Pkt. 60c; single bu. \$1.60; bags of 2½ bu. \$3.75 per bag.**

"Gardening is a pleasure when I have your seeds to plant for I don't have to worry about it not turning out well. I am always sure of Harris' seeds."—**Geo. M. Ladd, Andover, Conn.**

"In the spring we got our garden seeds from you and want to say they were some seeds! Some of our relations in Watkins, N. Y., told us of you and the wonderful seeds they got of you, so we decided to try you and want to say right now as long as we farm our seeds will come from you."—**Ira J. Tucker, Jr., Midland Park, N. J.**

GARTON'S ABUNDANCE OATS

These oats are largely grown in the Northwest where there is little rain and are considered "drought proof."

The straw is unusually strong, of medium height and does not lodge. The heads are long, clustered and often contain 150 kernels. It is consequently one of the heaviest yielding oats grown.

The grain is pure white, very plump and remarkably heavy, the "meat" being large and the hulls quite thin. This is not a "side" oat.

The seed we offer weighs 44 lbs. to the measured bushel.

A sample of these oats will be sent free to any one who is interested in good oats. **Price: Pk. 60c; single bu. \$1.75; bag of 2 bu. (64 lbs.) \$3.30; 10 bu. or more \$1.60 per bu.**

CORNELL PEDIGREE OATS—"Comewell"

This oats was produced at Cornell Agricultural College by breeding from the best plants selected from the well-known Welcome oats which has long been one of the best varieties. By careful breeding the weight of the grain, the yield, and stiffness of straw have been greatly improved.

A measured bushel of these oats usually weighs 38 lbs. which is 4 to 5 lbs. heavier than commoner varieties. The yield is almost invariably 10 to 15 bu. per acre more than common kinds.

The heads are of the branching or "tree" type and contain a large number of kernels.

Any one who wants really first class plump white oats that are of the best quality for feeding or making oat meal will do well to raise the "Comewell." We know of no better variety. We have tried many of the heavy grained foreign varieties, but they do not do well in our climate.

The seed we offer is pure and free from any weed seeds. **Peck 50c; bu. \$1.30; bag of 2½ bu. (80 lbs.) \$3.15.** Any greater quantity in even bag lots **\$3.00 per bag or \$1.20 per bu.**

CORNELLIAN OATS

A remarkably heavy yielding variety which originated at Cornell Agricultural College. The heads are large, branching or tree-shaped, and stand up well. The kernels are long, rather slender but have very thin hulls so the "meat" is large. With us the yield has been 80 bu. per acre, on very ordinary land, which is 20 bu. more than common kinds produce under the same conditions. These are not handsome oats to look at, but the quality for feeding is so superior on account of the thin hulls, and the yield is so large that they should be extensively grown for feeding.

Usually the object in raising oats is to get the largest yield per acre of high-quality oats for feeding. This the Cornelian will do. **Peck 50c; single bu. \$1.30; bag (2½ bu.) \$3.15.** Any greater quantity in even bag lots **\$3.00 per bag or \$1.20 per bu.**

"I cannot recommend your seeds too highly. They produce the goods, true to name and true to type, which shows a very careful and honest, business-like way in which your business is carried on."—**A. T. Riley, Sennet, N. Y., November 26, 1923.**

"My success with Harris' seeds last summer in comparison with at least ten other seed houses proves that Harris' seeds are far superior to any other seeds, and you will get my full order without exception. I wish I had the time to explain my comparative tests, and the gratifying results of observing the first sprouts, blossoms and fruit—always 'Harris.'"—**H. G. Witherspoon, April 9, 1923.**

SEED CORN—Northern Grown

Thoroughly Cured—Strong Vitality—Thoroughbred Strains of the Best Varieties

YIELD FROM PEDIGREE SEED. It is a well-known fact that seed corn from the best ears and the highest yielding plants will produce much larger crops than the same variety not so well selected. When the selection or "breeding" is continued for a number of years on the same lines without a break the results are still more noticeable. This is what we call Pedigree seed. It has a pedigree going back a good many generations. The longer the pedigree, provided it is a good one, the truer will the ears conform to the right type and the higher the yield of good corn.

We have taken the greatest pains for many years with our seed corn to breed up uniform and high yielding strains. Merely picking out the best ears from a crop that is not uniform does little good unless the selection is continued for a good many years on the same lines.

THE PRICE OF GOOD SEED. Any thinking person must know that if seed corn is sold at a low price per bushel, it must be the general run of the crop instead of the very best ears only. No one could possibly select out the choicest ears, properly cure them and put the seed up in bags and sell it at about the market price for feeding corn.

It only requires a peck of corn to plant an acre. A grower could much better afford to pay two dollars for a peck of really good pedigree seed corn than to take ordinary corn as a gift.

NORTHERN GROWN. The corn we offer for seed (except late varieties of Dent corn) is all grown right here in New York State, near Lake Ontario, where the summers are short and cool, and consequently all the varieties must be early and will mature anywhere in the county where corn can be raised at all.

TESTED FOR GERMINATION. Before sending off any seed corn we make thorough tests to ascertain its vitality, and we mark the percentage that germinates on the label so that the purchaser will know just how many kernels out of 100 will grow. We should be glad to give the results of our tests at any time during the winter or spring to anyone interested.

WARNING. The past season has been so unfavorable for maturing corn that there is very little that is fit for seed. We advise every one to be very sure that their corn is of good vitality before planting it.

DAVIS' IMPROVED EARLY HURON CORN

The earliest Dent Corn Grown

A Grand Variety for New York and New England

It is a well-known fact that the Western Dent corn yields more bushels of shelled corn per acre than the Eastern "State" or Flint corn. Western or Southern grown seed, however, does not produce corn that ripens well in the north. When seed grown in New York State is used, and the variety is a good one, Dent corn will mature perfectly and produce big yields of nice sound corn.

Get Seed Raised in the North. Do not confuse this corn with the ordinary "Early Huron" corn that is commonly grown in Ohio and further West—Davis' Improved ripens two weeks earlier. The seed has been raised in this neighborhood (Western New York, near Lake Ontario) for many years. It always gets ripe. The seasons are short here and any corn that is not extremely early will not mature.

We guarantee every bushel of this corn that we offer was raised in Western New York. It is perfectly safe to plant it anywhere in New York State and New England, except in the extreme northern parts. It is also excellent for Michigan, Wisconsin, and other northern parts of the country where ordinary dent corn will not mature.

The past season was a poor one for corn, being too cool and dry in this section, yet the Davis' Early Huron got ripe before frost and produced a big crop. It ripened earlier and yielded more than much of the Flint or "State" corn grown in this neighborhood.

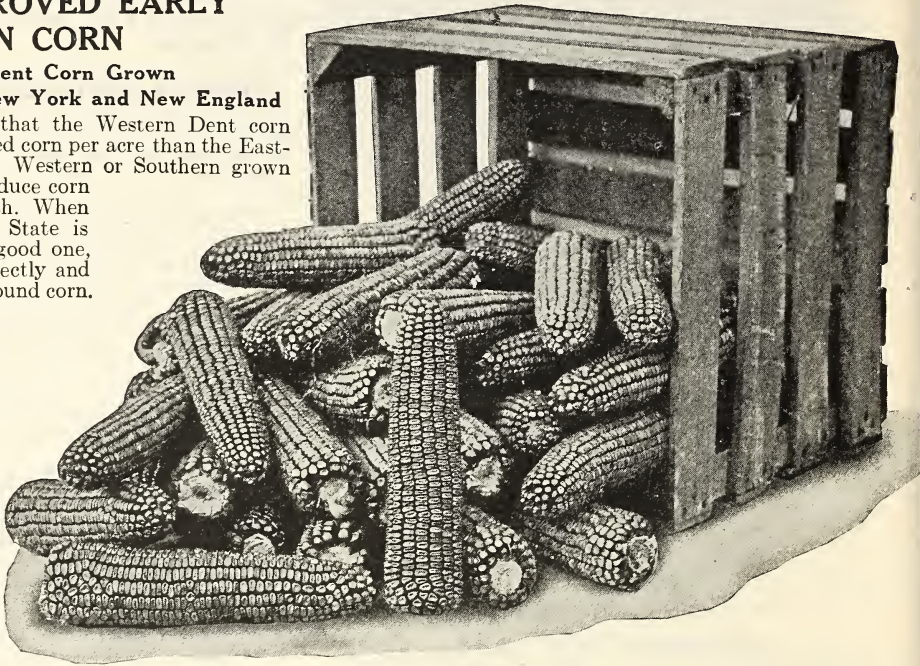
It yielded 87 bu. of shelled corn per acre at the Connecticut Experiment Station.

The ears are of medium length, 8 to 9 inches long, and have 14 to 16 rows of deep well-formed kernels. The cob is small and dries out quickly, and the ears break off easily when husked. The ears are very compact and heavy. Two bushel crates of ears will produce nearly 1½ bushels of shelled corn. The stalks grow 7 to 8 feet tall and make good fodder.

For the Silo. This is a very fine corn for the silo in the north. It is so early that thoroughly matured grain can be produced before danger from frost, even in the most northern parts of the country.

For those who want to raise large crops of corn that will get ripe early in September we recommend this variety. Last season this corn planted May 15th was ripe and ready to cut September 1st. We offer pedigree seed of the highest quality. **Qt. 25c; peck \$1.25; bu. \$4.50.**

Ears carefully selected. 10 lbs. 80c; 50 lbs. or more 7c per lb. 70 lbs. of ears will make a bushel of shelled corn.



Davis' Improved Early Huron Corn

"I got some seed corn of you last year and it was the best that was ever raised in this section. I got first prize on it."—John Schneider, Chautauqua County, New York.

"I wish to say that the King Philip corn seed received from you last spring proved a wonder. Every hill responded. Had one to four ears to a stalk. Many ears measured 13 inches by foot rule."—Wm. McLaughlin, Columbia County, New York.

HALL'S GOLDEN NUGGET

The Largest Flint Corn Grown

We introduced this corn a number of years ago and it has now become very popular and one of the standard varieties.

The ears are often 12 to 13 inches long and over 6 inches around and weigh over a pound. The kernels are simply immense, being twice as large as most other varieties. To those who are accustomed to raising the ordinary yellow "state" corn with small kernels, these immense ears are astonishing. The kernels are so large that an ear, having as it does only eight rows, is twice as large around as common eight-rowed corn and usually much longer. Two of these big ears are often produced on one stalk. It is no more trouble to husk, handle and shell a big ear than a small one and you get twice as much corn from the big ear.

This is a corn for the man who has good land and is prepared to give it good culture. It will respond to good treatment and produce immense yields. For only average land some smaller and earlier corn would be better.

EARLINESS. This corn matures medium early and is suitable for almost any section of the country except the northern parts of New York and New England and a few places of high elevation. In most of New York State, Massachusetts, and all places south and west of these states the Gold Nugget Corn will mature perfectly in a normal season and produce immense yields on good rich soil.

Under ordinary field culture we have raised 1140 bushels of ears on 6 acres, or 190 bushels per acre, equal to 95 bushels shelled corn.

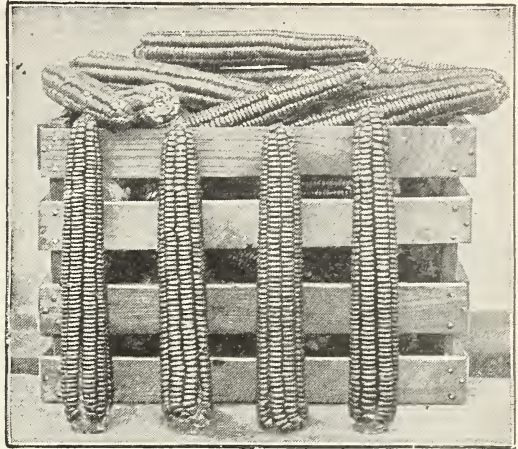
The stalks grow 7 to 9 feet high and are well covered with leaves. Many produce two large ears. The fodder is of excellent quality and the quantity produced is very large.

A grand variety for ensilage. Will produce more grain than any other variety we know of. See remarks under "The Best Corn for the Silo," on page 54.

Price. Shelled corn from the very best ears. Qt. 30c; pk. \$1.25; bu. \$4.50. Ears, 10 lbs. or more, 10c per lb.

For Ensilage in the North. Mr. John C. Anderson, Bethel, Maine, writes:

"One of my neighbors said he never saw such fine ensilage corn as I had last year grown from Hall's Gold Nugget seed purchased of you. Another said it was a pity to cut such nice big well-matured ears into the silo."



Hall's Gold Nugget Corn

Photograph of a standard bushel crate, 13 inches high.

HARRIS' MAMMOTH YELLOW FLINT CORN

A very fine, large, yellow Flint or "State" corn. The ears grow very long, some measuring 13 inches and more, and have eight rows of large, bright yellow kernels and are filled right out to the tips.

The cob is small, the stalks grow about 7 to 8 feet tall and have numerous broad leaves and make excellent fodder. The ears are produced well above the ground, so the stalks can be readily cut with a binder. Many stalks have two good large ears if not planted too thick. This corn will ripen ready to cut in 90 days from the time the corn comes up.

Those who want really fine yellow Flint or "State" corn will find this variety one of the very best. The ears are big, the kernels large and the yield equal, if not greater, than any Flint corn grown, except Hall's Gold Nugget.

FOR THE SILO: In the extreme northern points of the country where the large Dent varieties will not mature, Harris' Mammoth Yellow Flint has proved to be one of the best corns for ensilage. It is so early that the corn matures even in northern Maine and the stalks are very leafy and large enough to produce a good tonnage per acre.

Mr. F. J. Nutter, Manager of the Farmers' Union, Corinna, Maine, writes April 9, 1921.

"Last year Harris' Mammoth Yellow Flint planted in this locality beside six other varieties proved the best for ensilage."

Shelled corn from carefully selected ears, all grown here in Monroe County, N. Y. Qt. 25c; Pk. \$1.00; bu. \$3.75. Ears, carefully selected, 10 lbs. 80c; any greater quantity 7c per lb.

One of our customers writes:

"I raised 491 bushels of corn from 2½ acres last year. I bought the seed of you last spring. It was Harris' Mammoth Yellow Flint. About one acre of the field turned 2 crates to 36 hills. (This is 242 bu. per acre.) I left from 4 to 6 stalks to the hill. The rows were 3 feet 4 inches each way. You couldn't get that yield of corn thinned to 3 or 4 stalks."

EARLY "RED GLAZE" OR KING PHILIP CORN

A very early Flint or "State" corn that always matures, even in the most northern parts of the country.

The ears grow 9 to 10 inches long, 8-rowed, very small cob and are well filled to the tips. The color is red.

The great value of this corn for the North lies in the fact that it will mature perfectly in any season, no matter how unfavorable.

The stalks grow about 7 feet tall and are not coarse and make the best of fodder. We now have a carefully bred strain of this corn with larger kernels than is usual with this variety. This corn always gets ripe, and on this account often produces much larger crops of good sound corn than larger and later kinds which fail to mature under unfavorable conditions.

Shelled corn from choice ears. Qt. 25c; pk. \$1.00; bu. \$3.75.

"The 2 qts. of Early Red Glaze corn I bought of you last year yielded 24 bu. of ears. The growth of stalks averaged 10 ft. while some were 11 ft. It was a great sight to the community."—Jackson Ecker, Saratoga Co., N. Y.

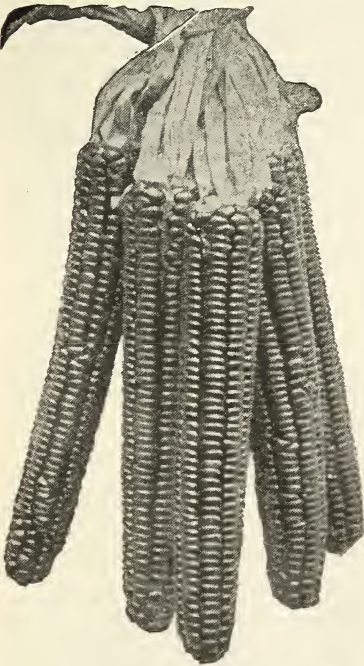
"I bought several varieties of seed corn last year and your Early Red Glaze proved to be the best of them all. I tried some of Henderson's 'Ninety Day' corn and it never came to maturity."

"Some dealers' word on seed cannot be depended upon. Everything I bought of you proved to be just as recommended."—C. R. Adams, Corning, N. Y.

Northern Grown Seed Corn

We know of nothing that is so essential to success in raising corn in the northern states as northern grown seed. If we wished to sell western or southern seed, as many dealers do who do business in the north, we could sell it at much lower prices, but it would not give the satisfaction that our customers get from using seed grown here in the north.

If you have had trouble to get corn that will mature in your locality in an unfavorable season we suggest that you try our strains of Early Red Glaze, Davis' Early Huron and Harris' Mammoth Yellow Flint. You will find these will get ripe and give good yields practically every year. If you have from May 20 to Sept. 25 without danger of frost, Hall's Gold Nugget will give wonderful crops.

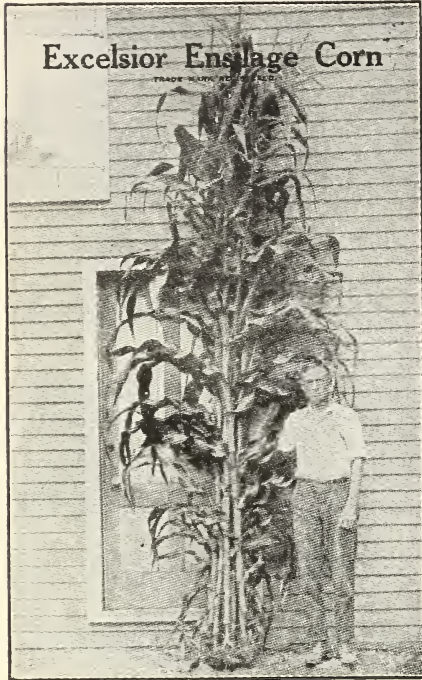


Early "Red Glaze" Corn (Photograph)

THE BEST CORN FOR THE SILO

There is no "best" corn for ensilage for all places. The best kind for a given locality is the variety that will produce the most matured grain and the largest yield of stalks and **ripen early enough** to be out of danger from frost before the date it is apt to occur.

Late kinds yield the most, so should be used where the seasons are long. As we go north, earlier kinds must be used, although the yield is not quite so large. All well informed dairymen know that they must have well matured corn to go into the silo if they expect to get a good yield of milk from their cows. They should choose the kind of corn which they think is early enough to get practically ripe in their locality.



Excelsior or Sweepstakes Corn
Gives immense yields and matures early

There is a great difference of opinion in regard to different varieties of corn, due largely to the fact that different strains of the same variety do not mature at the same time. Leaming corn, for instance, grown in northern Ohio will mature a week or 10 days earlier than Leaming grown in Nebraska. The locality where the seed is grown is very important, especially for the northern parts of the country.

Many people buy seed corn for ensilage of the local dealer who has no means of testing it and who buys it where he can get it at the lowest price, regardless of where it was grown. Varieties are usually badly mixed and the date of maturity is uncertain, while a good many find after planting the corn that it is of poor vitality, resulting in a thin stand and a small yield.

It may cost a little more to get Harris' seed corn, but when you get it you can depend on it coming up and producing the kind of corn you ordered.

Every lot of corn we sell is tested for germination, and the result of the test is marked on the label.

VARIETIES BEST SUITED FOR ENSILAGE

Hall's Gold Nugget. A grand variety for places where corn cannot be planted before May 25th to June 1st and must be mature by the middle of September. The ears are so large that the percentage of grain in the ensilage is very high. The stalks make a heavy growth and often produce two big ears. In the northern parts of the country where the large late varieties of Dent corn will not mature, Gold Nugget will produce more actual food per acre than any variety we know of.

The stalks grow 7 to 8 ft. high and are covered with large, deep green leaves. The ears are immense. See also page 53.

PRICE OF GOLD NUGGET FOR ENSILAGE. We can furnish good, sound corn of almost perfect germination that is suitable for this purpose at the following prices. This corn is not quite as carefully selected as our best grade, but is from good large ears of the true Gold Nugget type. **Per bu. \$3.25; bag of 2 bu. \$6.00.** For best selected grade, see page 53.

"I have ordered Gold Nugget corn from you three years and have had the best ensilage I ever raised. It has been all good seed and about every kernel grew."—**A. M. Davis, Norwich, N. Y.**

"The Gold Nugget corn I got of you last year was the best corn I ever raised. Filled my silo and refilled, and husked 250 bushels of ears."—**A. J. Richtmyer, Chenango Co., N. Y.**

Luce's Favorite. This corn is considered one of the very best ensilage varieties for New York and New England.

The stalks are tall, often 8 to 10 feet high, and very leafy. The ears are long and have 8 rows of very large kernels.

This is a half-Dent corn, being a cross between a Flint corn and some large Dent variety. It has the leafy stalks, long ears and early maturity of the Flint, and the tall, vigorous stalks of the Dent.

We are able to offer this year some fine pedigree stock of this popular corn, grown in New York State, that is as fine a strain as can be obtained anywhere. **Peck 85c; bu. \$3.50; bag of 2 bu. \$6.50.**

Please write for price on larger lots when ready to buy.

Sweepstakes or Excelsior. This corn has the reputation of being the heaviest yielding early variety that will mature in the Northeastern states. On our own farm the past season it produced twice as many tons per acre as two other varieties in the same field. The stalks grow 10 to 12 ft. high and are completely covered with leaves from near the ground to the top. The ears are immense, being a foot to 15 in. long with 14 to 18 rows of deep kernels. The color is a deep orange and the cob is red.

This corn will mature perfectly for the silo by the first part of September when planted the last of May or first of June. In a favorable season the corn will mature for husking in most of New York State and produce a very heavy yield. The seed we offer was grown in Pennsylvania and is the genuine Sweepstakes corn. **Pk. \$1.00; bu. \$3.85; Bags, 2 bu. \$7.00 each.** Any greater quantity \$3.50 per bu.

LEAMING. Improved Early Strain. Our improved early strain grown in northern Ohio matures a week earlier than corn grown in Iowa and Nebraska and is much better for the eastern states. This strain of Leaming will ripen the ears dry and hard in western New York in a favorable season. It is one of the most popular kinds for ensilage in this locality and farther south. **Peck 70c; bu. \$2.50; 2 bu. bag \$4.50.**

White Cap Yellow Dent. One of the very best varieties. The stalks grow a little larger than Leaming and the corn matures fully as early. The ears are large, 14 to 16 rowed, with deep kernels which are yellow tipped with white. We highly recommend this corn for ensilage. It is the kind we use to fill our own silo. The seed we offer is high grade and of the strongest vitality. **Peck 65c; bu. \$2.40; 2 bu. \$4.50.**

Eureka. The stalks grow very tall and produce wonderful crops of fodder, but it is so late that often no ears at all are produced when grown in the North. If a man wants to fill his silo with stalks the Eureka will do it, but there will be no matured grain in the ensilage unless grown south of New York. We offer some true seed grown in Virginia. **Peck \$1.00; bu. \$3.50; 2 bu. bag \$6.50.**

Evergreen Sweet Corn for Fodder. Sweet corn makes the finest kind of fodder and it is rich in sugar and so tender that cattle eat it up clean. There is no corn that produces such excellent fodder. There is little or no waste in feeding it and the crop produced is as large as from field corn which makes fodder of much inferior quality. The seed we offer is genuine Evergreen Sweet Corn and is of good strong germination. **Peck 75c; bu. (40 lbs.) \$2.50; 2 bu. \$4.80.**

SEEDS OF FORAGE CROPS, ETC.

There are many plants suitable for forage and soiling that ought to be better known than they are. They are of great value both for stock feeding and improving worn-out soil.

All prices quoted here are subject to market changes. We shall be glad to quote prices by letter on any seeds required.

SOY OR SOJA BEANS

The Soy bean is a most valuable plant for feeding stock. The vines can be cut and used as hay or they may be left until the beans are ripe and fed without threshing. A good variety will yield 2 or three tons of hay and 20 bushels of grain per acre, and the cost of raising the crop is very small. The seed is usually drilled in rows about 28 inches apart and the crop cultivated two or three times before the vines cover the ground. Sown in this way it requires about $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel of seed per acre. The crop can be cut with a mower and handled like clover or alfalfa. Both the hay and grain make most excellent food for cattle, sheep and horses; cows give more milk and sheep fatten better on Soy bean hay than any other kind.

FOR THE SILO. It has been found that Soy beans cut as soon as the beans mature and mixed with corn fodder make very rich ensilage, far superior to corn alone, as the Soy bean contains a high percentage of protein which is lacking in corn. The beans can be sown with corn and cut the same time. We use 3 qts. of Soy beans and 8 to 10 qts. of corn per acre.

FOR PLOWING UNDER. A crop of Soy beans plowed under in the fall adds a large amount of fertility to the soil, both in the way of nitrogen and humus. This bean is now being largely used for this purpose to restore worn-out soil. Sow in drills 15 to 20 inches apart, using 1 bushel of seed per acre.

For full information about Soy beans, culture, etc., write to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for Farmers Bulletin No. 372 (Free).

Wilson Soy Bean. An early variety that is well suited to the northern states for either seed production hay, or ensilage. The plants are 3 to 4 ft. tall and grow upright with few branches near the ground. This is an important consideration when sown with corn for the silo. The foliage is heavy and the yield of seed above most other kinds. Its fine stems make it desirable for hay. The color of the seed is black. 2 lbs. (qt.) 25c; 15 lbs. (pk.) \$1.20; 60 lbs. (bu.) \$4.25. Please write us for price on larger lots.

Ito San. Very early, maturing the seed perfectly in the northern states without any danger from frost. Vines rather slender and not as heavy as some of the later kinds, so is not as well adapted for filling the silo as for producing dry beans. 2 lbs. (qt.) 25c; 15 lbs. (pk.) \$1.25; 60 lbs. (bu.) \$4.50.

Mammoth Yellow. This variety will not mature seed in the North, but makes a large growth of forage and is used for hay and to plow under to improve the soil. 2 lbs. (qt.) 25c; 15 lbs. (pk.) \$1.00; 60 lbs. (bu.) \$3.75.

COW PEAS

This is really a bean and is used for both hay and plowing under.

WHIPPOORWILL. The most popular variety. It grows very rapidly and matures early so is valuable for the North. The vines are of upright growth and are not coarse so make excellent hay. The seed should be sown in June and the crop can be cut in August. Use about 1 bushel of seed per acre in drills 28 inches apart. For hay or plowing under they are often sown broadcast using $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushel per acre. Do not get these confused with Canada Field Peas which are sometimes called "Cow Peas." Qt. 25c; pk. \$1.30; bu. \$4.85. Price subject to change.

CANADA FIELD PEAS

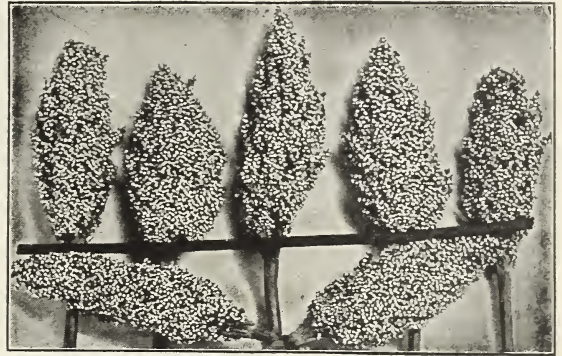
These peas are grown principally for their vines which make hay equal to the best clover hay. They are usually sown with oats and cut when the oats head out, but before the grain is ripe. If anyone is likely to be short of hay he will do well to sow a few acres of oats and peas. We have used this hay for sheep, horses and cows with the best results.

Pea and oat hay is as easily cured as clover and will yield large crops. We usually sow $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of peas and 1 bushel of oats per acre. Sow early in the spring. Peck \$1.25; bu. (60 lbs.) \$4.50; bag (2 bu.) \$8.50. Price for larger lots will be quoted by letter at any time.

BROOM CORN

Broom corn is raised in much the same way as corn. The seed is drilled in rows 3 ft. apart dropping the seeds about 2 in. apart. Plant the same time as corn and cultivate the same way. It requires about 10 lb. of seeds to plant an acre.

Evergreen. The standard variety. Lb. 20c; 10 lbs. or more 15c per lb.



Feterita

FETERITA

This new grain belongs to the class of non-saccharine sorghums among which Kafir corn and Milo are the best known.

Feterita is grown like Kafir corn but ripens the grain 3 to 4 weeks earlier.

The stalks grow 6 feet high, branching from the roots, and produce numerous large heads of grain, as shown in the photograph reproduced on this page.

The grain is a little smaller than Kafir corn and is excellent for feeding chickens or any stock.

Feterita can be easily grown by drilling the seed in rows 3 feet apart and thinning to 6 inches apart in the rows. It will grow on land too dry for corn and will make big yields of both grain and fodder, even if there is very little rain.

The fodder is much finer than corn stalks and is readily eaten by stock.

The grain and fodder are usually fed together, but if it is desired to thresh the grain it can be done with a threshing machine by removing part of the concaves.

For grain sow 5 lbs. (3 qts.) seed per acre. For fodder sow about 30 lbs. per acre in rows or broadcast.

Trial pkt. (2 oz.) 10c; 1 lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 50c; 25 lbs. or more at 6c per lb.

SORGHUM or CANE

When grown for fodder or hay sorghum is sown with a grain drill, using about 1 bushel of seed per acre. It can be cut with a binder or mower. It will cure in the field and can be fed as wanted. It makes excellent feed for late summer when pastures get short. Sow first half of June and harvest in August. It will yield 6 to 8 tons per acre.

EARLY AMBER. This is considered the best early variety of sorghum for fodder in the northern states, and for grain or syrup in the South. Lb. 15c; pk. \$1.10; bu. (50 lbs.) \$4.00; 2 bu. or more at \$3.90 per bu.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE

An Excellent Forage Crop for Sheep and Hogs

Rape is a plant belonging to the cabbage family. It produces a mass of broad, smooth leaves which are greatly relished by sheep and hogs. It can be pastured off and when stock is removed, if not eaten too close, it will grow up again and give a second crop.

It does best on rather moist land, but will do well on any good soil. The seed is usually sown broadcast with a grass seed sower, using about 5 pounds or $2\frac{1}{2}$ quarts per acre. It does best if sown from the first to the middle of August. It can be sown broadcast on corn ground after the last cultivating and will make good pasture after the corn is removed.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE, the best variety. Genuine English grown. This seed is far superior to the kind commonly sold. 20c per lb. 10 lbs. for \$1.60; 25 lbs. or more at 15c per lb.

SUNFLOWER

Sunflower seed is quite extensively grown for feeding. The seed should be sown in rows 3 to 3½ feet apart and plants thinned to a foot apart in the rows. Treat the same as corn. Use 10 to 12 lbs. of seed per acre.

Sunflowers are often used to mix with corn when filling a silo. It is claimed that the mixture makes better ensilage than pure corn.

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN. This is the variety commonly used to produce seed and for filling silos. The heads are often one foot across, and are filled with stripped seeds, which make most excellent food for hens. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; 1 lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 60c; 25 lbs. or more at 11c per lb.



SUDAN GRASS—A Wonderful Forage Plant

This new Millet was introduced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture some years ago. It came from the Sudan, South Africa. It has proved to be a valuable plant for hay and ensilage. It belongs to the Sorghum family, but is much finer than common sorghum and at the same time yields more.

If left to mature this "grass" grows from 5 to 6 feet tall, but if cut when half grown two cuttings can be obtained and the hay is of excellent quality. It is also said by government authorities to be one of the best ensilage crops known.

Sudan grass succeeds well on dry soil where other millets would not amount to anything. Immense yields are obtained, especially when the seed is sown quite early and two cuttings are made.

Cows, horses, and sheep eat it readily and eat it up clean. Horses will leave timothy hay anytime and eat Sudan grass if they can get it.

Kills Quack—Mr. S. G. Burdick, Otto, N. Y., writes:

"Have killed the quack on one field by sowing Sudan grass (got the seed of you). I never saw such a swamp of anything as that Sudan grass. Some of it was 8 ft. high. I sowed 20 lbs. per acre and by the looks every seed grew. Next year seeded with oats and where the Sudan grass grew had a dandy stand of clover. Much better than on the other part of the field that had manure and was planted to corn."

The Sudan grass does best on dry, medium light soil. It can be sown broadcast, but does better if drilled in rows 20 to 24 inches apart and cultivated two or three times. Use at the rate of 6 to 8 pounds of seed per acre in drills or 10 to 15 lbs. broadcast.

The seed should be sown about the time the corn is planted in your locality. It can be sown as late as July but in that case will only give one cutting which will yield more than other Millets.

PRICE OF SEED. Trial pkt. 10c; lb. 25c; 5 lbs. 80c; 25 lbs. or more 14c per lb.

Lowest prices on large lots will be quoted by letter at any time.

HAIRY OR SAND VETCH

(*Vicia villosa*)

Hairy Vetch is a trailing plant of the pea family growing 3 to 4 feet in length and having very dark green leaves and small stems. It makes excellent hay, but is most largely used as a cover crop. Being a Legume it has the power to extract nitrogen from the air, so a crop of vetches adds much fertility to the soil as well as a large quantity of humus.

Vetches are largely used for sowing in orchards and on any land that is available before the middle of September. The best time to sow is the middle of August to the first of September. Whether to be used for hay or for plowing under, it is best to mix the vetch seed with rye, or wheat using about 1 bushel of grain and 20 to 25 pounds of vetch per acre.

It is best to drill the seed in, but it may be sown broadcast if well covered. The rye helps to support the vetch vines and makes them easier to mow or plow under. On fairly good soil, the vetch will make a great growth, forming a perfect mat of vegetation two feet deep.

Sow in Corn. A mixture of vetch and rye or wheat may be sown in corn after the last cultivating. If the corn is high the seed may be sown broadcast from horse-back. The vetch and rye will make a good growth in the fall after the corn is cut and keep the ground well covered during the winter. This makes an ideal seed bed for potatoes. It should be plowed before the rye heads out.

The seed we offer is of very high quality. It is 99 per cent pure and germinates 90 per cent or better. There can be no better seed than this. The prices here quoted are subject to change.

HAIRY VETCH. Lb. 25c; pk. (15 lbs.) \$2.85; bu. (60 lbs.) \$10.50; 100 lbs. \$17.00. Prices subject to change. Lowest prices will be quoted by letter at any time.

Rye & Vetch Mixed. We can furnish Hairy Vetch and Winter Rye mixed just as harvested at a lower price than for the two separate. This seed is all ready to sow. We can offer two different lots: No. 1—30 per cent Vetch and 70 per cent rye \$3.00 per bu. No. 2—20 per cent Vetch and 80 per cent rye \$2.00 per bu.

Spring Vetch. (*Vicia sativa*). This variety is similar to the Hairy Vetch but has larger leaves and is not hardy enough to stand the winter in the North, and we do not advise it for fall sowing, except in the South, where it is largely grown. It is often called "Winter Vetch" in the South. 10 lbs. \$1.00; 25 lbs. or more at 9c per lb.

MILLET

JAPANESE. This is one of the largest varieties of millet. It grows so strong that the stalks look like small corn fodder. Very large crops can be raised, nearly double that of common millet. The hay is relished by horses, cows and sheep. Even when allowed to ripen its seed, the hay after the seed is threshed out is readily eaten by stock, there being no waste as in the case of corn stalks.

The millet should be sown about the same time corn is planted. It is usually sown broadcast at the rate of about 10 or 12 quarts (or an equal number of pounds) per acre. It is cut when it heads out, and before the seed ripens. It does best on sandy loam or medium light soil. We offer some extra fine, pure seed. Lb. 15c; pk. 75c. (35 lbs.) \$2.40; 2 bu. or more at \$2.25 per bu. Prices subject to change.

Golden Millet. Makes a good heavy growth of hay that is suitable for cattle. Can be sown in July and makes a crop before fall. Grows 2½ feet tall and has large yellow and brown seed heads. Use 3 pecks of seed per acre. Price about \$3.00 per bu. (50 lbs.); \$5.50 per 100 lbs. Subject to market changes.

Hungarian. This millet matures a week or so earlier than Golden Millet, and makes finer hay of better quality. Grows 2 feet tall. The heads are brown. Price about \$3.00 per bu. (48 lbs.); \$5.50 per 100 lbs.

Lowest Market prices will be quoted by letter at any time.

A Cover Crop

Get some vetch and rye and sow it on all spare land during the late summer and fall. There is nothing like it to build up poor soil.

GRASS AND CLOVER SEED



We sell Grass and Clover Seeds of the highest grades only

There are no finer seeds sold anywhere, no matter under what "brand" they may be put up. If you want this kind of seed write us for sample and prices for what you need. You can get seed of ordinary quality at the corner store. The prices quoted below are for the seeds delivered to the railroad or express companies here, the purchaser to pay freight or express charges.

If the seed is to be sent by mail add the necessary amount for postage. See rates page 4. Please write us for prices when ready to buy grass seeds, stating about what will be needed.

ALFALFA

We need not say that every farm should have a field of alfalfa. Everyone knows it. The thing to do is to get started. Sow some this spring with wheat, oats or barley. It is not difficult to raise and is worth more for feeding than any other hay.

NORTHERN GROWN SEED. For the northern states it is important to use alfalfa seed that is of a hardy strain. There is no better proof that a strain is hardy than that it was grown in Montana or North Dakota where the winters are very severe, the ground freezing 6 to 8 feet deep. Alfalfa seed raised under these conditions must be of the hardiest strain and will stand the most trying conditions to be met with anywhere. There is a large amount of alfalfa seed grown in Kansas, Nebraska, and Utah and further south. This seed looks larger and plumper than the northern grown and can be bought at a considerably lower price. If good looking alfalfa seed is offered at a lower price it is surely southern grown, or contains dodger.

CULTURE OF ALFALFA. The seed may be sown either in the spring or in July or August. In the spring seed may be sown on wheat or with oats or barley. When sown on winter wheat, the wheat should be harrowed after the alfalfa seed is sown. Sow 15 to 25 pounds of seed per acre, depending on the quality of the seed and how well the land is prepared. For summer seeding plow the land early (this is important) and keep it well worked and free from weeds until the seed is sown. If no alfalfa has ever been grown on the land before, it is advisable to inoculate the seed with the bacteria which is necessary to this plant. See "Cultures" described on page 58.

For spring seeding prepare the land as for oats or barley, drill in barley or an early variety of oats, using about 1½ bushels per acre. Sow the alfalfa on the drilled land and roll it if dry. It is a good plan to cut the barley or oats for hay when it heads out and before it gets ripe. This, however, is not necessary unless the oats lodge.

We have known excellent results from sowing alfalfa seed in corn just after the last cultivation. Scatter the seed broadcast from horseback.

Alfalfa. Northern Grown Seed. The seed we offer was grown in the Northwest and is of a very hardy strain. This seed is 99.60 per cent pure, germination 92 per cent.

This northern grown seed is much safer to use in the North than seed grown farther South. Alfalfa from southern grown seed is apt to winter-kill the first season. It does not pay to run the risk for the sake of saving a dollar or two on the seed. We offer this lot of seed as long as it lasts at the following prices: Lb. 40c; pk. (15 lbs.) \$4.25; bu. (60 lbs.) \$16.20; 100 lbs. \$27.00.

GRIMM ALFALFA. For certain soils and exposed fields where common alfalfa is apt to winter-kill the Grimm variety is said to be superior. On our own farm Northern grown seed of common Alfalfa produces excellent results and we can see no special advantage in using the Grimm. There are places, however, where the Grimm seems to be much superior. The seed we offer was grown in Northern Canada from certified Grimm seed and is undoubtedly the true stock. We have never seen a finer lot of seed. Price single lb. 60c; 10 to 50 lbs. at 50c per lb.; 100 lbs. at 48c per lb.; \$28.80 per bu. Special price will be quoted by letter on large lots at any time.

SWEET CLOVER.

The culture of sweet clover is practically the same as for alfalfa. Sweet clover, however, will grow on rough land where alfalfa would not do well. It makes an immense growth and if cut before it is too ripe makes excellent hay. It is also valuable for pasture for hogs, sheep, and cattle. Like Red Clover this is a biennial and should be renewed every other year. The seed may be sown in the late fall and winter, or early spring as well as in the summer. For sowing in the summer it is well to use scarified seed. Seed not scarified does not germinate very quickly and often lies in the ground a long time without sprouting.

WHITE BLOSSOM (Scarified Seed). 99 per cent pure. Lb. 25c; peck (15 lbs.) \$2.75; bu. (60 lbs.) \$10.20; 100 lbs. \$17.00. Price variable. Lowest prices will be quoted on large lots at any time.

Not Scarified. For sowing in the winter or early spring this seed is just as good as the scarified. Peck (15 lbs.) \$2.60; bu. \$9.60; 100 lbs. \$16.00. Price variable. Lowest prices will be quoted at any time.

YELLOW BLOSSOM. Same prices as for the White Blossom.

Hubam Annual Sweet Clover. This is an annual form of the common biennial Sweet Clover. It grows rapidly and a crop of hay is produced in August from seed sown in the spring. The plants die the first winter.

The agricultural papers have been full of the wonderful possibilities of Hubam Clover. We have raised some of it and cannot see just where it is going to be of any great value, except to raise seed to sell at high prices. That pays as long as there are people who will pay the price. If any one wants the seed we should be glad to furnish it. Pkt. 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. or more at 36c per lb.

Alsike Clover. Grows well on low, wet land where Red Clover does not thrive. For heavy or wet land it is a good plan to mix Alsike and Red Clover, using about half of each. Alsike being a perennial will last for a good many years, either for hay or in pasture. It makes fine hay of high feeding value. It is very valuable in pastures, especially on wet or heavy soil. Sow 3 to 5 quarts, or 6 to 10 pounds of seed per acre if used alone. Lb. 40c; pk. (15 lbs.) \$3.75; bu. (60 lbs.) about \$13.80. Lowest prices possible will be quoted at any time.

Red Clover, Medium. This is the common Red Clover so extensively grown. It is a biennial in most places, living but two years if allowed to seed. It is usually sown early in the spring on winter wheat or with oats or barley, but can be sown in July or August quite successfully. Sow 4 to 6 quarts or 8 to 12 pounds of Clover seed per acre. If the seed is of high quality this is enough. The seed we offer is the highest grade obtainable, 99.60 per cent pure and of high vitality. It is American grown seed. Lb. 45c; pk. (15 lbs.) about \$4.50; bu. (60 lbs.) about \$16.60. Lowest prices will be quoted by letter at any time.

Red Clover, Mammoth. Also called "Pea Vine" Clover. This variety grows larger and coarser than the Medium and is often used for plowing under to enrich the soil for which purpose it is very valuable. Most dealers sell Medium and Mammoth Red Clover seed out of the same bag, so it is rather difficult to get any pure seed of the Mammoth. We buy only seed that is guaranteed by the grower to be pure and genuine Mammoth. **Pk. about \$4.75; bu. about \$17.00.**

Crimson Clover. Used very extensively for plowing under to enrich the land and as a cover crop. It is usually sown in August, and will make a good growth before winter. It does not succeed when sown in the spring. Should be sown on all bare pieces of ground in August and September. It is not hardy and usually winter-kills in the North. Extra fine seed. **Pk. \$2.50; bu. (60 lbs.) \$9.00.** Price variable.

Timothy. One of the most popular grasses for hay and pasture. Sow 6 quarts or 9 pounds of seed per acre if used alone. We can furnish choicest re-cleaned seed at the market price. Please write us for sample and price, stating about how much seed will be needed. **Pk. \$1.25; bu. \$4.75.** Price variable.

Timothy and Alsike Mixed. This makes an excellent mixture to sow either for hay or pasture. At the price we are able to offer this seed it is a bargain. As it requires considerable time and expense to separate the Clover seed from Timothy when grown together the mixed seed can be sold cheaper than the two separate. The mixture we offer contains 20 per cent Alsike Clover. It is a very clean lot of the finest quality. As long as this lot lasts we can sell it as follows: **Pk. (11½ lbs.) \$1.50; bu. (45 lbs.) \$5.40; bag, of 3 bu. (135 lbs.) \$15.85.** Price variable and subject to market changes.

White Clover. Used principally for lawns and sheep pasture. The roots extend deep into the ground and consequently this clover stands drought well. It is therefore valuable for lawns on dry soil and it remains green when other grasses are dried up. **Lb. 65c; 10 lbs. or more 60c per lb.**

ENGLISH PERENNIAL RYE GRASS. A desirable grass for pasture. It forms a heavy close sod and grows up quickly after being eaten or cut off. It is also a good grass for hay if cut when in bloom. It affords good pasture after the hay is cut. Does best on rather moist and heavy soil. Use 25 to 30 lbs. of seed per acre if sown alone. **Per lb. 20c; bu. (24 lbs.) \$3.85; 100 lbs. \$15.00.**

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS. One of the best grasses for pasture and lawns. It starts to grow very early in the spring and remains green late in the fall. It does well on either high, dry land or places that are quite moist. Does not grow tall enough to make large yields of hay. The standard weight of a bushel of seed is 14 pounds, but the re-cleaned seed we sell weighs 21 pounds per measured bushel. High grade seed, **40c per lb.; bu. (14 lbs.) \$4.20; \$29.00 per 100 lbs.** Price subject to market changes.

CANADIAN BLUE GRASS. A more rapid grower than Kentucky Blue Grass and equally good for pasture, but not as suitable for lawns. This is an excellent pasture grass for poor dry land and should be more largely used for this purpose. Fancy high grade seed, **30c per lb.; bu. (14 lbs.) \$3.50; \$24.00 per 100 lbs.**

MEADOW FESCUE, or English Blue Grass. Of great value for permanent pasture and for hay. Does best on strong land. Grows 2 feet high. Makes a finer and better quality of hay than Orchard grass. Sow 25 to 30 pounds per acre if alone. **Per lb. 25c; 10 lbs. or more at 18c per lb.**

RED FESCUE. A valuable grass for dry land pasture. Roots go deep into the ground so it keeps green in dry weather. It is a good grass to raise on hill sides to prevent the soil washing away. **Per lb. 50c; 10 lbs. or more at 40c per lb.**

HARD FESCUE. A very hardy grass valuable for pasture. It resists drought well and gives excellent pasturage from early in the season all through the summer. **Lb. 40c; 10 lbs. or more 35c per lb.**

TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS. A valuable grass for meadows and pasture. Does best on rather light soil but will grow well on heavier land. Starts very early in the spring and makes a rapid growth, and on this account should be included in all mixtures for pasture and hay on light soil. **Per lb. 35c; 10 lbs. or more at 29c per lb.** Price variable.

ORCHARD GRASS. A strong growing, rather coarse grass, good for pasture and hay. Starts very early in the spring. Grows in tufts so should be sown with other early flowering grasses. Tall Meadow Oat grass is good for this purpose. Orchard grass makes a very rapid growth after being cut and affords good pasture within a week or 10 days after cutting. Stands drought well as the roots extend deep into the soil. Highest grade seed. **30c per lb.; bu. (14 lbs.) \$3.00; \$20.00 per 100 lbs.**

RED TOP (called "Hurd Grass" in the South). Valuable for low land, as it is not injured by water. It also grows well on high land. Grows 2 to 3 feet high, and makes very good hay. Finest re-cleaned seed (weighing 32 pounds per bushel). **Lb. 25c; 10 lbs. or more at 18c per lb. Unhulled seed per bu. of 14 lbs. \$1.60; \$11.00 per 100 lbs.**

BROMUS INERMIS (Awnless Brome Grass). On dry poor land where other grasses do not grow this grass often makes a good crop of rather coarse hay and affords fairly good pasture. Sow about 20 lbs. of seed per acre. **Lb. 30c; 10 lbs. or more 21c per lb.**

Grass Seed Mixtures for Hay and Pasture, see next page.

NOTE. The prices quoted above for grass and clover seeds are what the seed is worth now (December, 1923).

The market price of seed may change very much before spring. Please write for prices when you are ready to buy. Our prices are always low for the high quality of seed we handle.

Inoculate Alfalfa, Soy Beans, Vetch, Etc.

It is now well known that the legumes which include all Clovers, Peas, Beans, Vetch, etc., are greatly stimulated in growth when certain bacteria grow on their roots forming nodules. Through these nodules nitrogen from the air is absorbed and used by the plants. Thus if a crop of clover or Soy beans is well supplied with nodules and is plowed under, it adds a large amount of nitrogen to the soil that was not there before.

A different kind of bacteria is required for each kind of plant. Soils often contain enough bacteria for some kinds of legumes but none for others. If you attempt to raise a kind for which there are no suitable bacteria in the soil, the plants will not do well and will gather no nitrogen from the air.

When starting to raise any kind of legumes for the first time, or if the plants do not do well, try inoculating the seed with a culture of bacteria suited to that particular plant.

is a name for cultures prepared for all crops that require them. They are very reliable, and can be depended upon to keep alive an entire season. Most cultures are put up in closed bottles and consequently they soon die for want of air. The Nodule-Bacter are in ventilated bottles and therefore keep a much longer time.

They are sold at the lowest price of any **really reliable** cultures we know of.



Alfalfa

Inoculated

Not Inoculated

PRICES

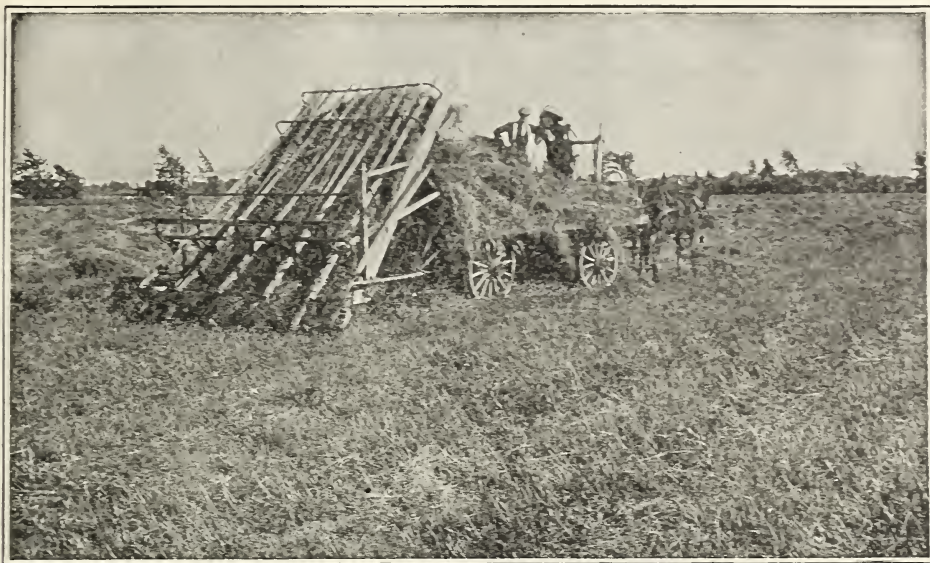
Nodule-Bacter inoculation is delivered ready to use. Easy to apply—add a little water, sprinkle on the seed and thoroughly mix. Full directions for use on each package.

Nodule-Bacter is prepared for the various legume crops as follows: Alfalfa, Vetches, Sweet Clover, Red Clover, Crimson Clover, White Clover and Alsike Clover. **1 peck size package 40c; 1 bushel size package 60c; 1 bushel size package \$1.00; 5 bushel size package \$4.00.**

Soy Beans, Garden and Field Beans, Garden and Field Peas, Cow Peas. **1 bushel size package 40c; 1 bushel size package 60c; 2 bushel size package \$1.00; 10 bushel size package \$4.00.**

Garden Size package of a combination culture sufficient to inoculate two quarts of sweet peas, garden peas or beans. \$.35 (This size is not put up for other crops).

Each legume crop must have the proper bacteria; therefore, when ordering be sure to give the names of crops to be inoculated.



HARRIS' GRASS MIXTURES

For Permanent Pastures and Hay

A large majority of people sow only Timothy and Clover for both hay and pasture. The only excuse for this is that Timothy seed is cheap and the hay sells for the highest price in the city markets.

Where hay is fed on the farm as it should be to maintain fertility, it is poor economy to sow Timothy. It is a grass that affords only one cutting a year and no aftermath. The hay while it sells for high prices is not of high food value as it contains only about half as much actual digestible food as Alfalfa and very much less than Clover and some other grasses.

If hay is to be sold raise Timothy. If you want to feed it on the farm raise something better.

Where it is desired to pasture the land after cutting hay, it is important to have some kinds of grasses that will make a good growth soon after cutting and continue to grow until late in the fall.

When the land is to be pastured and not cut for hay, other kinds of grasses should be used, as those which produce the best crops of hay are not as well adapted for pasture as some other kinds which make a thick turf.

With these ideas in view we have made up mixtures of seeds, of various grasses best suited to produce hay, and others to make permanent pasture. The seeds used are all of the very highest quality in every case.

The seed may be sown in the spring or in August or September. The quantity required for an acre depends on how well the soil is fitted and how rich it is. Poor land, half fitted, requires more seed than rich soil well prepared. For average conditions we recommend 25 to 30 pounds of seed per acre.

Any of these mixtures may be sown with Oats, Barley or Wheat in the spring. If sown on winter wheat the ground should be harrowed before sowing the seed. This will help the wheat also.

GRASSES FOR PERMANENT PASTURES

To get a really good pasture that will last for many years it is necessary to sow grasses that will form a close, heavy turf and such as are not injured by close cropping and tramping of the animals. There are many grasses of this kind, some adapted to moist soil and others to high and dry land. Some start early in the spring and others continue growing late in the fall, so a considerable number of different

kinds should be used in order to maintain a continuous growth and therefore a constant supply of good pasturage during the whole season.

We have made two different mixtures for pasture according to advice of best authorities on the subject. One mixture is for land that is low and moist and the other contains grasses that succeed on high, dry soil.

The cost of using these grass seeds is more than to use timothy and other common kinds, but the results are so much better that it will pay to go to the extra expense of using the right kinds when seeding land that is to remain in pasture for at least four or five years.

PASTURE MIXTURE No. 1. for dry soil. Composed of grasses best suited to make good pasture all through the season on dry land. This mixture contains clover seeds (white and alsike) which should be omitted when sown in the fall later than the middle of August. We advise using 25 to 30 pounds of this mixture per acre. 30c per lb.; \$25.00 per 100 lbs.

PASTURE MIXTURE No. 2. for moist and heavy land. The grasses in this mixture do best on strong, heavy and moist soil, and most of them will stand being flooded with water part of the time. Sow 25 lbs. per acre. 25c per lb.; \$21.00 per 100 lbs.; 25 lbs. or more will be supplied at the 100 lb. rate.

MIXTURES FOR HAY

These mixtures are composed of such grasses as Meadow Fescue, Tall Meadow Oat Grass, English Rye Grass and other kinds that produce large crops of good hay and make a quick, strong growth after cutting and which can be pastured or cut again. These grasses will last for many years and give good crops if properly fertilized. Use 30 pounds of seed per acre.

HAY MIXTURE No. 3. For high and dry soil, medium and light. 25c per lb.; \$20.00 per 100 lbs.

HAY MIXTURE No. 4. For moist, heavy and strong land. 25c per lb.; \$20.00 per 100 lbs.

NOTE. 25 lb. or more of any of these grass seed mixtures will be supplied at the 100 lb. rate.

Seeding low land. We find it a good plan when seeding low and wet land, to plow it as early as it is dry enough and keep it well worked down during the summer. The middle of August the seed is sown. A good crop of grass is procured the next summer.



HARRIS' LAWN GRASS SEED

Clean, heavy seed of the highest purity and vitality. The best varieties of grasses to form a deep green sod

No pains have been spared to make Harris' Lawn grass seed as good as it can be made. The kinds of grasses used are those that form a close dense sod and resist hot, dry weather. The seeds are all of the **cleanest** and **purest** grades, and are all of strong vitality and will start quickly, and soon cover the ground with a fine close sward. Much of the grass seed sold for lawns is cheap, light stuff that could not be sold except in mixture. Such seed cannot produce good results and should never be used.

Seed should be sown in the spring or after August 1st. It is not well to sow grass seed in June or July on account of the hot sun. Part of the seed should be sown while walking one way across the lawn, and the rest the other way. This will result in the seed being put on more evenly than if it was all sown at one time.

After seeding, the land should be rolled. If a roller is not available, rake lightly so as to cover the seed.

In making new lawns the ground should be thoroughly prepared the same as for any garden crop. All stones and sticks should be raked off and the surface rolled smooth and even, so there will be no holes or uneven places in the lawn. It is a good plan to give the land a dressing of fine rotted manure which should be thoroughly worked into the soil. If the soil is poor and hard, as is the case around newly built houses, some good soil should be spread on the surface an inch or two deep. On this should be applied a dressing of bone meal, or some other good fertilizer, at the rate of about 1 pound to 50 square feet; more would do no harm.

To renew old lawns rake thoroughly, stirring the ground as much as possible without killing the grass. All moss and weeds should be removed as far as possible. Sow half as much grass seed as recommended for seeding a new lawn. After seeding, the lawn should be rolled.

Harris' Lawn Grass Seed contains White Clover which we consider highly desirable in a lawn, as the roots penetrate deep into the soil and so get water to keep the lawn green during very dry weather. If preferred **without** White Clover seed **please mention it**.

| | | | |
|---|-------|---|---------|
| 1 lb. enough for 400 square feet..... | \$ 50 | 25 lb. enough for 10,000 square feet..... | \$10.00 |
| 5 lb. enough for 2000 square feet..... | 2.25 | Each additional pound | .40 |
| 10 lb. enough for 4000 square feet..... | 4.25 | | |

We shall be glad to make lowest possible price on large lots. Please write us.

GRASS SEED FOR SHADY LAWNS

This mixture is composed of the few kinds of grasses that grow best in shady places. These grasses will grow and make a good sod under trees and in the shade of buildings where the common kinds of lawn grass would not do well.

This seed should be sown in the early spring or fall. The ground should be thoroughly stirred up and raked smooth before seeding. Use seed at the same rate as common Lawn grass. See quantities above.

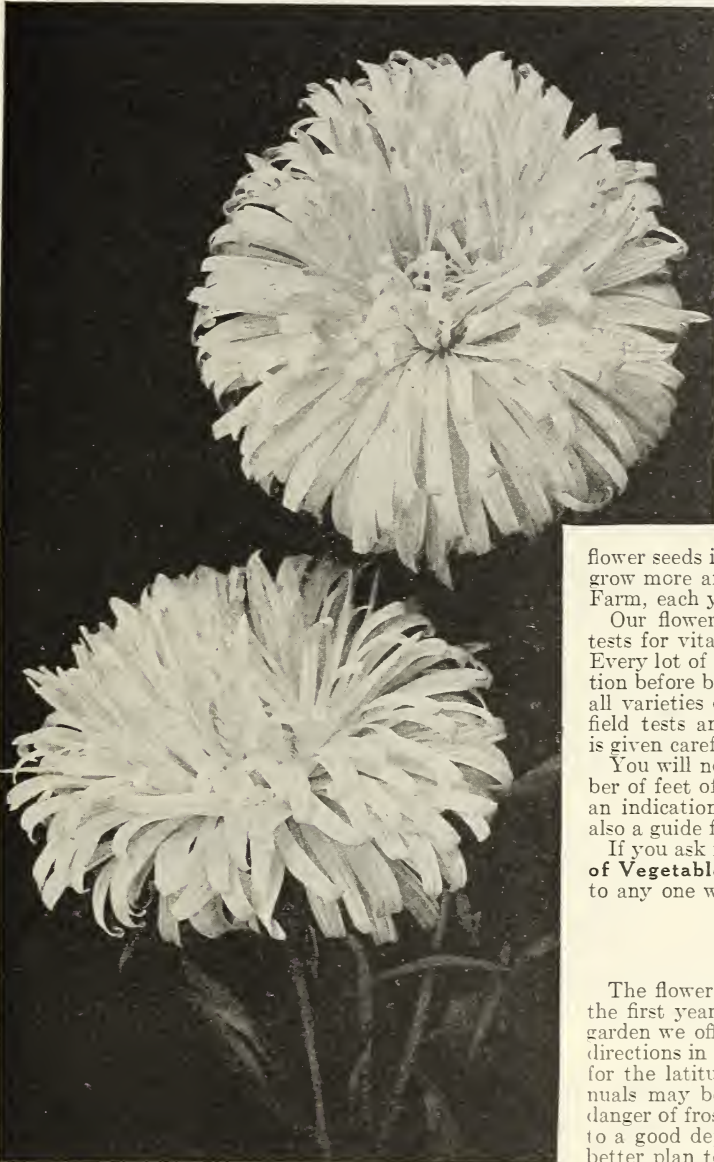
Lawn Grass for Shady Spots. Pound 80c; 5 lbs. \$3.75; any greater quantity 75c per lb.

FOR SEEDING UNDER TREES

There are often places under large deciduous trees and shrubs which the sun cannot reach at any time during the day when the leaves are out. No grass of any kind will grow under such conditions for any length of time. The best thing we have found for such places is to sow some thick growing grasses, either in the autumn when the leaves fall, or in the early spring before the leaves come out. The grass will then cover the ground and remain green late in the summer. The ground has to be reseeded each year. The seed should be sown either in the fall or **very early** in the spring. We can furnish a mixture of grasses suitable for this purpose. When ordering please give name as follows:

Lawn Grass for Annual Seeding. 1 lb., enough for 500 square feet, 30c; 5 lbs., enough for 2500 square feet, \$1.25; each additional pound, 25c.

HARRIS' FLOWER SEEDS



Ostrich Feather Aster, Delicate Pink (Photograph $\frac{1}{2}$ Natural Size)
See page 66

There is nothing that brings more joy to the heart than the sight of beautiful flowers and there is nothing that will give you more peace of mind than raising the flowers yourself. Also, we will add, there is nothing that will give you more satisfaction than raising these flowers from **Harris' Flower Seeds**, because good flower seed is the first requisite toward good flowers.

In order to help you to raise the very best flowers we have, on these pages, a very carefully selected list of only the choicest varieties. We do not catalogue any unreliable novelties or freaks, or varieties without merit. You can make your choices freely, knowing that every one is worth growing.

We wish we could afford more space to tell you more about each variety and how to grow it. We assure you, however, that each variety is as represented and our statements are meant to give you helpful information and not misinformation.

We are making every possible effort to have **Harris' Flower Seeds** the best flower seeds it is possible for you to buy. Each season we grow more and more of our own flower seed on Moreton Farm, each year developing them to a higher quality.

Our flower seeds are subjected to the same rigorous tests for vitality and trueness to type as our vegetables. Every lot of seed has been thoroughly tested for germination before being sent out. In our extensive trial grounds all varieties of annuals and perennials are given efficient field tests and their desirability for our customers' use is given careful consideration.

You will note in our descriptions we indicate the number of feet of row our packets will sow. This is not only an indication of the amount of seed in the packet, but also a guide for planning your garden.

If you ask for our little pamphlet, "**The Cultivation of Vegetables and Flowers**" will be sent free of charge to any one who orders seeds amounting to 50c. or more.

ANNUALS

The flowers in this list are all annuals and will flower the first year, and as an aid to a more successful flower garden we offer a few general directions for culture. The directions in our catalogue and on the packets are written for the latitude of New York State. Seeds of most annuals may be sown where they are to grow as soon as danger of frost is past. The soil should be well pulverized to a good depth and raked fine on the surface. It is the better plan to sow in rows rather than broadcast and to label the rows as the plants are thus more easily cultivated for the removal of weeds and the maintenance of moisture. **Do not sow too deeply.** For larger seeds, like

Balsam, Zinnias, Cosmos, etc., one-quarter to half an inch is enough, while very fine seeds need only to be pressed into the soil. After the plants are up, the ground should not be allowed to become hard and baked. If the plants come up too thick be sure to thin them out **when very young** so as to give them plenty of room to develop. This is too often neglected and is the cause of disappointing results.

The seed of the tender annuals should be sown in boxes or pots in March, placing them in a warm position and carefully protecting them from the cold. A very light sandy compost should be used and the boxes well drained. As soon as the plants are out of the seed-leaf, transplant them into shallow boxes or pots and they should be large enough to transplant into the flower beds by the middle of May. This method is also used to get earlier bloom on many of the more hardy annuals such as Asters, Ageratum, Carnations, Snapdragons, etc.

For seeds of **Hardy Perennial Flowers** see pages 87 to 93.

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Late Branching Asters

ASTERS

For cut-flowers there are no other annuals that can compete with Asters. They are easy to raise, bloom throughout a long season and are very satisfactory. The numerous types and colors and the possibilities, with a little extra care, of obtaining the most wonderful blooms, make the Aster our most interesting family of the annual flowers.

Every year the increasing demand for **Moreton grown Aster Seed** forces us to steadily increase our acreage of Asters, and we are continually putting forth more and more effort to grow Asters of better quality. All of our seed is either grown on Moreton Farm or very carefully grown for us by an expert grower.

The list we offer on the following pages represents the finest Asters we know and we have been very careful to list no synonymous types, each one being entirely distinct from any other, and that one the best of its kind.

All of our packets are of the same size and each packet contains sufficient seed to produce 50 to 100 plants.

Hints for Sowing Aster Seed.

Just exactly as fine flowers are obtainable from out-door grown plants as from those started inside, except in the case of the earliest varieties which must be sown inside very early. All of our own aster seed is raised on out-door grown plants.

The easiest way to grow aster plants is to sow the seed in rows in the vegetable garden or flower bed in some position that is well protected from cold winds yet fully exposed to the sunlight. If this is done in April or early May as soon as the ground can be worked, the plants will come along in time for a full crop of flowers.

As soon as up they should be thinned to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch apart in the row, in order to make good hardy, stocky plants. These will be ready to transplant by the first to the middle of June into the field $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart each way.



Aster, Early Express White

Extra Early Express Asters

The First Early

The earliest Asters and on that account valuable for the cut-flower market. The flowers are medium size, full double and of the fluffy or Crego type. These are the best extra early Asters. If the plants are started in the house or hotbed the first of March, and transplanted early into the open ground they will make large plants with long stems for early summer cutting.

Price of each of the following: Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.

| | | |
|------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1141—White | 1140—Mixed Colors. | 1142—Rose. |
| 1143—Light Blue. | | 1144—Dark Blue. |

Queen of the Market Asters

The Second Early

These Asters come into bloom a few days later than Express and are of the plain or Late Branching type of flower, and are preferred by many, especially if to be used for shipping.

They should be planted out exceedingly early, as in the case of the Express.

Price of each of the following: Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; oz. \$1.00.

| | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 1201—White. | 1204—Lavender. |
| 1202—Shell Pink. | 1205—Purple. |
| 1203—Rose. | 1200—Mixed Colors. |

Sensation

1059—A very pleasing color that we describe as a brilliant red of a garnet shade. The flowers are double, of medium size with good stems. Although it comes into bloom with the early mid-season varieties it persists until very late, making a brilliant spot in the garden for two months. As a bouquet under artificial light, it is of a very striking color. Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 55c; oz. \$2.00.

"The plants from your farm have been received in fine condition, and are, without exception, the best I have ever received from any firm, and the most generous."—K. M. Gooden, Manchester, N. H.

Peerless Pink**Our Best Delicate Pink**

1066—For an all around splendid Aster there are none better than **Peerless Pink**, and although one of the older varieties it is still unsurpassed. It may always be depended upon to produce a wealth of large, rich shell pink flowers so fully double as to be almost globular. The color is a delicate shell pink, deep enough to have character, yet soft enough to be dainty. The intermingling curves of the big, broad petals give the flower an individuality of appearance that is truly beautiful and very impressive. The plants are so exceptionally robust growing that the long vigorous stems hold the mammoth flowers up off the ground. It commences blooming soon after Moreton Pink and continues for a long time.

This is one of the specialties we grow on Moreton Farm. Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; oz. \$1.25.

Lavender Rochester**A Clear Lavender of Exceptional Beauty**

1034—This is an especially fine clear lavender aster of the Crego type, but a much better flower than any of the Cregos. It is more double and more Chrysanthemum like, being more full and of greater thickness. The season is about the same as Moreton Pink and it makes a splendid companion to it.

This is another Moreton Farm Aster we urge you to plant. Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c; oz. \$2.00.

"Inclosed find order for aster seeds. Those I got from you last year were wonderful, the most beautiful asters I ever raised."

Jos. Rix, Lansing, Mich.

PLEASE ORDER BY NUMBER

When ordering flower seeds it is not necessary to write out the name of the varieties wanted, simply give the number, the quantity and price.



Peerless Pink



Lavender Rochester

ASTER PLANTS
For our good, vigorous, Moreton grown aster plants see page 101.

Ball's White

1061—A recent introduction that is attracting a deal of attention among the florists. It is similar to the Late Branching White in character of growth and flower, except that the flower is more full double. In fact, it is so fully double that the center petals seem to be growing one on top of another, making it a decided globe. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 90c; oz. \$3.00.

Heart of France**Another Moreton Farm Favorite**

1078—There is no Aster of recent introduction that has had such widespread popularity as **Heart of France**, and this year, for the first time, we have had a splendid crop. As for quality, we are safe in saying it is the best strain on the market.

The color is a bright garnet-red and the flowers are large and full on tall, robust plants of the Late Branching type. The beautiful satiny lustre of the loose, scraggly petals have a very striking appearance. Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; oz. \$1.25.

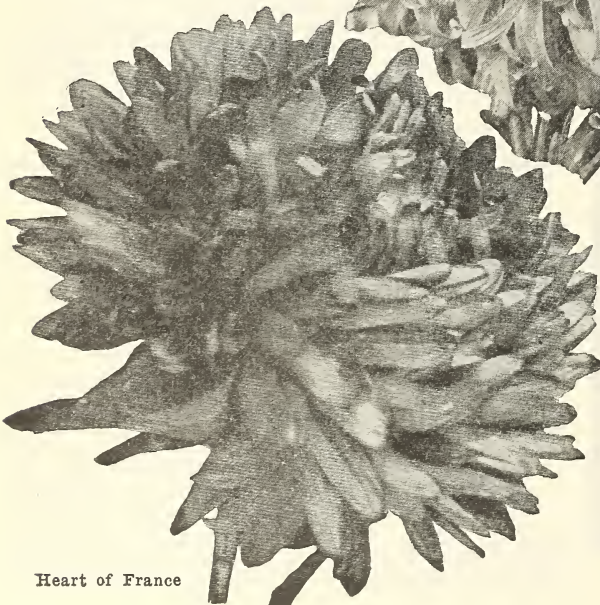
SPECIAL COLLECTION

of

MORETON FARM FAVORITE FOUR BEST ASTERS

C100—We will send one packet each of the following four favorite specialties grown on Moreton Farm for 25c (regular price 34c).

1 pkt. Moreton Pink. 1 pkt. Rochester Lavender.
1 pkt. Heart of France. 1 pkt. Peerless Pink.



Heart of France

Moreton Pink

The Finest Bright Pink Aster

1025—A rich, clear, bright Pink Aster that is proving its merit by its steady increase in popularity. The flower is of the Crego or Rochester type, very full double with long twisted petals. The color is a deep cerise like the Paul Neyron Rose. Since introducing this new variety in 1918 we have been steadily improving it and we enthusiastically urge it as the finest bright pink aster on the market. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 70c.

Late Branching Asters

The Late Branching Asters can well be called the "backbone" of Asters. It was this type that finally brought Asters into prominence and made flower lovers take a real, live interest in them as a flower of unusual merit. When people speak of Asters it is the Late Branching class we first think of and we know the other types as developments from it. There are other varieties with larger blooms, etc., but none that are more dependable, always coming full double, with long stiff stems on good vigorous plants that hold the flowers up off the ground. They bloom a little later than the Royals and Cregos, and remain in flower a long time, the plants carrying a wealth of bloom until late in the fall. There is no other variety that fills their place.

Price of each of the following: Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; oz. \$1.00.

| | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1601—White. | 1604—Lavender. |
| 1603—Rose. | 1605—Purple. |
| 1602—Shell Pink. | 1606—Crimson. |
| 1607—Peach Blossom | 1600—Mixed Colors. |

C160—SPECIAL COLLECTION of one packet of the 7 named varieties of Late Branching Asters for 40c.

New Fancy Yellow Aster

1067—There has been a great deal of advertizing about wonderful "Yellow" Asters. As far as we know there isn't as yet any really good true yellow Aster. Of the many varieties we have tried we find this to be the best we know of. It is of medium size and a good grower with flowers of a straw yellow color. It is an interesting novelty and one well worth including in your collection. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.

It is a good plan to mulch the soil around Aster plants before hot weather sets in. Use a thick covering of straw, leaves, or grass clippings.



Crego Aster



Harris' Moreton Pink Aster

Crego Asters

The Crego type of Aster is the large fluffy flower that so many people admire. The fluffy mass of long, twisted petals combined with the rich colorings make an aristocratic flower that is the admiration of every one. These are very similar to the Ostrich Feather except the flowers and plants are not quite so large and they bloom about ten days earlier.

Price of each of the following: Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; oz. \$1.25.

| | | |
|----------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1401—White. | 1400—Mixed Colors. | 1402—Shell Pink. |
| 1404—Lavender. | | 1405—Purple. |
| 1403—Rose. | | 1406—Lavender-Pink |

C140—SPECIAL COLLECTION of one packet each of the 6 named varieties of Crego Asters for 35c.

American Beauty

The Latest Blooming Aster

A new variety of unusual vigor and commencing to bloom as the last of the other sorts are going out of bloom. An indispensable variety for those who want to cut flowers until freezing weather.

The flowers are globe-shaped, the long, wide petals being incurved. The plants grow to immense height, making long clean stems. The American Beauty Asters have proven very popular.

Price of each of the following: Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 70c; oz. \$2.00.

| | | |
|--------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 1803—Rose. | 1800—Mixed Colors. | 1804—Lavender. |
| 1805—Purple. | | 1802—Shell Pink. |

Mammoth Branching White Aster

1621—A new, very late white of exceedingly large size and doubleness. Its season is later than any other white Aster, being nearly as late as American Beauty. The flowers are large and on long strong stems that hold them up off of the ground during the usual fall rains. This is the latest white annual flower you will cut from your garden. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c; oz. \$2.50.

King Asters

The King Asters are a distinct type of flower, the petals being long, straight and narrow, giving it the appearance of a quilled flower.

This peculiarity of petals sets off the colors in a manner that is not only unique, but quite handsome. The plants are good vigorous growers.

Price of each of the following: Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; oz. \$1.00.

| | | |
|-------------|--------------------|---------------|
| 1501—White. | 1500—Mixed Colors. | 1505—Violet. |
| 1503—Rose. | | 1506—Crimson. |

For best results, Asters should be transplanted at the earliest possible date and kept thoroughly cultivated.

Royal Asters

This is an early aster resembling the Late Branching but blooms two or three weeks earlier. The plants come into bloom before any other of the large flowering class which makes the Royal valuable both for the home garden and for market. The flowers are of large size with broad incurved petals and have long, strong stems.

Price of each of the following: Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; oz. \$1.00.

| | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 1301—White. | 1303—Rose. |
| 1305—Purple. | 1302—Shell Pink. |
| 1300—Mixed Colors. | 1304—Lavender. |

Ostrich Feather Asters

See photographs on page 61

This is a new strain of the Crego or fluffy type of Asters that surpasses any other of this type. The flowers are exceptionally large, fully double with very long twisted and curled petals, suggesting an ostrich feather. Not only are the flowers larger and better than other varieties, but the plants are exceptionally large and vigorous, yielding an abundance of flowers on very long stiff stems. Their season of bloom is between the Cregos and the Late Branchings.

Price of each of the following: Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c; oz. \$1.75.

| | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1701—White. | 1707—Crimson. |
| 1702—Delicate Pink. | 1703—Rose. |
| 1704—Light Blue. | 1705—Purple. |
| 1706—Lavender-Pink. | 1700—Mixed Colors. |

C170—SPECIAL COLLECTION of one packet each of the 7 named varieties of Ostrich Feather Asters for 40c

Choice Varieties of Tall Asters Mixed

1000—This is a very carefully made mixture composed of the different colors of the Royal, Late Branching, King and Crego varieties as well as some of the novelties. This insures a good range of color in all seasons of bloom and all of the highest class. If you have only small plot and want to have some fine Asters of many kinds and colors and of different seasons of bloom, this is the cheapest and easiest way. There are no dwarf or poor sorts put into the mixture. It is not a mixture of discards, and it is all fresh seed of high germination. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; oz. 85c.

Pink Enchantress

1048—The color is a delicate shade of soft pink that does not fade, while the flower is unusually lasting, both when cut and on the plant. Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; oz. \$1.25.



Royal White

UPRIGHT OR BEDDING ASTERS

The following Bedding Asters are really in a class separate from the Tall Branching sorts, like Cregos, Royals, etc. Those are used mainly for their flowers to cut, while these are used principally for decorative flower beds. They grow only about 1 foot high making a compact upright growth that allows them to be planted close together. The plants bloom profusely with medium sized flowers that persist throughout a long season, making attractive beds.

They are also splendid for borders along the walks or around other flower beds. Another advantage is that they will do well when sown outdoors in the row or bed where they are to remain and not transplanted. Sow early in the spring, and when they come up thin to 4 to 6 inches apart.

Dwarf Mignon Asters

1120—MIXED COLORS. A new class of bedding Asters that are especially good. The plants are small and very compact and the fair sized very double flowers are in many unusual colors. They are much the same character as Boltz's Dwarf Bouquet except that both the plant and flowers are a little larger. These make most interesting beds or borders. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 65c; oz. \$2.00.

Crimson Giant

1083—This is the largest flowered "red" Aster. The flowers are a very rich brilliant blood-red, very large and densely double. This makes a particularly effective Aster for the border, and also makes a wonderful bouquet, especially by artificial light. Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; oz. \$1.00.

Boltz's Dwarf Bouquet

1090—MIXED COLORS. This is a variety of dwarf Aster that deserves more attention. The plants are small, about 8 inches high, of very compact growth, and completely covered with miniature asters. The blooms are $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches across and in the greatest variety of bright colors. They are an excellent flower for the edge of the flower bed, or along a walk or a drive. Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; oz. \$1.25.

Astermum

1110—Mixed Colors. For Asters to plant for their decorative character in the flower bed, there is no better variety than the Aster-mums. The full double, fluffy flowers are borne in such great profusion that a bed of these Asters will appear as a solid mass of color. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 65c; oz. \$2.00.

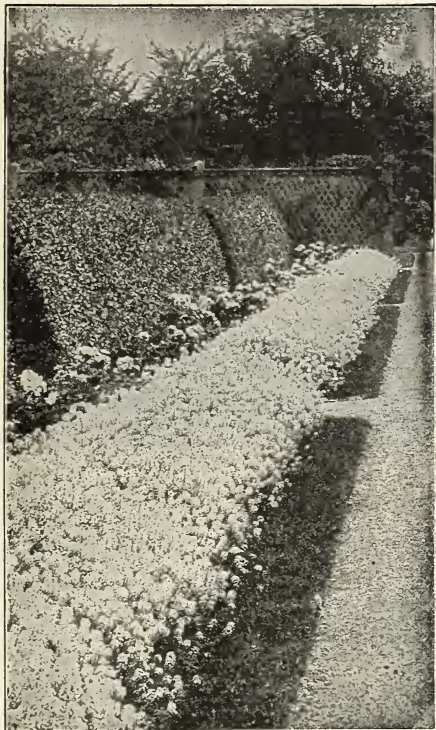
Imperial Salmon

1335—This is one of those attractive odd shades so much in demand by people who like the out-of-the-ordinary colors. It is a sort of flesh color suffused with salmon, at some stages approximating the color of the Los Angeles rose. Pkt. 12c.



Upright or Bedding Aster

Please Order By Number—Simply give the number, quantity and price.



Sweet Alyssum

"I want to tell you how much we have enjoyed the Asters raised this year from your seed, in spite of a dry, cold season. They have been the best we have had in several years.

Mrs. E. R. Olin,
Braintree, Mass.

Balsam (*Lady Slipper*)

2110—**DOUBLE** Camellia-flowered. **Mixed Colors.** A charming old garden favorite. Sown in May they will give flowers from July until frost. Thin to 1 foot apart. One packet will sow 10 feet. Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c.

Begonia (*Fibrous Rooted*)

2130—**VERNON.** **Mixed Colors.** The Semperflorens or Everflowering varieties of fibrous rooted Begonias are unsurpassed as bedding plants, flowering profusely through the summer and fall. As pot plants for winter they are also superb. The seed should be started early indoors, and as it is very small and expensive it should be sown very carefully. Pkt. 15c.

Tuberous Root Begonias. See page 95.

How to Have the Best Cut-Flowers

Although the largest percentage of annuals can be used for cutting, there are a number of varieties that are especially good under ordinary garden culture, and they easily grow from seed sown outdoors.

In raising these in the garden it is advisable to sow them in rows 2 feet apart and thin out to 6 or 8 inches apart in the row. They are usually more satisfactory planted in a section of the garden by themselves instead of mixed in with the purely decorative plants.

Some of the best varieties for cutting are:

| | | |
|-------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| Zinnias | Larkspur | Calendula |
| Asters | Marigold, African | Celosia |
| Sweet Peas | Salpiglossis | Didiscus |
| Scabiosa | Gypsophila Elegans | Delphinium Chinensis |
| Snapdragons | Centauria Cyanus | Iceland Poppies |
| Poppies | Cosmos | Nasturtiums |

Ageratum (*Floss Flower*)

One of the most satisfactory bedding plants, being covered with bloom from early summer until frost. The dainty blue floss-like flowers hold on and keep their bright color through rain and drought. Fine for bordering or edging. Raised easily from seed sown out of doors in May or started indoors earlier and transplanted into the open ground in May. A September sowing will give plants to bloom in the house all winter. One packet sows 15 feet of row, and $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce sows 250 feet of row

2015—**SWANLEY BLUE.** A low growing clear blue of unusual merit. Of more compact growth than the old Blue Perfection and the flowers are larger. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

2011—**LITTLE BLUE STAR.** (True.) Only 4 or 5 inches high and completely covered with bright blue flowers. The blue flower for low edging. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.00.

Plants of Ageratum. See page 101.

Alyssum

A very pretty little plant, covered with pure white, sweet-scented flowers, which are produced all through the summer. Especially useful for edging and borders. To get the best results the plants should be thinned to 6 inches apart. One packet sows 12 feet of row and ounce sows 600 feet.

2020—**SWEET ALYSSUM.** Very fragrant. Grows 1 ft. high and spreads to $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet in diameter. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c; oz. 40c.

2021—**LITTLE GEM.** A dwarf variety, growing only 5 to 6 inches high, but the plant spreads to a foot in diameter and is covered with compact heads of white flowers all summer. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c; oz. 65c.

Amaranthus

2030—**Mixed Sorts.** Brilliant foliage plants 3 to 6 feet high. Given plenty of room and hot sunny location they are very attractive among the tall plants or center of a large bed. Sow seed outdoors in May. One packet will sow 10 feet of row. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

Arctotis (*African Daisy*)

2085—**GRANDIS.** This introduction from Southwest Africa is one of the most desirable annuals for cut flowers as well as for show in the garden. A well branched plant, 2 to 3 feet tall, continuing to bloom from July until frost. The flowers are large, showy, daisy-like flowers of pure white, while the reverse of the petals is pale lilac. While the plant will do well almost any place, it favors a sunny situation. One packet sows 6 feet of row. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

Asparagus

2090—**LACE FERN** (*Plumosa Nanus*). A beautiful pot plant with green, fern-like, feathery foliage. This is the Asparagus generally used by florists to put in with bouquets. It can be satisfactorily grown from seed in pots in the house and kept warm. Pkt. 20c; 100 seeds 75c.

2091—**EMERALD FEATHER** (*Sprengeri*). The most popular house plant for hanging baskets, etc. The long, drooping branches are thoroughly covered with little narrow, glossy green leaves. Sow in the house in pots and keep moderately warm. Pkt. 15c; 100 seeds 40c.

Acroclinium. See Everlastings, Page 85.

Antirrhinum. See Snapdragons, Page 80.



Asparagus Plumosa Nanus
6 mos. from seed



A Partial View of Our Calendula Trials

Calendula (*Pot Marigold*)

These pretty, low-growing flowers make a bright spot in the garden from mid-summer until snow covers them and are especially desirable as bright fall flowers. They are one of the easiest plants to raise from seed sown in the open ground. The plants should be thinned to a foot apart to get the largest and handsomest flowers.

We have two splendid Calendula of our own growing that are much superior to the ordinary varieties in size and doubleness, while our Prince of Orange and Sulphur Yellow are of excellent quality. One packet will sow 6 feet of row.

2201—ORANGE KING, Harris' Special. The largest deep orange and more full-double than any we have seen. Wonderful for autumn bouquets. Pkt. 5c; oz. 50c.

2202—LEMON QUEEN, Harris' Special. A bright lemon yellow of largest size and very double. This is an especially fine yellow. Pkt. 8c; oz. 50c.

2203—PRINCE OF ORANGE. Large, full, deep orange flowers so much prized as an autumn color. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c.

2204—SULPHUR YELLOW. A bright, clear, sulphur-yellow to go with the orange. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c.

2200—MIXED COLORS. A mixture including all colors and shades of yellow and orange. This is an especially good mixture that we make up of named varieties. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.

Calliopsis

2211—GOLDEN WAVE. An attractive and beautiful bright golden-yellow, daisy-like flower with maroon centers. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

2210—MIXED COLORS. This is a mixture of the different varieties of Calliopsis and is splendid to sow "any old place" as it grows so easily, makes a good showing all summer and a host of pretty flowers may always be cut. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c; oz. 35c.

Candytuft

A very hardy, easily grown little annual that is a universal favorite for beds and masses. Successive sowings should be made during the summer, while the last sowing in the autumn will produce flowers early in the spring. One foot high. One packet will sow 15 feet, and one ounce will sow 250 feet.

2275—GIANT HYACINTH FLOWERED OR IMPROVED EMPRESS. The finest of all white varieties. The long, heavy spikes of large flowers resembling a white hyacinth. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c; oz. 60c.

2271—EMPRESS. An improved variety producing very large spikes of white bloom. This is the variety to grow for the market. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c; oz. 40c.

2273—DUNNETT'S CRIMSON. Flowers of light shade of red. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c.

2272—ROSE CARDINAL. A brilliant rosy-red. This is one of the brightest and best colors for bedding. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

2270—MIXED COLORS. A mixture of the pink, purple and white varieties. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 10c; oz. 25c.

Castor Oil Bean (*Ricinus*)

A very effective plant for lawn decorations or screens. Plant the seed when the soil is warm and where the plants are to grow. It is well to put three or four seeds in a place and thin to one good plant. If large plants are desired early in the summer, the seed should be planted in pots or small boxes in the house or hotbed in April and the plants set out about June 1st where they are to grow. One plant will cover a space 4 ft. across.

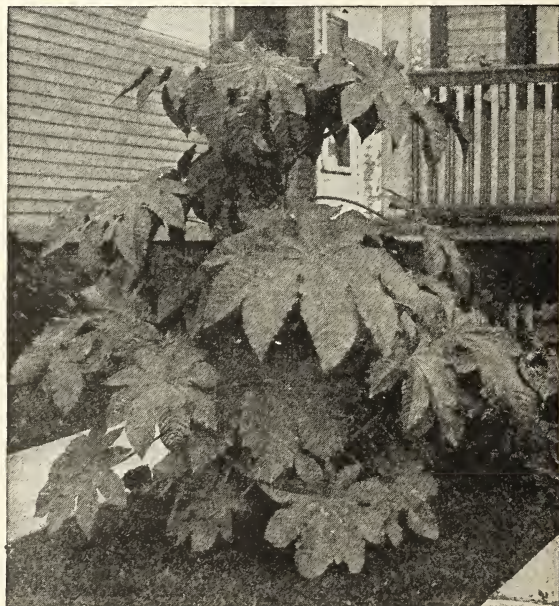
2500—ZANZIBARIENSIS. The largest variety, often growing 12 feet tall with enormous leaves. Pkt. (6 seeds) 10c; oz. (about 30 seeds) 30c.

2501—RED SPIRE. A new variety that is very effective, being much more brilliant, although it does not grow but 6 ft. high. The foliage is bronzy-green with dark stalks and the large spikes of seed-pods are a brilliant crimson. Pkt. 15c; oz. 60c.

Castor Oil Bean Plants. See page 101.

Clarkia

2420—DOUBLE, Mixed Colors. There are few plants of a more pretty and graceful character than Clarkia. The long graceful stems are completely covered with beautiful double flowers in delicate, but very brilliant shades. They are very easily raised from seed and will do well in most any soil and in sun or shade. The plants are about 2 feet high. One packet will sow 15 feet of row. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.



Castor Oil Bean

Canna (Indian Shot)

2285—Large Flowering Mixture. Raising Cannas from seed is a little more labor than buying the roots, but when grown from seed one gets a great variety of interesting and pretty colors. Soak seeds in warm water until they commence swelling, then sow in sandy loam and put in a hot-bed. When the second leaf appears, pot off and keep under glass until past danger of frost. **Pkt. (20 seeds) 10c; oz. (about 100 seeds) 45c.**

Canna Roots. See page 98.

C240—Six Best Annuals—25c

One packet each of the following six popular annual flowers. These will sow an attractive little garden about 10 x 15 feet and are easy to raise.

Early Flowering Cosmos
Shirley Poppies
Late Branching Asters

Bachelor's Buttons
Double Large-Flowering Zinnias
Scabiosa or Mourning Bride

CENTAUREA**Bachelor's Buttons (*C. Cyanus*)**

The new double Cornflowers or Bachelor's Buttons make most excellent and satisfactory flowers for both the bouquet and garden, blossoming profusely until snow flies. The flowers are double, of good clear colors and with long graceful stems for cutting. Also the plant remains through the entire season as a well-shaped, clean, attractive plant in the garden. It is one of the easiest and best annuals to raise.

2325—Double Blue. Clear cornflower blue. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.**

2321—Double White. Pure white. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.**

2322—Double Rose. Clear rose-pink. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.**

2320—Double Mixed Colors. All colors mixed. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c.**

Basket Flower (*C. Americana*)

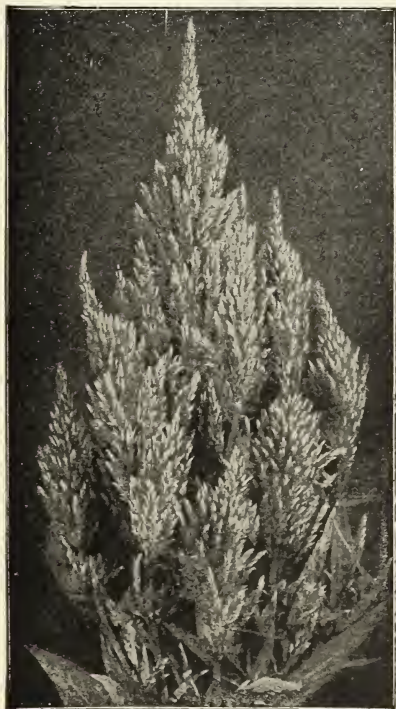
A large-flowered Centaurea that is most easily grown and sure to bloom satisfactorily. The large feathery flowers are 4 to 5 inches across.

2334—Lavender. A delicate shade. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.**

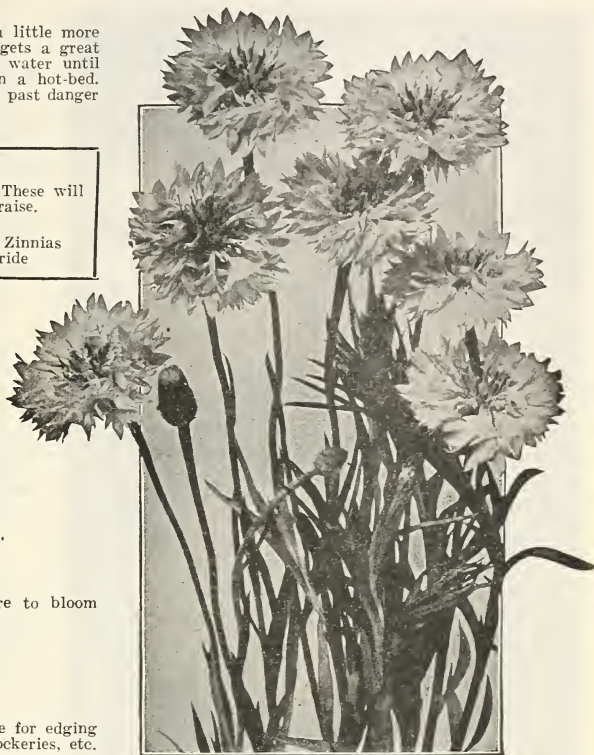
2331—White. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.**

Dusty Miller (*C. Gymnocarpa*)

2350—Plants with gracefully drooping white-leaved foliage, valuable for edging beds of geraniums, salvia, etc., or for hanging baskets, vases, rockeries, etc. Seed should be started indoors. **Pkt. 8c; ¼ oz. 35c.**



Cockscomb, *Celosia Plumosa*



Double Blue Cornflower

COCKSCOMB (*Celosia*)

Showy and brilliantly colored free-blooming annuals, growing well from seed sown in the open ground in May. Excellent for making decorative beds or borders. The plants grow to 3 feet high. If Cockscombs are cut before they are too much opened and hung upside down to dry, they make splendid "everlasting flowers." One packet sows 15 feet.

Crested Cockscomb (*C. Cristata*)

This is the variety of *Celosia* which is generally known as "Cockscomb." The plants are about 1 foot high and surmounted at the top by a large, ruffled, brilliantly colored, comb-like head.

2382—Empress. Mammoth combs of rich crimson with dark foliage. **Pkt. 8c; ¼ oz. 75c.**

2383—Glasgow Prize. Colossal deep-red combs with green foliage. **Pkt. 8c; ¼ oz. 75c.**

2380—Mixed Sorts. All types and colors of combs. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 60c.**

Chinese Woolflower (*Celosia Childsi*)

A new interesting type of the feathered Cockscomb. The flowers are large heads resembling great bunches of some bright colored woolly material.

2362—Pink, 2363—Crimson, or 2364—Yellow. **Pkt. 10c.**

2360—Mixed Colors. **Pkt. 8c; ¼ oz. 50c.**

Plumed Cockscomb (*C. Plumosa*)

A very handsome variety covered with long graceful plumes of most intense red or yellow. The plants are rapid growers and will flower from July until frost, and present a most brilliant mass of color in any garden.

2373—Crimson or 2374—Yellow. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c.**

2370—Mixed Colors. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.**

Chrysanthemum-flowered Cockscomb (*C. Chrysantheflora*)

2390—Mixed Colors. A new Cockscomb of unusual merit. The colossal combs are of a loose and fluffy nature somewhat similar to the Woolflower, only larger and more like the large scraggly Chrysanthemums. **Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c.**

PLEASE ORDER BY NUMBER.—Simply state the number, quantity and price. You will notice special columns for your Flower Seed order on the back of our order sheets.



Double Crested Cosmos

Carnations

2300—GIANT MARGUERITE, Mixed Colors. These pretty summer flowering Carnations are satisfactory garden favorites. For ease of culture, delicious fragrance and richness of color there is no variety to equal the Marguerite type. The seed should be started early in the house. These plants will flower throughout the summer and then may be taken up and will flower for a long time in the house. The flowers are large, double, well fringed, delightfully fragrant and a great variety of colors. One packet will sow 10 feet of row. Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

Carnation Plants. See page 101.

Coleus

Fancy Large Leaved

2510—Extra Choice Mixture. Richly colored foliage plants for grouping on lawns, ribboning, edging, window or porch boxes, and pot plants for winter. Used for filling in fancy designs, and as they will stand shearing are useful for carpet bedding. They are of the most easy culture, growing readily from seed started indoors. Our mixture is of the best fancy, large-leaved sorts, producing many exceedingly interesting leaf-forms and colors. Pkt. 25c.

Cineraria

2520—STAR CINERARIA. (C. Stellata.) A charming house plant easily raised from seed sown in June or July. During the next spring months the plant is covered with panicles of starry flowers in a great range of beautiful colors. The seed grows freely and after the seedlings are potted they should be carried on in a cold frame (facing north, if possible) until fall. Pkt. 25c.

2530—DUSTY MILLER (C. Maritima Candidissima). The white leaved Cineraria so useful for edges and margins to beds and walks or for porch boxes and vases. The beautiful downy, silvery foliage persists throughout the entire season, making it most satisfactory. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

CLIMBING VINES. For descriptions of a number of satisfactory climbing plants, see page 86.

COSMOS

Early Flowering Giant Cosmos

An extra early large flowering Cosmos that produces immense flowers three inches across and commences to bloom in July from seed sown in the open ground in May.

There is no more useful flower for decorating the house or to form a screen in the garden.

Seed sown in May and the plants thinned to $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart will soon form a dense hedge five feet high and covered from top to bottom with bright colored flowers and delicate feather-like foliage. One packet sows 15 feet of row.

2451—White. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

2452—Pink. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

2453—Red. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

2450—Mixed Colors. The colors range from pure white to deep red. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c; oz. 50c.

New Early Double Crested Cosmos

A new and distinct type of large flowering Cosmos, the center being full double, giving a crested effect. These are very pretty Cosmos and nearly as early as the Early Flowering Giant. People have lately become very enthusiastic over Double Cosmos and our strain is the best to be had. As this is as yet a new variety one must expect a percentage of the plants to be late flowering.

2461—White. Pkt. 25c.

2462—Pink. Pkt. 25c.

2463—Red. Pkt. 25c.

2460—Mixed Colors. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.00.

Mammoth Flowering Cosmos

The flowers of this improved variety are very large and of a charming range of colors, while the plants grow to six feet high. In order to insure flowers in this latitude they should be started inside in February.

2470—Mixed Colors. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c; oz. 40c.

Cosmos Plants. See page 101.

Flowers for the Wild Garden

We have very carefully made two mixtures of annual flower seeds that are especially adapted for sowing broadcast in the fence corner, hedge row, or any unsightly place. These mixtures include a great variety of first-class flowers, blooming continuously throughout the season.

8387—Dwarf Growing. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.

8392—Tall Growing. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.

CYCLAMEN

This is one of the choicest of conservatory or house plants for winter blooming and, without a doubt, it is the universal favorite. There is no house plant that can be raised from seed that is as satisfactory as Cyclamen. It is unsurpassed for duration of bloom and variety and wealth of color.

In raising Cyclamen from seed it is preferable to make the sowing indoors in a box as early in the winter as possible, and it must be remembered that Cyclamen seed requires a very long time to germinate; sometimes as long as 2 months. As soon as 2 leaves develop put in small pots and keep them growing all summer, shifting into larger pots as necessary. Give plants partial shade during the summer. If grown on without check they should bloom freely in about 15 months from sowing. The best soil is fresh loam with one-fourth well rotted horse manure to which add a little clean sand.

2490—PERSICUM, Mixed Colors. A splendid strain of all colors mixed and has large flowers. Though the flowers are not as large as the Giants they are a little more free blooming. Pkt. 25c.

2491—PERSICUM, Giant White. Mammoth blooms. Pkt. 75c.

2492—Giant Salmon. Makes a wonderful plant. Pkt. 75c.

2493—Giant Blood Red. Deep, rich color. Pkt. 75c.

Dahlias

Dahlias can easily be raised from seed by sowing in a box or pot in February or March and transplanting into other pots as the plants commence to crowd. Set in the open ground when warm and support with stakes. The plants will flower the first year, and the roots can be saved and will flower much earlier the second year. One packet will sow 7 feet of row.

2604—Single Dahlia. Mixture of the finest single varieties with largest flowers and best colors. Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

2600—Double Dahlias. Seed saved from the largest and finest double dahlias. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

DAHLIA ROOTS. See page 98.



-Didiscus

Dracena (Dragon Plant)

2750—*Indivisa*. This is the *Dracena Palm* used so extensively for planting in the center of outdoor vases, window boxes, etc. They are easily grown from seed sown inside in the early spring. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

Dimorphotheca*(African Golden Orange Daisy)*

2730—**NEW HYBRIDS**. An extremely pretty daisy-like flower from South Africa and one of the best flower garden subjects of recent years. The bright orange to red flowers glitter in the sunshine making a brilliant display from midsummer until frost. They are easily grown from seed sown in the open ground and should have a dry, sunny position. One foot high. One packet sows 12 feet. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

California Poppy (*Eschscholtzia*)

A very ornamental trailing plant with silvery leaves and large, bright-colored, saucer-shaped flowers. The plants spread over the ground two feet or more and their flowers stand above the leaves in great profusion, fairly glittering in the sunshine. Seed sown outdoors in May will bloom from July to November. One packet sows 12 feet of row.

For the last few years we have been searching our trial grounds for separate colors of *Eschscholtzia* that are really distinct and worthy, with the result that we have selected the following as the very best.

2783—*The Geisha*. One of the newer varieties with attractively fluted petals. Rich, golden yellow inside and brilliant orange-red outside. Pkt. 10c.

2785—*Thorburni*. An unusual shade of coppery-red. Pkt. 8c.

2784—*Golden West*. Bright yellow with orange center. Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c.

2780—*Mixed Colors*. Our own mixture made up of the best colors in the proper proportion. It is splendid for carpet bedding or ground covering throughout the hardy border. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c.

2791—*Double White*. A new race of *Eschscholtzia* called double that is really semi-double, as in the photograph. This gives the flowers more substance and character. These are the best growing plants in our trials. Pkt. 10c.

2792—*Double Orange*. Same as above, only brilliant orange color. Pkt. 10c.

2775—**BUSH ESCHSCHOLTZIA** (*Hunnemannia fumariifolia*). The plant grows as a bush 2 feet high and throughout a long season is covered with large yellow cup-shaped flowers. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

Didiscus or "Blue Lace Flower"

2746—**COERULEUS**. No other annual of recent introduction has attained such great popularity as the *Blue Lace Flower*. It was brought here from Australia, and though but recently introduced it is already extensively grown as a cut-flower. The lovely, lace-like, umbel-shaped flowers, 2 to 3 inches across, are a rare and most beautiful shade of clear coerulean blue, on good long, clean stems. The plants grow about 2 feet high, and are of the easiest culture. Sowing the seed outdoors when danger of frost is over they should bloom continuously from July till October. It will also do well as a house plant in the winter. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

Dianthus or Pinks

A favorite old annual producing a brilliant display of color for a long season. Seed sown in the spring produces a beautiful display of flowers from July to November. If the plants are given light protection, they will live over winter and flower very early the following spring. One packet sows 12 feet of row.

2670—*Double Japan Pink*. Large, double, and of brilliant colors. The plants flower all through the late summer and fall and produce their gorgeous colored flowers in great profusion. **Mixed Colors**. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c; oz. 70c.

2681—*Snowball*. Large, pure white double fringed flowers which resemble white carnations. Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

2683—*Lucifer*. A brilliant geranium red. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

2682—*Salmon King*. Brilliant double salmon-rose. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

2689—*Single Dianthus*. **Mixed Colors**. The single-flowering *Dianthus* flower more profusely than the Double, making a most brilliant show of color in the garden. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c.

2690—*Double Chinese or Indian Pink*. Double flowers in a wide range of bright colors. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c; oz. 50c.

C260—COLLECTION of one packet each of the 6 varieties named above for 30c.

HARDY GRASS PINKS. See *Hardy Perennials*, page 88.



New Double California Poppy
(Photograph $\frac{1}{2}$ Natural Size)



Gaillardia

Gypsophila or Baby's Breath

2991—The annual "Baby Breath" is most attractive when used in vases with other flowers, adding a grace that many other flowers lack.

The plants grow two to three feet high and are covered with pretty little flowers and very small fine leaves. It is easily raised and should have a place in every garden. Sow the seeds in the open ground at intervals of 2 weeks.

The variety we offer is "Elegans Alba Grandiflora" which is the tallest in growth and the most desirable. One packet sows 30 feet of row and one ounce sows 350 feet. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c.

Raising your own plants for the porch boxes is one of the most interesting and satisfactory uses of flower seeds. We make it your fault if you do not have beautiful porch boxes this summer. See our Porch Box Collection, page 85.

Gourds

Cultivation similar to squash, but gourds are usually planted where the vines can run over a fence, arbor or old tree. They are excellent climbers, and the fruit has such a variety of forms that a collection of gourds is exceedingly interesting.

2982—Dipper Gourds. The fruit is so shaped that it can be used as a dipper. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

2971—Japanese Nest Egg. White fruit, resembling an egg in shape and often used as nest eggs. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

2981—Hercules Club. Club-shaped about 3 feet long. The largest of the gourds. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

2972—Dish Rag. (Luffa.) Large and oblong. Its fibrous interior can be used as a sponge. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

2970—Mixed Small Sorts. A mixture of a large number of small ornamental gourds. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.

Gaillardia (Blanket Flower)

2900—A handsome double yellow and red flower making a pretty show of color in the garden through the late summer and autumn. They have long stems and are excellent for cutting. One packet will sow 10 feet of row. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

Ornamental Grasses

2930—JOB'S TEARS (Coix Lachryma). A very ornamental annual plant with broad, corn-like leaves growing 3 feet high, and hard, glossy, pearly-gray colored seeds, which have a hole in them like beads. The seeds are much used for bead curtains, raffia work, etc. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. \$1.00.

2931—PURPLE FOUNTAIN GRASS (Pennisetum Ruppellianum). Long, slender, graceful, deep-green foliage with beautiful silvery plumes, exquisitely tinted with purple. A hardy perennial blooming the first year from seed, if sown inside in March. Three feet high. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

2932—BURBANK'S RAINBOW CORN. A new ornamental corn with large, wide, variegated leaves, superbly striped with broad bands of crimson, yellow, rose, white, etc. The small, hardy seed can be planted early, and the plants present their rich tropical beauty for a long season. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c.

Godetia

2950—Mixed Colors. Very attractive and brilliant garden annuals that bear an abundance of saucer-shaped flowers of satiny texture in many rich and various colors. The plant is of compact growth, about 1 foot high. One packet will sow 10 feet of row. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

C237—Junior Garden Collection—20c

Of course the boys and girls want a little flower garden all their own. We have carefully planned for you a pretty little garden about 10 feet long and 5 feet wide that will not only make an attractive flower bed, but will furnish many bouquets for your house. This collection contains 1 pkt. each of six favorite flowers for 20c.

In the front row sow the packet of Sweet Alyssum, back of that sow the pkt. of Calendula, and back of that the pkt. of Bachelor's Buttons, and then the pkt. of Four O'Clocks. Along the fence or trellis at the back, sow the pkts. of Gourds and Morning Glories. Read carefully the planting directions on the packets before you sow the seed.



Gypsophila arranged with Delphinium.

Heliotrope

Heliotrope is a great favorite on account of its delightful fragrance and long duration of bloom, flowering equally well as bedding plants in summer or as pot plants in the house in winter.

Easily raised from seed sown in the house or greenhouse in March and the plants set in the open ground after danger of frost is past. This year we have two new varieties that are especially good.

One packet should produce about 100 plants when started in boxes.

3131—QUEEN HELEN. A magnificent early, free-flowering variety of dwarf compact habit with large heads of light blue having a decided fragrance. This is a distinct improvement over any other Heliotrope we have ever grown from seed. Pkt. 25c.

3132—QUEEN MARGARET. The same marvellous type as Queen Helen except that it is dark blue. Pkt. 25c.

3130—LEMOINE GIANT. Mixed Colors. A robust tall grower with medium sized heads and long stems. The best for cutting. Mostly shades of blue. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.

Plants of Heliotrope. See page 101.

Kochia or Summer Cypress

3190—TRICHOPHYLLA. An ornamental plant that forms round bushes 2 to 3 feet high, with feathery light green leaves, changing in the Fall to bright crimson. Makes a splendid cypress-like hedge of lively green and perfect symmetry. Very easily grown from seed sown in the open ground. Thin the plants to 2 feet apart. One packet sows 15 feet. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c; oz. 60c.



Heliotrope, Queen Margaret

Jerusalem Cherry (*Solanum Capsicastrum*)

5170—This very popular pot plant for winter decoration is easily grown from seed started inside in early spring and transplanted outdoors in May. They will be attractive in the garden throughout the summer and in the fall, before frost, they may be potted up and brought into the house where they will soon cover themselves with pretty bright scarlet, round berries. Pkt. 10c.

Larkspur (*Annual Delphinium*)

Few people realize how easy it is to raise these beautiful Larkspurs and how very attractive they are in the garden and as cut flowers.

The tall Stock-flowered varieties grow three to four feet high with spikes of large double flowers over a foot long and in many shades of color.

A row of these graceful plants with their many colored flowers is a pleasing sight, and the plants, being quite hardy, will continue to flower until snow flies.

The seed may be sown in the open ground in May and the plants thinned to 6 inches apart. One packet will sow 15 feet of row.

3242—LUSTROUS CARMINE. A very charming variety with carmine-pink flowers. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

3246—DARK BLUE. A rich, double, dark violet blue. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

3243—ROSE. A delicate rose-pink. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

3241—WHITE. Heavy spikes of pure white. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

3244—ROSY SCARLET. A bright scarlet shade, much the same color as Lustrous Carmine except more clear and a deeper shade of scarlet. Very fine. Pkt. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 45c.

3245—SKY BLUE. A clear light-violet blue of large size. A very attractive shade. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

3247—EXQUISITE. A clear "Newport Pink." A delicate soft pink and the newest color in Larkspur. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

3240—MIXED COLORS. A well-proportioned mixture of all different colors. Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c; oz. 90c.

C320—Front Cover Collection—45c

A collection of 1 pkt. each of the five colors of Larkspur shown on the front cover.

Lobelia

3300—CRYSTAL PALACE COMPACTA. A very compact growing variety covered with a mass of pretty dark blue flowers. Especially desirable for carpet bedding and edging or pot culture. Grows about 4 to 5 inches high. Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

3292—SAPPHIRE. The best trailing variety and much used for hanging baskets, vases, etc. The long graceful sprays of foliage, often 2 feet long, are thickly set with pretty flowers of a deep sapphire blue with a white eye. This is one of the largest flowered sorts. If seed is sown in March, the plants will flower from June until frost. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

Plants of Lobelia. See page 101.

Lupinus (*Lupinus*)

3310—MIXED COLORS. The annual Lupins, with their long graceful spikes of pea-shaped blooms in various colors, make a gorgeous display in large beds or borders. One packet will sow 10 feet of row. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.



A Plant of Annual Larkspur only three months from the seed
(Photograph $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size)



Marigold—Double African Quilled

Mallow (*Lavatera*)

3280—The annual Mallow or *Lavatera* is a charming plant, growing 3 feet high and covered all summer with large, bright colored pink saucer-shaped flowers. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

Marvel of Peru or Four O'Clocks

3380—Mixed Colors. An old-fashioned flower that is always popular. They grow anywhere and bloom continuously all summer. Sow the seed in the open ground and thin out the plants to 1 ft. apart. Useful to grow by the side of walls and fences. 2 feet high. One packet will sow 8 feet. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

Mignonette

The well-known fragrant flower which should be in every garden. Sowings made in April and again in July will keep up a succession of bloom from early summer until frost. One packet will sow 12 feet.

3432—BISMARCK. Not only are the spikes long and heavy and the florets larger than those of any other variety, but the color is a brighter red. Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

3433—MACHET. The plants are of a dwarf habit and produce an abundance of large spikes. The flowers are of a red tinge and the fragrance delightful. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

3434—GOLIATH. Immense spikes of flowers and very luxuriant foliage. The florets are unusually large and clustered thickly along the stem and are of a bright red color, producing pleasing effects. The fragrance is powerful and delicious. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

3430—MIXED. A mixture of many varieties, including white, pink and red shades, all with large spikes of flowers. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c; oz. 40c.

3429—COMMON SWEET. This is the variety so generally grown for its fragrance. The flower spikes are not so large as the other sorts, but the plant grows taller and the spikes are long. It will also withstand the hot, dry summers better than the other varieties. To scent the garden with the delightful fragrance of Mignonette or for bees, sow Sweet Mignonette. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c.

Morning Glories—See "Climbers," page 86

MARIGOLDS

Marigolds are among our most satisfactory and easily grown annual flowers. They are indispensable to the old-fashioned garden. Seed sown outdoors in May will continue to make a bright display of color from August until a hard freeze.

The African varieties grow about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet tall while the French grow only 1 foot high and have smaller flowers. The African are well suited for cutting and the French are better adapted for bedding purposes and edging. They all prefer light soil and full exposure to the sun. One packet will sow 12 feet.

Tall Double African

3401—LEMON QUEEN. A fine variety of soft lemon yellow color. The largest and best yellow. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

3402—ORANGE PRINCE. A mammoth showy variety with intense golden orange flowers. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

3400—MIXED COLORS. A mixture of the large flowered double sorts. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c; oz. 70c.

Dwarf French

3417—SINGLE. Legion of Honor. A dwarf compact single flowering sort that has been a popular variety for a great many years. The neat little plants are well covered with bright golden flowers, each petal of which is marked with a large velvety maroon spot. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

3410—DOUBLE. Mixed Colors. Covered from the ground to the top with pretty, bright colored double flowers ranging in color from rich yellow to brown. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

New Dwarf Scotch Marigold

3420—Tagetes Signata Pumila. The most attractive of the dwarf Marigolds. The compact bushy little plant with its fern-like leaves is densely covered with small star-like yellow flowers. A wonderful little border plant. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

Mignonette, Goliath—(Photograph $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size)

NASTURTIIUMS

There is no flower more easily raised than nasturtiums and they are so graceful and of such beautiful colors that they are more largely grown than almost any other annual flower. They are beautiful in beds and borders, and are also largely grown in hanging baskets and boxes outside of windows and on balconies, and for trailing on trellises. Seed should be sown about the middle of May in this latitude.

Tall or Climbing Nasturtiums

3500—Harris' Finest Tall Mixture. For verandas, trellises, walls, fences, or trailing along the ground there is nothing so good as the Tall or Climbing Nasturtiums. They are so easy to raise and make such a thick growth in a short time that there is not a garden but what has use for them. Not only are they good as a decorative vine but the flowers are fine to pick for bouquets. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

Selected Named Varieties of Tall Nasturtiums

The following named varieties are among the most desirable and charming kinds. They have much larger flowers than the old type.

Price of any of the following: Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.
3510—Orange. **3512—Yellow.** **3513—Yellow spotted Red.**
3511—Bright Scarlet. **3514—Dark Red.**



Nasturtium, Tall Mixed

Portulaca (Moss Rose)

Often called "Sun Plant," as it loves a warm sunny place in the garden. Does the best on rich loam and sandy soil. The plants run freely but grow only a few inches high and are covered with brightly colored flowers all summer. One packet will sow 20 feet of row.

3870—DOUBLE ROSE FLOWERED. The flowers are double and resemble a small rose. Our seed is the very finest and will produce a large percentage of beautiful double flowers of many charming colors. Pkt. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

3880—SINGLE MIXED COLORS. The largest and most brilliant single varieties. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; oz. 70c.

Seeds for a Wild Flower-Garden

There are many annual flowers that can be grown as easily as weeds. Seed of such flowers simply scattered on the ground in a corner of the garden will make a pretty display of flowers. Of course the soil must be fairly good and free from grass and the larger weeds must be pulled out during the season.

We have made up a mixture of seeds of the hardiest annual flowers that will bloom from early summer until late in the fall. These are not wild flowers.

One packet will sow 8 square feet. An ounce will sow about 75 square feet.

3892—TALL SORTS. Growing from 18 to 36 inches high. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.

3887—DWARF SORTS. Growing from 10 to 15 inches high. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.

Dwarf or Bedding Nasturtiums

3600—Harris' Splendid Mixture. These varieties grow about a foot high and have flowers nearly as large as the tall growing kinds. They grow rapidly and soon form a handsome bed or border with brilliant colored flowers and handsome foliage. The dwarf varieties are the ones usually used when grown mainly for the cut flowers and borders. Our mixture is made up of separate varieties. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 80c.

Queen of Tom Thumbs

3601—MIXED COLORS. A miniature variety with ornamental foliage, the leaves being mottled and veined with white. The flowers are of various shades of yellow and scarlet. Very useful for borders, as the plants are quite ornamental even when not in flower. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c.

Dwarf Dark Foliage Varieties

3602—MIXED COLORS. This is a mixture of the best varieties with dark colored leaves and bright colored flowers. Very handsome border plants. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.

Selected Named Varieties of Dwarf Nasturtiums

These varieties are carefully chosen from a long list of names and we offer these as the best of the Dwarf sorts. They are all of the large flowered type and each one a brilliant color.

Price of any of the following: Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.
3610—Orange. **3614—Dark Red.** **3613—Yellow Spotted Red.**
3612—Yellow. **3611—Bright Scarlet.**

C360—SPECIAL COLLECTION. We will send one packet each of the 5 above named varieties for 20c.

NIGELLA

(Love-in-a-Mist or Devil-in-a-Bush)

3681—Miss Jekyll. Very pretty annual, growing 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet high with fine narrow leaves among which grow large double light blue flowers with fringed edges. Easily grown by sowing the seed in the open ground. Thin the plants to a foot apart, as they grow in a bush form. One packet will sow 10 feet. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

NICOTIANA

(Sweet Scented Tobacco)

3670—Sanderæ Hybrids. This is a handsome annual flower, easily raised from seed sown in the open ground. Plants grow about two feet high and flower from August until frost. These new hybrids of Nicotiana Sanderæ have flowers of various colors, ranging from light pink to purple and bright red. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.



"Harris' Best" Pansies

PANSIES

There is no flower so universally known and loved as the Pansy. It has so much individuality and character and still such a marvelous variety of colors that it is forever a source of wonder and interest. Although it has innumerable uses and can adapt itself to most any condition, it is remarkably responsive to good treatment. We are taking a great deal of pains with our pansy seed with the result that it is constantly improving in quality. We are doing our best to give you the very finest Pansies possible for the price.

Seed sown in the open ground in the spring will produce flowering plants in August and September and these plants may be wintered over with a slight protection of leaves for early flowers the next spring.

Seed sown in the open ground in August and September will winter over with a little protection and give blooming plants as soon as the snow goes away. In fact they often bloom under the snow.

Seed sown in the house in February or March and transplanted later will produce fine flowers all summer and fall and do fairly well the second year.

If the Pansy has a cool shady situation and plenty of moisture, it will bloom vigorously all season. Although a biennial, fresh plants should be started each year.

"Harris' Best" Pansy Mixture

3704—As the name implies, this is a mixture of the **Best Pansies** we can possibly obtain. In fact, we have managed to secure an even better strain of Pansies than we had last year. We feel safe in saying that these are unsurpassed at any price. The handsome flowers are the largest, many with ruffled and fluted petals. The colors are rich and bright with many solid colors of a deep velvety texture. The large flowers often measure $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches across and have long stiff stems when well grown. **Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 80c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.50.**

Harris' Special Pansy Mixture

3700—This is our own mixture especially designed for showy beds. It is made up of all large flowering sorts and in a splendid range of bright colors. It contains a good per cent of light colors.

The seed is sold at a very moderate price and we do not think as good a mixture can be bought elsewhere for so low a cost. It is not a cheap mixture by any means, but a really fine one sold at a much lower price than is usually charged for one so good. **Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 75c.**

Masterpiece or Giant Ruffled Pansies

3702—These pansies are **very large** and the petals are frilled and ruffled to a greater extent than other kinds. The colors are excellent and the plants of great vigor, holding the immense flowers well up on long strong stems. The petals are often so large and fluted that the flowers appear to be double. **Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 90c.**

Viola or Tufted Pansies

3760—**Mixed Colors.** The flowers are somewhat smaller than those of the large pansies but they bloom more freely during the hot summer months. They are excellent in sunny positions where they cannot be watered. **Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.**

Trimardeau or Giant Pansies

3730—**FAIRY QUEEN.** A dainty, clear blue with a white edge. **Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.**

3733—**ROYAL BLUE.** Large round flowers of an attractive blue shade. This color, in combination with the yellow and white, makes a very beautiful bed. **Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.**

3732—**GOLDEN YELLOW.** This is a beautiful pure yellow pansy of large size. **Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.**

3731—**SNOWFLAKE.** A snow white pansy with flowers of the largest size and handsome form. **Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.**

3735—**BLOOD RED.** (Masterpiece.) A beautiful shade of velvety, real blood-red, and a well-ruffled flower. In our opinion this is the finest Pansy yet introduced. **Pkt. 25c.**

3701—**HARRIS' TRIMARDEAU MIXTURE.** Mixed Colors. We make this high grade Pansy mixture by mixing together proportionate quantities of choicest colors of the large flowering Trimardeau pansies. This assures you of a mixture that is well balanced as to color, of large flowers and good vitality. For really good Pansies at a low price, this mixture cannot be beaten. **Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60c.**

3710—**GOOD MIXED COLORS.** (Not Trimardeau.) A good low priced mixture of nice pansies. **Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.**

"The Pansy seed we recently got from you came up fine, in contrast to seed which we secured from other Eastern concerns, much of which was evidently old as it germinated poorly. In the short time we have dealt with you we have found that your seeds are of high quality and we can therefore depend on them."—Hamley Brothers, Bellevue, Wash.

PETUNIAS

There are few flowers that give such a constant display of bright colors as the Petunia. They start to flower early in the summer and are constantly in bloom until fall. The improved large-flowering kinds are really beautiful flowers and are well worth the little extra trouble to raise.

The small flowered bedding petunias may be sown in the open ground in May. Care should be taken not to cover the seed more than necessary. The best way is to press the seed into the soil without covering at all. Thin the plants to 8 inches apart.

To raise the large flowering sorts whether single or double sow the seed in a box in very fine soil. The half inch on top should be put through a fine sieve. Sow the seed on surface and sprinkle lightly. Do not cover the seed. Sprinkle lightly every day.

Harris' Perfection Double Petunia

3500—It is not difficult to raise good double Petunias from seed, as the seed we now offer produces from 85 to 95 per cent good double flowers when well grown.

The flowers are delicate and of attractive coloring with remarkably beautiful lines and markings on every petal.

When transplanting the Double Petunia seedlings we find that the smaller and stubby little plants are almost always the best double while the largest and most rapidly growing plants are more liable to be semi-double to single. The small plants, however, will grow to be just as large and of better form.

These beautiful flowers are well worth the extra pains required to raise them. Pkt. 50c; 200 seeds 55c; 500 seeds \$1.75; 1000 seeds \$3.00.

Ruffled Giants or Giants of California

3501—These immense flowers are beautifully ruffled and fluted and in a wonderful variety of most attractive and beautiful colors. These are truly the most gorgeous of the single Petunias, measuring 5 inches across and of a deep velvety appearance. Pkt. 25c; 200 seeds 60c; 500 seeds \$1.00; 1000 seeds \$1.75.

Fringed Hybrids

3503—Very charming single flowers with fringed and ruffled edges like the "Ruffled Giants," but are not as large. These are beautiful Petunias for beds and borders, as they produce a greater profusion of bloom than the Giants, and the colorings just as remarkable. Pkt. 15c; 500 seeds 65c; 1000 seeds \$1.00.

Plants of Petunias. See page 101.

"The Phlox and Pansies arrived in splendid condition."—R. B. MacCorkle, Harrisonburg, Va.



Ruffled Giant Petunias—(Photograph $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size)

Triumph

A New Frilled Salmon-Pink

3515—This splendid Petunia of recent introduction we consider not only the best pink Petunia but also the best self-colored single petunia. The color is a very bright shade of deep salmon-pink. The flowers are of the superbissima type and thoroughly ruffled. It is the most satisfactory Petunia that has ever been introduced. Pkt. 20c; 200 seeds 45c; 500 seeds 75c; 1000 seeds \$1.25.

Single Bedding Petunias

The plants are literally covered with bright colored flowers all summer and make a brilliant display in beds or borders. The seed may be sown in the open ground or in boxes or pots. One packet will sow 10 feet of row.

3504—SPECIAL MIXTURE. Composed of the best named varieties of this class with handsome flowers of really fine colors, far superior to ordinary "Mixed Colors." This is a fine mixture of our own. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

3523—ROSY MORN. The flowers are of a most pleasing shade of light carmine pink, free from any objectionable purple shade. This is the popular pink bedding Petunia that is so much admired in porch boxes and borders. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

3521—SNOWBALL. Pure white flowers of compact, bushy plants, only a foot high. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 45c.

3520—SINGLE MIXED COLORS. A splendid mixture of all colors. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; oz. 95c.

Balcony Petunias

A new type especially desirable for window boxes, vases, hanging baskets, etc. The plants are dwarf and compact while the flowers which are large and of clear colors, are borne in unusual profusion. Price of either color: Pkt. 20c.

3541—White.
3545—Blue.

3543—Rose.
3546—Crimson.

Everlasting Bouquets

If you are interested in flowers to use in "everlasting" bouquets, we have a number of them listed under "EVERLASTINGS" on page 55.



Harris' Perfection Double Petunias—(Photograph $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size)

Phlox Drummondii (*Texan Pride*)

The annual Phlox makes a magnificent show in beds and masses where their brilliant and varied colors produce a gorgeous effect. They are very easily raised and afford a bright display of flowers all through the summer. Sow seed in the open ground in the spring. A sunny position is best. This mixture is of the improved "Grandiflora," or large flowering strain, which produces much larger flowers than the old kind. One packet will sow 8 feet of row.

3861—White. Pkt. 5c.
3862—Yellow. Pkt. 5c.

3863—Red. Pkt. 5c.
3864—Chamois-Rose. Pkt. 5c.

3860—Mixed Colors. A great variety of the most brilliant colored and beautifully marked flowers. A bed or border of Phlox is a beautiful sight. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; oz. 80c.

Primrose

Primroses are one of the most important flowers for indoor growing. We have an exceptionally good mixture each of the most satisfactory varieties, all easily grown from seed if carefully sown. To insure more even germination it is well to soak the seeds 24 hours in water before sowing.

W4020—PRIMULA VERIS ELIATOR. (Polyanthus or Oxship.) Splendid Mixture. This is the superb Polyanthus or Hardy Primrose for outdoor growing. Also good for pot culture. Easily raised from seed. Pkt. 30c.

W4030—PRIMULA OBCONICA GRANDIFLORA. Mixed Colors. The Obconica Primroses are large flowering and the most free-blooming, making a splendid pot plant that is literally perpetual blooming. Seed sown early in spring will make fine plants for early winter. A fine mixture of all colors. Pkt. 50c.

W4040—PRIMULA SINENSIS STILLATA. (Star Chinese Primrose.) Mixed Colors. The Chinese Primrose is one of the finest and most graceful of Primroses for the greenhouse. The star-like flowers are produced in whorls on long, erect stems and bloom from November to May. Seed should be sown in February or March. This mixture contains a splendid variety of colors from white to dark blue. Pkt. 65c.

W4050—PRIMULA SINENSIS FIMBRICATA. (Fringed Chinese Primrose.) Splendid Mixture. For greenhouse culture this is the old standby, easily grown from seed and requiring but 7 months from date of sowing to bloom. Sow in March and a second sowing in May. A wide range of unusual colors. Pkt. 50c.

W4060—PRIMULA SINENSIS FIMBRICATA GIGANTEA. (Giant Flowering Fringed Chinese Primrose.) Excellent Mixture. These are the same as the other Fringed Primroses except that the flowers are much larger and the plant very robust growing, although not quite as free flowering. Pkt. 75c.



Phlox Drummondii—(Photograph $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size)

Poppies

Poppies are so easily grown and present so gorgeous a display of beautiful colors and graceful flowers that everyone should have them in abundance. The flowers are much handsomer if the seed is sown in August or September and the plants allowed to stand over winter. They will then flower early in the summer.

If the stems of poppies are put in water the instant they are picked, the flowers will last well when brought into the house. One packet will sow 25 feet.

Price of any of the following: Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c; oz. 50c.

3900—SHIRLEY POPPIES, Harris' Eldorado Strain. A new strain of Shirley Poppies that is especially fine. The flowers are ruffled and most of them semi-double and in the most dainty shades of pink, salmon, and rose. These delicate colors on graceful stems make a wonderfully pretty vase bouquet. Mixed Colors.

3915—AMERICAN FLAG. Large double flowers with curved fringed petals and borne on long stems. The color is a pure white at the base and shades to a bright scarlet above. One of the prettiest of the large double poppies.

3903—DOUBLE CARNATION-FLOWERED. Immense globular flowers borne on long stems. The flowers are so double that they are as round as a ball and are of many brilliant colors on vigorous plants 2 feet tall.

3902—DOUBLE PEONY-FLOWERED. Immense double peony-like flowers in many beautiful colors on good robust plants 2 feet high.

3922—PEONY-FLOWERED, Shrimp Pink. A large, double, clear, soft pink. This is the finest of the large-flowering poppies. It looks like a beautiful pink peony.

3921—FLANDERS OR TULIP POPPY. The scarlet poppy of the Flanders fields so rapidly coming into popularity since the late war.

ICELAND POPPIES

3960—Mixed Colors. For cut-flowers there are no Poppies that can compare with the Iceland Poppies. They are so delicate and graceful, and at the same time last so well in water.

Although Iceland Poppies are biennials and will live over winter and bloom the next season we like to consider them as annuals, because, sown early in the spring they will bloom continually from July until freezing weather. Care should be taken not to cover the seed too deeply, as it is very fine. Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.



Shirley Poppies

Scabiosa (Morning Bride)

The Improved Large Flowering Scabiosa is a most satisfactory flower for late fall bouquets. The large double flowers are almost round and are produced on long stems 2½ feet tall. Seed sown in the open ground in May will commence to bloom in August, and persist until the snow flies. They keep well in water when cut. One packet will sow 6 feet of row.

4654—Azure Fairy
4653—Rose

4655—Cherry Red
4651—Snowball

Price of any of the above colors, Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 30c.

4650—Mixed Colors. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c; oz. 60c.

Plants of Scabiosa. See page 101.

Snow-on-the-Mountain (Euphorbia Variegata)

5192—A very ornamental and remarkably distinct plant. Its bright green foliage broadly margined with white makes an extremely showy border plant and presents the appearance of being continually in bloom. The plants rapidly grow to about 3 feet high and are neat, upright plants. For some unknown reason this pleasing border plant has been neglected, yet we know of no annual that will make a more satisfactory border or edging about 3 feet high. It grows well in most any position from seed sown in the open ground. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c; oz. 40c.

Sunflowers

6190—New Miniature Sunflowers. These small single flowers are borne in great profusion on plants 4 to 5 feet high, are very attractive and ornamental. The flowers are 3 inches across and in bright yellow shades. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c; oz. 50c.

6195—Double California. The finest double sunflower. Plants from 5 to 6 feet high and the flowers are large, deep yellow and very double. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 35c; ½ lb. \$1.00.

Schizanthus (Butterfly or Fringe Flower)

One of our fine annuals that should be better known. It is so well adapted for a border to beds of taller flowers, as well as for pot culture in the house or conservatory. The plants are compact, of branching growth, 2 feet high and covered with exquisite butterfly-like flowers in a wonderful range of color.

Seed sown in the open ground in spring will make blooming plants in a few weeks and by successive sowings a continuous display may be had all season. Seed sown in the autumn will make excellent house plants for the winter.

4640—Large-flowered Hybrids. A splendid mixture of colors that will brighten the garden for a long time. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c.

4641—Maximus Hybrids. A mixture of exceptional quality. The flowers are larger than usually seen on the outdoor grown varieties. Few people realize the beauty of Schizanthus. Pkt. 15c.



Scabiosa

Please Order By Number

When ordering flower seeds it is not necessary to write out the name of the varieties wanted, simply give the number, the quantity and price.

If you have never raised Scabiosa, be sure and do so this year. We also have a hardy Scabiosa that is a most beautiful shade of clear, light-blue. See page 94.

On pages 95 to 97 you will find a most excellent assortment of Gladioli varieties. These bulbs are of our own growing and are all nice large bulbs. If you are interested in planting a large quantity let us quote you lots of 1000.

SALVIA or Scarlet Sage

There is no flower that can compare with Salvia in brilliancy of color and profusion of bloom.

The plants grow about 2½ feet high and are completely covered with long spikes of brilliant colored scarlet flowers. Very attractive for lawns and borders and useful for cut flowers. Seed should be sown in March or April in boxes or hotbed and the plants set out in the open ground when danger of frost is over.

4600—BONFIRE. This is our own new and improved special strain of New England grown Salvia that is far superior to any other stocks we have ever had. It grows evenly as to height and is the earliest to bloom, every plant coming into bloom at the same time. The spikes are long and closely set with flowers of large size, and the plant is a veritable mass of bloom. Pkt. 12c; ¼ oz. 45c; ½ oz. 80c; oz. \$3.00.

4601—SPLENDENS. Brilliant scarlet flowers borne on plants that grow 2½ feet high. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c; ½ oz. 55c; oz. \$1.75.

New Blue Salvia

4603—Farinacea. To our mind, this is one of the best annuals of recent introduction, having so many favorable points to commend it. Although we have known this variety for some time we were never able to acquire the seed until this year.

The plant grows the same shape and size as the red Salvia, but with narrower leaves. Unlike the red Salvia, the plant and flowers are not injured by frost and will therefore stay nice and green after the more tender plants have been killed. Its character of growth is so regular and clean that it makes an attractive plant no matter where grown.

Started early indoors, the same as the Bonfire and Splendens, it will start blooming in midsummer and keep it up until winter weather sets in.

The flowers, resembling those of the perennial Salvia, are small, light, clear-blue. Florets irregularly distributed along a tall graceful stem that is fine for cutting. There is nothing we have ever seen that we like as well for using with bouquets. In the late fall, a few sprays of Blue Salvia put in with Calendula make a wonderfully attractive vase. Pkt. 20c; ¼ oz. 60c; ½ oz. \$1.50.

Plants of Salvia. See page 101.



New Blue Salvia

"Seeing your ad in the Florist's Exchange for Salvia seed, I sent for one ounce one day last spring. I got 4804 plants from the ounce of seed. I think that this is a wonderful showing and I congratulate you on raising such fine seed."—Wm. C. Hall, Montreal, Que.

SNAPDRAGON (*Antirrhinum*)

During the last few years Snapdragons have been so improved that they are now one of our very finest flowers. Whether wanted for the garden or for cut flowers, we know of few flowers so desirable. The long spikes of handsome, odd-shaped flowers make a most graceful and attractive bouquet or garden plant.

No other flower has the beautiful colorings of the Snapdragon, ranging from pure white, pink, orange, chamois, old rose, scarlet, maroon, to purple and their combinations without limit.

If the seed is sown in the house in March and the plants set out in May, they flower in June and July and continue until late in the fall. Seed sown in the open ground early in the spring will produce plants that flower in August. If given protection, the plants will often survive and flower in the spring and early summer. One packet will sow 12 feet of row.

New Giant Flowered Snapdragons

This is a new and distinct class of Snapdragons that far surpasses any previous introductions. The flowers are very much larger than those of the other sorts, while the spikes are larger and heavier. They are truly extraordinary Snapdragons.

5010—**Apple Blossom.** A delicate rosy-pink with a yellow lip. A real bright and attractive shade. Pkt. 10c.

5006—**The Rose.** A new and handsome soft pink. Pkt. 10c.

5007—**Snowflake.** Mammoth pure white. Pkt. 10c.

5005—**Cattleya.** The most unusual and beautiful color in Snapdragons. This new color is that attractive "orchid" shade so much admired, and yet so difficult to obtain. Pkt. 20c.

5001—**Cerberus.** A charming rich carmine red. Pkt. 10c.

5002—**Cotelind.** Remarkable shade of bright orange. Pkt. 10c.

5008—**Copper King.** A handsome coppery color. Pkt. 20c.

5009—**Old Gold.** An unusual color. Pkt. 20c.

5000—**Mixed Colors.** A carefully made mixture of these new and handsome Giant Snapdragons. Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c.

Improved Large Flowering Tall Snapdragons

Next in magnificence to the New Giant Snapdragons are the Improved Large Flowering variety. Although the flowers are not quite so large, they are far larger than those of the ordinary sorts and the colors are truly wonderful. After trying out from year to year, the innumerable varieties of Snapdragons we have decided on those varieties listed below as being the finest. For long stemmed cut flowers the Tall varieties are better.

Price: Any of the following colors: Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

5040—**Harmony.** A peculiar color to describe yet one of the prettiest. A terra-cotta orange shaded with rose.

5031—**Queen Victoria.** Pure White.

5034—**Firefly.** Scarlet with yellow throat. Very showy.

5035—**Golden King.** Clear Bright Yellow.

5032—**Venus.** A dainty bright pink with white throat. Closely resembles the popular Silver Pink.

5036—**Cresica.** Brilliant scarlet. Very attractive.

5030—**Mixed Colors.** A well proportioned mixture of all the above colors. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

C500—SPECIAL COLLECTION OF TALL SNAPDRAGONS, 35c.

A collection of one regular packet each of the above six Tall Varieties of our Improved Large Flowering Snapdragons for only 35c.

Snapdragon Plants. See page 101.

Half-Dwarf Snapdragons

5100—**Mixed Colors.** For the flower bed or border there is no finer class of Snapdragons than the Half-Dwarf. The flowers are, as a rule, a little larger than the Tall sorts and the spikes as heavy, but the plant grows more bushy, and is covered throughout a longer season with medium length flowering spikes in all the wonderful colors. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

SALPIGLOSSIS

(Velvet Trumpet or Painted Tongue)

The charming Salpiglossis is at last beginning to receive the popularity it deserves. There is no annual that equals this for rare grace and beauty. Its graceful shape and velvety texture combined with its brilliancy of color make a flower of exquisite beauty.

The flowers are about three inches across and are shaped much like Morning Glories or Petunias, and are gracefully carried on slender plants about three feet high. They make marvelous cut flowers.

Salpiglossis is not so difficult to raise as people generally suppose. Seed sown in the open ground in May will flower in July and continue until frost. The difficulty in raising it is that the seed is very small and the little plants slow to grow. After the seed has sprouted, the little plants remain very small and tiny for a long time before commencing to shoot up tall and one is quite liable to become discouraged and cultivate the tiny plants out by mistake.

One packet is sufficient to sow 10 feet of row.

4505—**Purple and Gold.** A rich velvety purple with bright golden yellow veining. Pkt. 10c.

4508—**Crimson.** A deep, dark red with the beautiful texture of rich velvet. Pkt. 10c.

4505—**Chamois.** A lively and attractive shade of yellow handsomely veined. Pkt. 10c.

4500—**Mixed Colors.** Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

C 240—Six Best Annuals—25c

One packet each of the following six popular annual flowers. These will sow an attractive little garden about 10 x 15 feet.

Early Flowering Cosmos

Shirley Poppies

Late Branching Asters

Scabiosa

Double Giant Zinnias

Bachelor Buttons



New Giant Flowering Snapdragon



Early-Flowering
Sweet-Peas

SWEET PEAS

Sweet Peas are too well known and too well liked to need any introduction. Without a doubt its intrinsic beauty, its great variety of colors, and its wonderful possibilities make it the most loved and interesting of flowers. For decoration in the garden or for bouquets in the house Sweet Peas cannot be surpassed. They are easy to grow, responsive to good treatment, and no garden is too small for a row of Sweet Peas.

To get good Sweet Peas the seed should be sown as early as possible in a rich, mellow soil. If the soil is not very rich manure or fertilizer should be spaded in thoroughly and deeply. Make a trench 3 inches deep, sow the seed in the bottom and cover only one inch deep at first. As the plants grow gradually cultivate more soil in around the plants. While the plants are still very small put up a trellis so they can start climbing. During dry weather water thoroughly once a week and keep the seed pods picked off.

One ounce of seed will sow 20-25 feet of row, the seeds dropped $\frac{1}{2}$ inch apart. One packet contains 30 to 40 seeds.

Early Flowering Varieties

A comparatively new class of Sweet Peas that is rapidly coming into favor. The flowers are large and of the same beautifully waved or frilled form as the Spencers. When planted out of doors at the same time as the Spencers, they bloom a month earlier and continue well into the season of the later flowering varieties. A combination of the two sorts gives an extremely long season of bloom. These are also the varieties used for winter flowering indoors.

PRICE of any of the Early Flowering Varieties: Pkt. 15c; oz. 80c; (except where noted).

White

7001—Early Snowflake. The very finest white sweet pea known. Flowers are very large and produce three and four on a stem.

7016—Improved Early Snowstorm. The largest white and of finest form. An absolutely pure white.

Pink

7005—Early Hercules. A very pretty shade of soft rose-pink. Large flowers freely produced.

7008—Meadow Lark. Mammoth flowers of deep, rich cream and elegantly waved.

7013—Yarrowa. The color is deep pink on cream ground. The effect is a very pleasing soft pink. The flowers are often 2 in. across and of beautiful form.

Rose

7021—Rose Charm (New). A true bright-rose that holds its color even during dry weather. The waved flowers are of the largest size and profusely borne on long stems. PRICE: Pkt. 20c; oz. \$1.00.

7022—Early Columbia. An exceedingly bright and showy salmon-rose with white wings. Large flowers on very vigorous vines.

7024—Zvolanek's Rose. A rich rose of unusual beauty and extra early.

Lavender

7019—Early Nightingale. A beautiful mauve-lavender of exceptional vigor and very prolific. Long stems and large flowers.

7003—Early Songster. A new giant lavender just the color of Asta Olin Spencer. Of large size and great beauty.

7023—Early Harmony. A new giant clear lavender of perfect form and long stems.

Red Shades

7010—Glitters. A unique and outstanding color. Far ahead of all other orange-colored Sweet Peas. It glitters and scintillates with a fire-like sheen radiating over the flowers. Magnificent by day; its color under artificial light is startling. The enormous flowers are of substantial texture and hold up well after cutting.

7007—Early Liberty. A magnificent large flower of the most brilliant crimson. It does not fade in the sun and is the finest variety of this color.

7025—Early Torch. One of the best orange-scarlets that will not burn in the sunlight. Very brilliant.

7026—Early Aviator. A dazzling crimson-scarlet of unusual brilliancy.

Blue

7017—Mrs. Warren G. Harding (New). A distinct shade of deep silvery blue—the color already so well known as the "Harding Blue." The flowers are of immense size with broad frilled standards and waved wings. PRICE, Pkt. 30c.

7018—Blue Bird. A charming shade of light blue. More of a true self color than Wedgewood and holding its color well as the flower ages. A good grower.

C700—SPECIAL COLLECTION. One packet each of the 16 varieties named above for \$1.75 (except Mrs. Harding).

C701—SPECIAL COLOR ASSORTMENT. One packet each of the six colors listed above (Our Selection) for 60c.

7050—Harris' Special Early Flowering Mixture. This is a specially made mixture composed of some of all the colors named above and proportioned so that a perfect range of the best colors is assured. This is an exceptionally good mixture. Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$2.00.

7000—Early Flowering Mixture. A first class mixture including a wide range of colors and all of first class quality and early flowering. Pkt. 8c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.65.

SWEET PEAS (Continued)

Spencer Varieties

The following varieties are the large waved or orchid-flowered Sweet Peas that have been the standard of beauty for the last few years. They come into bloom a little later than the Early Flowering varieties and are splendid to sow in conjunction with them. We are offering a number of new, very beautiful varieties this year, which makes this a list of the choicest Spencer Sweet Peas.

Price: Any of the following varieties. Pkt. 8c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.

White

7501—CONSTANCE HINTON. A White Spencer of enormous size and fine Spencer form. The young flowers are generally tinted a trifle pink, but soon turn pure white. This is the most vigorous growing white and the most profuse bloomer.

7514—KING WHITE. A mammoth glistening white of perfect form. Not as free a bloomer as Constance Hinton, but a purer white.

Pink Shades

7516—FLORADALE FAIRY. An exceedingly pretty creamy white. The large beautiful waved flowers with long stems are profusely borne on vigorous healthy vines.

7508—New Miriam Beaver. A lovely soft shell-pink suffused with salmon. Immense flowers freely borne on long stems.

7519—Hawlmarmk Pink. A fine clear, light pink. A vigorous grower and a large flower. One of the newer pinks.

Rose

7518—Dora. A handsome rosy-cerise with cream wings. A pink that is "different."

7507—Mrs. Cuthbertson. A splendid bright, attractive flower. The standard is rose-pink and the wings are white, flushed with light rose.

7520—Hebe. A new mammoth bright pink that is really an improved Hercules.

Purple

7513—Royal Purple. Beautiful flowers of a rich, warm purple color.

7524—Jack Cornwall V. C. A deep violet blue. A large flower and a rich color.

Red Shades

7510—Tangerine. The finest of the bright orange colored Sweet Peas. Although the color is a bright orange, they have a delicacy of texture that makes a very pleasing color.

7517—The President. A brilliant orange scarlet of largest size on long stems.

7509—Dobbie's Sunproof Crimson. This is an improved King Edward Spencer. The color is a rich crimson-scarlet that does not fade. The blooms are very large and a large percentage of the sprays are four blossomed.

7523—Royal Scot. A new glowing orange scarlet, a little deeper than the President and does not burn in the sun.

Lavender

7503—Margaret Madison. A clear azure-blue self of mammoth size on long stems. The robust vines are profuse bloomers.

7515—Hawlmarmk Lavender. The purest lavender yet introduced. It contains no mauve tints, but is a delicate gray-lavender. This is a decidedly new color.

7522—Mrs. Tom Jones. A new bright-delphinium blue that is considered the best light blue. Large flowers on vigorous vines.

C750—Special Collection of one packet each of the 17 above named varieties for \$1.00.

C751—Special Color Assortment of one packet each of the above listed 6 separate colors (Our Selection) for 35c.

Mixed Colors

7550—Harris' Special Spencer Mixture. This is a mixture of many of the "Spencer" varieties described above, and are mixed so as to give some flowers of each kind and a large proportion of the very best colors. This mixture is far superior to the ordinary mixed Spencer Sweet Peas as you are sure of good flowers and desirable colors. Pkt. 8c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.

7500—Spencer Mixture. Though this mixture is not especially made of only the above listed colors, it is a splendid mixture of all Spencer types and in a large assortment of colors. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

C720—Prize Collection—90c Of the Newest and Best Sweet Peas

A collection of the 10 best varieties, chosen from both the Early- and Late-Flowering Spencers for 90c. This Special Collection contains one packet each of the following: Early Columbia, Early Glitters, Early Aviator, Early Nightingale, Early Snowstorm, Mrs. Tom Jones, Hebe, Tangerine, Floradale Fairy, Jack Cornwall V. C.

Grandiflora Sweet Peas

7700—Mixed Colors. For those who want some good mixed Sweet Peas, but do not wish to pay the necessarily high prices for the Extra Early and Spencer varieties we have an exceptionally fine mixture of the Grandiflora varieties. These are large handsome flowers and are just as pretty colors as the higher priced sorts. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.



Partial view of our Sweet Pea Trials Showing Early Flowering Varieties in the foreground. Photograph taken in July.

STOCKS

Mammoth Flowering Beauty

These are the early flowering Stocks used for fall blooming outside. There are a great many varieties and classes of Stocks, but after trying them all for outdoor blooming in our climate we find this particular strain of **Mammoth Flowering Beauty** the very best. The plants are large and the many branches completely covered with double flowers. You will enjoy raising this variety. They are the largest and most handsome of the Stocks, but to get satisfactory results the seed must be sown in the house in March. Seed sown in August and the plants placed in pots the last of October will give blooming plants during the winter. The branching plants grow 2 feet high and are covered with sprays of the sweet-scented double flowers.

| | Pkt. | $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. |
|---|--------|-------------------|
| 6004—Monte Carlo. Clear yellow..... | \$.15 | \$.80 |
| 6002—Beauty of Nice. Flesh pink..... | .15 | .80 |
| 6001—Mont Blanc. Pure white..... | .15 | .80 |
| 6003—Old Rose. A beautiful rosy-salmon..... | .15 | .80 |
| 6005—Blue. A good light blue..... | .15 | .80 |
| 6000—Mixed Colors. A mixture of the above varieties.... | .10 | .70 |

C600—SPECIAL COLLECTION. One packet each of the 5 above named varieties for 60c.

Plants of Stocks. See page 101.

ANNUAL SWEET WILLIAM

6140—Mixed Colors. A new variety of Sweet William that will bloom profusely from seed sown outdoors in the spring. It is also hardy and continues to bloom the second year. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

Please Remember

About August 1st we issue a Bulb and Hardy Plant catalogue, describing the fall bulbs such as Daffodils, Hyacinths, Tulips, etc. We also have at that time a more complete list of hardy plants. Our bulbs come from our own special grower in Holland while our hardy plants are of our own growing. We will be pleased to have the names of any of your friends who might be interested in this booklet.



Stocks, Mammoth Flowering Beauty—Monte Carlo

VERBENAS

For an ideal bedder there is nothing better than Mammoth Verbenas. A graceful plant with handsome foliage and covered with large umbels of brilliant blooms in a great variety of colors, from self colors to striped.

Verbenas are particularly fine for beds, borders, mounds, window boxes, etc., or as an undergrowth to tall plants and will bloom continuously until frost.

For early spring blooms, sow under glass in February, for later flowers sow in March or April. Can also be sown in the open ground in May and they will bloom from the end of July on. One packet will sow 7 feet.

8003—Scarlet Lucifer. Fiery red, making an especially brilliant bedder. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 45c.

8001—White. Pure white flowers of magnificent size. Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

8002—Pink Shades. A mixture of all the different shades and combinations of pink. Very dainty. Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

8004—Blue Shades. A very delicate colored mixture of all shades of blue. Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

8000—Mammoth Flowering Mixed. A well-balanced mixture of all the above colors and many other good ones. This strain produces large and handsome flowers. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; oz. 35c.

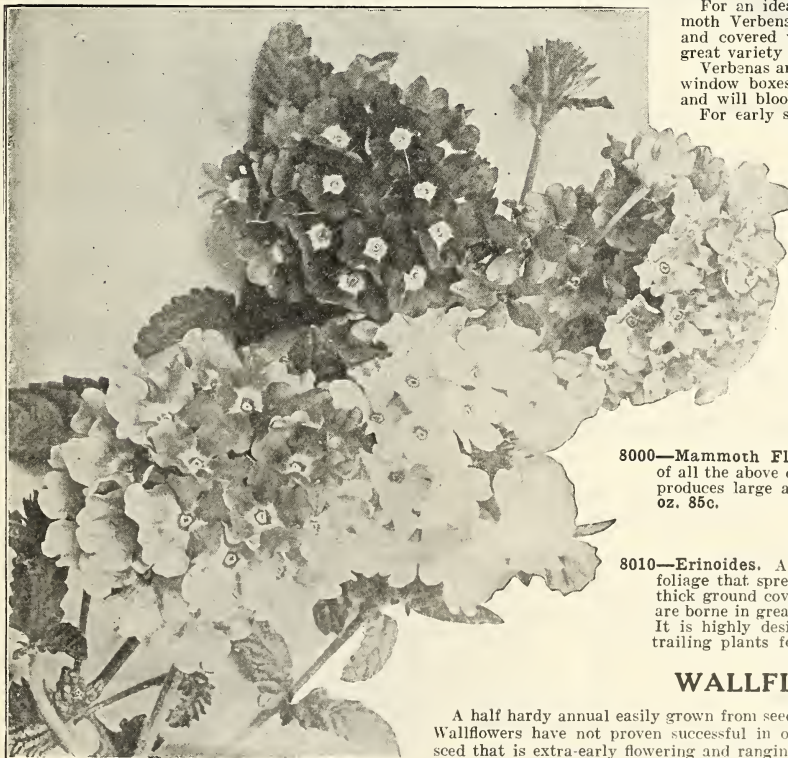
Moss Verbena

8010—Erinoides. A splendid variety with finely cut or moss-like foliage that spreads over the ground like a carpet, making a thick ground cover. The small, purplish, verberna-like flowers are borne in great profusion from July until freezing weather. It is highly desirable for rockeries, and is one of the best trailing plants for porch-boxes, lawn vases, etc. Pkt. 10c.

WALLFLOWERS

A half hardy annual easily grown from seed started in a box in the house. The ordinary Wallflowers have not proven successful in our climate, but we are offering a strain of seed that is extra-early flowering and ranging in color from white to blood red.

8070—Paris Extra Early Mixed. Pkt. 8c; 3 pkt. 20c.



Mammoth Flowering Verbenas



New Giant Dahlia-Flowered Zinnia

Harris' Double Giant Zinnias

These exceptional Zinnias are the result of many years of careful selection work and are the finest Zinnias we know of.

8104—Scarlet. A deep, brilliant true scarlet. The plant is a mass of these bright red giant flowers. **Pkt. 8c; ¼ oz. 65c.**

8105—Yellow. A clear golden yellow of mammoth size and full double. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 85c.**

8100—Mixed Colors. A wonderful mixture of all colors, some remarkable and unusual. The flowers are of the largest size and all double. **Pkt. 8c; ¼ oz. 60c.**

New Giant Dahlia-Flowered Zinnias

These new Dahlia-Flowered Zinnias are a grand new giant-flowering strain of high quality. The plants are exceedingly vigorous, growing fully 3 feet high, while the flowers will range from 6 to 8 inches in diameter, and similar in shape to the double Decorative Dahlia. They are the largest Zinnias known.

8150—Mixed Colors. In this mixture you will find some truly marvellous flowers. Some of the great large flowers are of such unusual shades of salmon, cerise, old rose, raspberry-red, Persian orange, etc. You will get some wonderful specimens from a row of this mixture. **Pkt. 15c; 4 pkts. for 50c.**

8152—Oriole. A most beautiful of the Dahlia-Flowered class. It is an immense orange and gold, changing slightly as it ages, but at all times worthy of the beautiful bird for which it is named. **Pkt. 35c.**

8153—Exquisite. By far the most pleasing of the named varieties and truly exquisite. The color is a light rose with the center a deeper rose. **Pkt. 35c.**

8154—Old Rose. A real old rose shade of wonderful charm and beauty. Very large and one of the best. **Pkt. 35c.**

Flowers for the Wild Garden

We have very carefully made two mixtures of annual flower seeds that are especially adapted for sowing broadcast in the fence corner, hedge row, or any unsightly place. These mixtures include a great variety of first class flowers, blooming continuously throughout the season.

8387—Dwarf Growing. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c**

8392—Tall Growing. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.**

Summer Flowering Bulbs, pages 95 to 100.

Our Gladioli, Cannas, Dahlias, Tuberous-Rooted Begonias, Primulins, etc., are better this year than ever before. Do not neglect to read pages 95 to 100.

ZINNIAS

(Youth and Old Age)

Recently Zinnias have been increasing in popularity at a marvellous rate. It was but a few years ago Zinnias were only thought of as one of the flowers in an "Old-Fashioned Garden," but now they are considered one of the most aristocratic annuals. We know of no other flower which has been so completely changed and improved in so short a time.

Harris' Double Giant Zinnias

have been about "two jumps ahead" of all other strains and, nowadays, we must hustle to keep ahead. This was comparatively easy a few years ago, but since California gave us the **New Giant Dahlia-Flowered Zinnia** we are forced to admit a rival. However, the Dahlia-Flowered are a little different type of bloom and as yet the stock is somewhat variable as to type and colors because it has not been thoroughly established. It takes some few years of very careful work to establish a new strain so that it will grow uniform.

Our own growing of **Harris' Double Giants** is the most uniform strain of giant flowering Zinnia we have ever seen. One plant is like another with its robust growth and mammoth large, double flowers. We have been able to establish only two colors so far, our other colors being so variable we put them into our mixture.

How To Grow Zinnias

We used to think that in order to get good Zinnias in our northern climate we would have to start them indoors in gentle heat and transplant outdoors in June. We find, from our own experiences, that they are just as good, if not better, sown right out-doors as soon as danger of frost is past. We had especially good results this year by sowing in hills 2 feet apart, sowing about 3 seeds to a hill and after they were 2 or 3 inches high, we thinned them out to 1 plant to a hill. This is the best and easiest method we know of.

Dwarf Bedding Salmon Rose

8256—A double flowering variety of exceptional merit for decorative bedding and borders. The medium sized plants (15 in. to 18 in. high) are completely covered with fair sized double flowers of a most attractive shade of salmon. This is the best Zinnia for decorative bedding. A large bed or long row of these would be very striking. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 30c.**

"Your Wild Garden collection of flower seeds has been a constant source of delight to us. A neighbor of ours bought \$2.00 worth of flower seeds from another house and didn't get a plant. I bought 20 cents worth of wild garden seeds from you and have had a profusion of beautiful flowers all summer."—W. H. Wisner, Westwood, N. J.

Large Flowering Double Zinnias

This strain of Zinnias is the best we can procure and is second only to our own Double Giants. They are grown for us by a very reliable and careful grower of Zinnias. The flowers are large and double and true to color. Price of any of the following colors: Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

8201—White.
8203—Orange.
8205—Yellow.
8208—Apricot.

8202—Shrimp Pink.
8204—Scarlet.
8207—Rose.

8200—Mixed Colors. A good mixture of all colors. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c; oz. 75c.

Red Riding-Hood Zinnia

8283—A very pretty dwarf Zinnia only a foot high and covered all over with little round bright scarlet flowers about an inch across and very double. A most effective plant for borders. Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

Crested Zinnias

8290—Very handsome flowers with the petals crimped and twisted, giving a rather soft and fluffy effect. Mixed colors. Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

PLANTS of Zinnias. See page 101

EVERLASTINGS

The class of flowers called "Everlastings" have been gaining a great deal of popularity during recent years. They are all "old-fashioned" flowers that were better known years ago than they are now. The flowers should be picked for drying before they are fully open.

As seed of all "Everlastings" is slow to germinate it is well to sow quite shallow and carefully.

C307—EVERLASTING COLLECTION of one packet each of the following 5 varieties for 25c.

Acroclinium

2000—Double Mixed Colors. Free-flowering "Everlasting" bearing pretty white and pink double flowers. One packet sows 8 feet of row. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.



Helichrysum or Strawflowers

Plants

On page 101 we have listed some exceptionally good plants of annual flowers.

Helichrysum or Strawflowers

These annual Everlastings or "Strawflowers" are easily grown from seed sown in the open ground in the spring, and are covered with handsome, large, double flowers. Plants 3 feet high. One packet will sow 15 feet of row. Each color. Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

3072—Red.
3074—Yellow.
3070—Mixed Colors.

3075—Salmon.
3073—Violet.
3071—White.

Plants of Helichrysum. See page 101.

Rhodanthe

4200—Mixed Colors. A charming annual "everlasting" about 1 foot high. They flower early and continue for a long time. The pretty bell-shaped flowers are borne in sprays. The plant prefers a warm sheltered situation and rich soil. One packet will sow 5 feet of row. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

Statice Sinuata

6170—Mixed Colors. An everlasting flower deserving far greater popularity. It has large sprays of many colored flowers which will dry and make fine winter bouquets. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

Xeranthemum

8080—This is one of the oldest and prettiest of the "Everlasting" flowers. It is the one often called "Immortelle." It grows 1 ft. high from seed sown in the open ground and bears an abundance of bright rose, purple and white flowers. One packet will sow 10 feet. Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

Hardy Plants With Everlasting Flowers

There are a few varieties of hardy perennials having "everlasting flowers" that are very nice for using in combination with the above named annual sorts. They can be raised from seed or we can furnish you plants that will bloom this summer. See *Armeria Formosa* and *Chinese Lantern Plant*, page 89; *Echinops*, page 91; *Lathyrus*, page 92, and *Statice*, page 94.



CLIMBING VINES

Climbing flowers that grow satisfactorily, add greatly to the beauty and interest of the home grounds. There is hardly a garden where they may not be used to good advantage. The following varieties have a great deal of merit as porch or trellis vines and may be depended upon to be quite satisfactory.

To get the best results they should be started in pots indoors (except Scarlet Runner Beans) and planted out when danger of frost is past. The seed of Cardinal Climber, Moonflower, and Wild Cucumber is extremely hard and small slits should be cut or filed in the shell and the seed soaked in lukewarm water for 24 hours before sowing. Do not get the water too hot.

Cardinal Climber

2315—A rapid growing vine with handsome fringed or lacinated leaves and small brilliant red flowers. The vines will grow 20 feet in a season and will be dotted all over with bright cardinal-red flowers. Soak the seed a few hours before planting. Pkt. (25 seeds) 10c; 3 pkts. 25c.

Cobea Scandens (*Cathedral Bells*)

2572—A very rapid-growing climber. From seed planted in the spring the vines will very often grow 30 feet before fall, and are dotted with pretty, bell-shaped flowers, of a deep violet blue color, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches across. The seed can be planted in the open ground in May where the vines are to grow. Pkt. (15 seeds) 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

Heavenly Blue Ipomœa

3474—The most gorgeous blue-flowered climber. The immense flowers are a deep sky-blue, delicately shading to white in the center. The plant grows rapidly and blooms very profusely. It is an exceedingly pretty vine for the porch or pergola. Pkt. 15c.

Moon Flower Vine

3470—A climber of rapid growth that will cover a large space to a height of 10 feet. The large heart-shaped leaves make a thick mass of foliage, and in the evening or on dull days the plants are covered with an abundance of large, white, fragrant flowers 5-6 inches in diameter. As the seed has a very hard shell, it should be soaked overnight in warm water before sowing. Pkt. (10 seeds) 12c; oz. 65c.

Morning Glory

Morning Glories make a very rapid growth and produce vines 10 to 15 feet high during the summer from seed sown in the spring. Very useful for covering porches, fences, or outbuildings. One packet contains about 100 seeds. One ounce will sow 75 feet of row.

3480—Mixed Colors. Large, handsome flowers of many colors and markings. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

3485—NEW JAPANESE. The Japanese have made wonderful improvements in the Morning Glory. The new Japanese varieties are of large size and the colors and markings are of remarkable beauty. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

Scarlet Runner Beans

4645—A rapid growing annual climber bearing sprays of brilliant scarlet pea-shaped blossoms. It grows about ten feet high, making a quick dense shade that is very useful for ornamenting porches, trellises, etc. The seed may be planted outdoors as soon as danger of frost is over. May also be used as a snap or shell bean for eating. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pt. 25c; pt. 45c.

Wild Cucumber Vine

8058—A very useful and ornamental vine to cover a porch, wall or old trees. The vines grow with remarkable rapidity and soon cover a trellis 20 feet high and are covered with small white flowers followed by prickly seed pods which are quite ornamental. The seed should be planted very early in the spring or late in the fall. Cut small slits in the hard shell of the seed and soak in warm water for 24 hours before planting in the spring. Pkt. (10 seeds) 5c; oz. 30c.

C330—Porch Vines—30c

A special collection of one packet each of the following named annual climbers that are especially good for use on the porch. These vines are enough to cover one good sized porch. It is best to start them in pots indoors. You will then get about twice as heavy a vine:

| | |
|------------------------------|--------|
| 1 pkt. Moonflower Vine | \$.12 |
| 1 pkt. Cobea Scandens | .08 |
| 1 pkt. Heavenly Blue | .15 |

\$.35



Morning Glory

C300—Collection of Climbers—60c

For planting along the porch, along the fence, for the pergola and around that stump in the yard, get this Collection of 1 packet each of the 8 above named vines for 60c.

C230—Porch Box Collection—60c

For the porch or window boxes we have very carefully chosen the following collection of one packet of each:

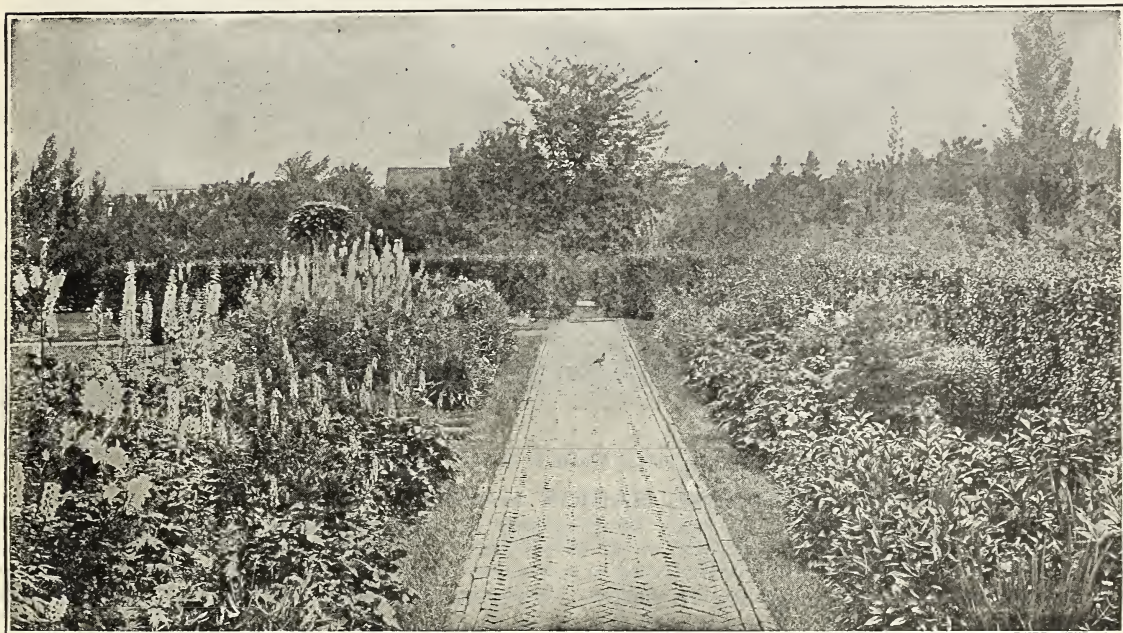
| | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| Verbena Erinoides | Trailing Lobelia |
| Dusty Miller | Rosy Morn Petunias |
| Ageratum, Swanley Blue | Half-Dwarf Snapdragons |

This collection would cost separately 81c and it is mailed to you for 60c and will give you plants enough to make up three or four good-sized porch boxes.

"Last winter I purchased of you a porch box collection which proved to be more than I could expect. I have watched them with great interest. The Ruffled Giant Petunias are wonderful, they grow so very tall with such beautiful colored blossoms. The Verbenas are just in full bloom and the admiration of all who see them. It being my first experience in raising plants from seed, naturally I am very proud of my boxes, and I wish every one might enjoy them. I cannot say enough about my Lobelia, such dear little blossoms all around the edge of my boxes."—Mrs. Frank Hogbe, South Hartford, N. Y., Sept. 2, 1923.

HARRIS' HARDY PERENNIAL FLOWERS

Plants and Seed



THE HARDY BORDER

What more beautiful sight can you imagine than a well arranged and well cared for hardy border? From the earliest spring until the late fall, throughout its entire length, it is constantly bursting forth with pleasant surprises. There is no class of plants that lend themselves so completely and so easily to making a joyful garden, and a well laid-out planting will be a source of pleasure for years to come. We wish we had the space to give you more than a few brief suggestions.

Planning the New Border

If you are just starting a perennial garden, we suggest you give the general lay-out very careful consideration, planning your garden for several years hence. Decide on the general effect you wish to have eventually, then decide on the type of plants you will want in certain spots in order to produce the desired effect. It is well to draw this out on paper and keep for future reference. Now select the varieties according to their adaptability to the locations. You can do this even if you are starting with but a few plants for but one small part of the future garden.

In setting out plants we suggest you put them in rows, but so placed in the rows that they will appear to be in clumps. This is to make it easier to care for them. It also facilitates the winter mulching. The manure or leaves can be placed in between the rows and not over the foliage of the plants, and then in the spring it is easy to cultivate it into the soil. We suggest making these rows 18 to 24 inches apart.

Filling in Present Plantings

Not everyone is interested in starting a perennial border. Many already have one and there are some grounds where a hardy border would be out of keeping with the general design. It is not necessary that perennial plants be put in a hardy border. They have innumerable other uses such as background for the flower or vegetable garden, filling a corner, around the garage, rockery, shady places, screening, etc. For most any use you can imagine, there is one or more varieties that are ideal and will go far toward enhancing the beauty of your home.

SUGGESTIONS

Tall growing plants with rather heavy foliage, making them suitable for back-ground planting, filling a corner or screening an unsightly spot:—Delphinium, Pink Beauty, Anchusa, Boltonia, Bocconia, Echinops, Heliopsis Pitcheriana, Hollyhocks, Rudbeckia Purpurea.

For cut-flowers. Plants having flowers suitable for cutting:—Delphinium, Pyrethrum, Pink Beauty, Gaillardia, Heliopsis, Boltonia, Achillea, Scabiosa, Coreopsis, Echinops, Agrostemma, Armeria formosa, Statice, Gypsophila, Shasta Daisy, Aquilegia, Salvia.

Rock-garden Plants. Arabis alpina, Armeria, Alyssum, Dianthus, Myosotis, Iceland Poppy, Primrose, Sedums, Bellis, Stokesia.



Oriental Poppy

Digitalis

Coreopsis

Canterbury Bell •

Harris' Potted Plants of Hardy Perennials

PLANTING HARRIS' HARDY PLANTS

Although the best time to plant out hardy perennials is in the fall (with exception of Chrysanthemums, Boltonia, and a few other late fall-flowering sorts) we are endeavoring to meet your planting needs by having most of our plants in pots. In this way they can be mailed to you without disturbing the roots or the tender crown shoots and they will grow right along and bloom this summer. The photograph of these plants shown above was taken last September, so you can see that if they were such good plants at that time, they are certainly good, large, well rooted plants this spring. There are some varieties that do not lend themselves to pot culture, and we will dig these from the fields.

Another point to note is that our plants are shipped you by parcel post or express, charges **Prepaid**, and guaranteed to reach you in good condition.

To get good results with these, or any other hardy plants, keep your ground thoroughly enriched with stable manure or chemical fertilizer. Bone Meal is very good for hardy plants. Be sure to keep the soil carefully stirred up and mellowed around the plants. This is essential.

RAISING PERENNIALS FROM SEED

If one is really interested in raising flowers there is a great deal of pleasure and satisfaction to be derived from raising your own perennial plants from seed.

This is not the only advantage, however. Many varieties do better from seed sown where the plants are to remain and the plants left undisturbed. This is true of Hardy Pinks, Sweet William, Hollyhocks, Delphinium, and in fact, most biennials. It is especially true of such plants that have a single tap-root and their crowns above the ground. Plants like Phlox, Physostegia, Lathyrus, etc., that form their new crowns under the ground, are best propagated by root division. However, most perennials will grow quite easily from seed.

There are a number of varieties that will bloom to some extent the first year from seed sown out very early in the spring. Hollyhocks, Sweet William, Gaillardia, Delphinium, Chinensis, Iceland Poppy, etc., are in this class.

Because a large percentage of the seeds of perennials are very slow to germinate and the young plants tender and slow growing, it is generally advisable to sow the seed in flats or cold frames and later planting them into their permanent position. If sown in boxes, keep them well shaded and moist until the seed is sprouted. After that, keep them in partial shade. The small plants are much more subject to burning off by the sun than are the seedlings of annual flowers. Do not let them become crowded and spindling.

PLANTS SENT PREPAID

All Flower Plants and Bulbs listed on these pages, unless otherwise noted, are forwarded prepaid to any point east of the Mississippi River. (To points west of the Mississippi River and Canada **add 10%** of the total amount of the order for postage or express.)

If the customer wishes the goods sent by express and will pay the charges, he may deduct 10% from the amount of the order and we will ship "collect."

A Few Suggestions for Special Uses

June and July Flowering Plants. Achillea, Armeria, Anthemis, Anchusa, Gaillardia, Hollyhocks, Canterbury Bells, Foxglove, Hardy Pinks, Sweet William, Pink Beauty, Primrose, Delphinium, Poppies, Aquilegia.

August and September Flowering Plants. Boltonia, Delphinium (2nd crop), Phlox, Scabiosa, Statice, Stokesia, Physostegia, Hollyhocks, Pink Beauty (2nd crop), Gaillardia (2nd crop), Salvia.

Aquilegia (Columbine)

The graceful and beautiful flowers growing on long stems are very showy in early summer while for the balance of the season the large clumps of delicate foliage are very attractive. Single plants, if left undisturbed in the hardy border, in two or three years grow to be large clumps. While they will do well in most any position they greatly prefer partial shade and much moisture.

The seed may be sown in the open ground where the plants are to remain. However, the best way is to sow the seed in a box where it can be kept shaded and moist and as soon as large enough, transplant to the garden. It must be remembered that the little plants are very slow growers the first year, but once established will rapidly increase in beauty and size year after year. One packet sows 6 feet of row.

Seeds

2070—Mrs. Scott Elliott's Long Spurred Strain. The very best strain of long spurred Columbines grown. A choicest selection of varieties with the longest spurs and most delicate colors. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60c.

2071—Chrysanth. Long spurred, yellow flowers. Pkt. 10c.

2072—Coerulea. Blue and white with long spurs. Pkt. 10c.

2073—Canadensis. The bright red and yellow native American Columbine. The brightest one. Pkt. 8c.

Plants

Mrs. Scott Elliott's Long Spurred Strain. 25c each; \$2.00 per doz.

Achillea (Double Sneezewort)

2006—Ptarmica, "The Pearl." Small, double pure white flowers excellent for cutting. 2 ft. high. June to October. Seed: Pkt. 15c. Plants: 20c each; \$1.50 per doz.

Anthemis (Hardy Marguerite)

2045—Kelwayi. Clear yellow daisy-like flowers borne in great profusion. Fine to cut. 2 ft. high. July and August. Seed only: Pkt. 5c.

Agrostemma (Lamb's Ear)

2008—Coronaria. Rich crimson flowers with silvery white foliage. 2 ft. high. June and July. Seed: Pkt. 10c. Plants: 20c each; \$1.50 per doz.

Alyssum (Basket of Gold)

2025—Saxatile Compactum. Pure yellow for borders or rockery. 1 ft. high. June. Seed only: Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c.

Anchusa (Alknet)

2040—Italica, Dropmore Variety. Rich blue for backgrounds or mixing with shrubbery. 5 ft. high. June and July. Seed: Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c. Plants: 15c each; \$1.00 per doz.

Armeria (Sea Pink)

2081—Formosa. (1 ft. high. Pink.) Attractive dwarf plants that grow as tufts of dark green foliage that stays clean and green throughout the season, making them excellent subject for the rockery or low edging. The innumerable pink flowers appear as small dense heads on stiff, wiry stems about 1 foot high, and flower continually from spring until fall. The foliage itself grows but 4 or 5 inches high. The flowers are nice to cut and mix with others in a bouquet. Seed: Pkt. 10c. Plants: 25c each; \$2.25 per doz.

Maritima Lauchiana. (6 in. high. Rose.) This is a newer variety that is somewhat smaller but more free flowering, while the flowers are bright rose instead of pink. It is an almost perfect rockery or low edging plant, but the flowers have not as long stems for cutting as the A. Formosa. Plants: 20c each; \$1.75 per doz.

Bellis or English Daisy

These pretty little double daisies are quite hardy and need only a little protection of leaves or litter. They are especially desirable as pretty low growing edges for borders or flower beds, as they are only 6 to 8 inches high and bloom continually all summer, commencing very early in the spring.

2141—Snowball. A free flowering large double pure white. Pkt. 10c.

2142—Longfellow. Large double pink flowers borne profusely. Pkt. 10c.

2140—Mixed Colors. A fine mixture of large double flowers of all colors. Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c.

2150—Monstrosa, Double Mixed Colors. A new variety with exceedingly large flowers, much larger than the other kinds, but not as profuse a bloomer. Pkt. 10c. Plants: Potted plants in mixed colors, 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.

Boltonia (False Chamomile)

2178—Latisquama. A tall growing perennial resembling the Hardy Aster or Michaelmas Daisy. It is later than the Aster, growing about 5 feet high and thoroughly covered with large, rosy-lavender flowers. Seed: Pkt. 10c. Plants: 25c each; \$2.25 per doz.



Mrs. Scott Elliott's Long Spurred Aquilegia

Arabis (Rock Cress)

2080—Alpina. For edging or rock garden. Pure white in early spring. 6 in. high. Seed only: Pkt. 10c.

Coreopsis

2440—Lanceolata Grandiflora. (2 ft. high. Yellow.) There is no perennial that will give such satisfaction throughout the hot summer months as Coreopsis. The plants seem to thrive in most any position so long as they get plenty of sunshine. The flowers are on long graceful stems and are most excellent for cutting as they last for a week in water. The flowers are bright, golden yellow and about 2 inches in diameter. The plant has the advantage of not spreading rapidly and getting beyond control in the garden. After it starts to go to seed it is well to cut the plant off to about 10 or 12 inches above the ground and it will bloom well later on. Plants: 20c each; \$1.75 per doz. Seed: Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c.

Chinese Lantern Plant

3983—Physalis Francheti. (2 ft. high. Red.) An interesting hardy plant producing an abundance of bright scarlet lantern-like fruits that can be picked and kept for winter decoration. Grows rapidly in any good garden soil. When the fruit turns a bright red, cut the stem off to the ground. Trim off the leaves and you will have a stem with several brilliant red "lanterns" hanging on it that can be placed in a vase or basket without water and will remain red all winter. Seed: Pkt. 10c. Plants: 15c each; \$1.25 per doz.

Hardy Chrysanthemums

These small-flowered varieties produce a great profusion of bloom late in the fall after most other flowers have been killed by frost, being very effective on the plant and as cut flowers.

The plants may be taken up, placed in large pots or tubs in the house during the winter and will flower for a long time. Plants left in the open ground will usually come through the winter all right, and form large clumps increasing in size each year. Plant in a sheltered spot, such as by the side of a wall or building with a southern exposure if possible.

These varieties are selected for their hardiness and sureness of bloom in our northern climate.

Bronze. A small button-flowered sort, the flowers being 1 inch across, and the color a brilliant Chinese orange.

Pompon White. Flower slightly tinted with orange.

Red and Yellow. Flowers of medium size and an attractive color of yellow and morocco red.

Early Snow. A medium sized, fluffy, pure white.

Magenta. A of a Tyrian rose color and medium size.

Yellow. A clear canary yellow, $\frac{1}{2}$ inches across.

Price of any of the above plants: 25c each; \$2.00 per doz.



Canterbury Bells

Delphinium (Hardy Larkspur)

The tall and stately Delphiniums are among the most beautiful and picturesque of all hardy border plants. Growing to a height of 4 to 6 feet the many immense spikes of beautiful flowers in every imaginable shade of blue add more beauty to the garden than any other one perennial. They easily adapt themselves to any position.

Used as a background to a border by planting 2 ft. apart in a row or planted in groups at intervals, or associated with shrubbery, the Delphinium can be relied upon to be entirely satisfactory. A succession of flowers may be had throughout the entire season if the spikes are cut back as they finish flowering. Very easily raised from seed sown in the open ground or in boxes and later transplanted. Seed sown outdoors in early spring will commence to bloom in September.

One packet of seed will sow 10 feet of row.

2640—MORETON HYBRIDS. A wonderfully fine strain of these tall growing Delphiniums selected for vigorous growth and pretty shades of blue. The colors range from single dark-blue with white to double light-blue. Seed: Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c. Plants: 25c each; \$2.00 per doz.

2645—BELLA DONNA. This is the beautiful light blue Delphinium so universally admired. The flowers, which are distributed so gracefully along the tall stems, are a very pretty shade of clear turquoise blue. Seed Only: Pkt. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 70c. Plants: Good pot-grown. 25c each; \$2.00 per doz.

2646—BELLA MOSUM. A rich, deep blue form of Belladonna. Seed Only: Pkt. 20c.

BLUE BUTTERFLY (Delphinium Chinensis). A distinct variety of spreading habit and fine feathery foliage, and producing graceful sprays of white or blue flowers, grows $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet high, and will flower the first year from seed sown out doors in the early spring.

2652—Blue, or 2651—White. Seed: Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c. Plants: 20c each; \$1.75 per doz.

Canterbury Bells

An old garden favorite that is too well known to need description. There is hardly any one who does not admire a good display of Canterbury Bells and it also seems to be one of the plants that so often proves disappointing. There is no reason why any one cannot have a splendid showing of Canterbury Bells if only the natural tendencies of the plant are catered to.

One way is to sow the seed early in the spring in the plants' permanent position. As soon as up, thin them to at least 8 inches apart. This is necessary. Keep the earth good and mellow around the plants at all times. After the ground starts to freeze in the winter, cover lightly with coarse litter to hold the snow. Small branches are good to use.

The other method is to set out plants bought from a nursery. This is the easiest of course. If you set out plants it should be done early in the spring, and they should necessarily be potted plants. Their growth is made so early that if they get a "setback" at that time they will make a stunted flower development. Our plants are all potgrown.

2224—CAMPANULA MEDIUM, Single Blue. Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c.

2222—CAMPANULA MEDIUM, Single Rose. Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c.

2221—CAMPANULA MEDIUM, Single White. Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c.

2220—CAMPANULA MEDIUM, Mixed Colors. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 65c.

Plants: Potted plants of each color. 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.

CAMPANULA MEDIUM, Calycanthemum (Cup and Saucer). This is the same as the ordinary single type in having a very large calyx which looks like a saucer for the cup-like center. Seed only: Each Color, Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 70c.

2234—Blue

2232—Rose

2230—Mixed Colors

2231—White

2240—CAMPANULA MED. DOUBLE, Mixed Colors. A double flowering form. Looks like three or four cups set one inside the other. Seed only: Pkt. 10c.

Centaurea (Cornflower)

2359—Montana. (2 ft. high. Blue.) One of the hardiest and most easily grown perennials, sometimes called "Hardy Bachelor Buttons." The uniquely shaped, large violet-blue flowers are among the first to appear in the spring and bloom pretty much all season, especially if the plant is cut back after the first blooms are over. Although the individual specimen is not so attractive, they are pretty in a mass. Seed: Pkt. 10c. Plants: 20c each; \$1.75 per doz.

Hardy Grass or Spice Pinks

(*Dianthus Plumarius*)

2700—DOUBLE, Mixed Colors. These hardy, fragrant Pinks, were always to be found in the old gardens, and are still great favorites. The flowers are double, of a rich spicy fragrance and produced in great abundance above a dense tuft of grass-like bluish green leaves. Though the blooming period is from mid-May to July 1st, the neat and persistent foliage is attractive the entire year. They should be planted in the full sun and will endure a considerable amount of drought. Sow seed in position where the plants are to remain. Seed: Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c. Plants: 15c each; \$1.00 per doz.



Hardy Pinks



A row of our Delphinium, Moreton Hybrids, growing for seed

Digitalis or Foxglove

2720—*Gloxinaeflora*. ($\frac{1}{4}$ feet high. Mixed Colors.) There is no other perennial that is as generally popular as Foxglove, and it well deserves to be a favorite. For stately and picture-que beauty it is not to be surpassed. We cannot imagine anything more attractive than a mass or cluster of Foxglove plants in full bloom. In fact, no garden, no matter how small, can be considered complete unless there are at least a few Foxgloves. From our experience in coming in contact with flower-lovers, we find that hardly any one ever has as many Foxgloves as they really want.

The large tubular spotted flowers, varying from deep pinkish-purple to white, droop from long pointed terminal spikes or stems 3 to 4 feet high. If the spikes are cut off before they go to seed they will bloom again later in the summer.

As the Foxglove is, strictly speaking, a biennial, it should be given a chance to renew itself from self-sown seed. The best way to do this is to allow one or more of the first spikes to go to seed and let the seed scatter where it will. In two or three weeks you should see numerous small plants starting up. These can be left where they are or later transplanted to another position. Seed: Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

We have a splendid lot of potted plants that are sure to do well. Plants: 15c each; \$1.25 per doz.

Echinops (*Globe Thistle*)

2765—*Ritro*. Tall growing, thistle-like plants with ornamental foliage and large, globular heads of metallic blue flowers, which can be dried and kept. Seed: Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c. Plants: 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

Forget-Me-Not (*Myosotis*)

Few spring flowers are more admired than the lovely Forget-Me-Nots, which are especially effective when grown in masses. They are perennials and hardy if given slight protection through the winter. Seed may be sown any time from spring till mid-summer. The *Alpestris* varieties come into bloom in April, and are largely used for bedding or borders in connection with spring-flowering bulbs, Pansies, etc. The *Palustris* sorts do not bloom till May, but continue until fall.

3493—*Alpestris Royal Blue*. Rich indigo-blue flowers. The finest and most effective dark blue variety; 9 inches. Seed: Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

3490—*Alpestris Mixed Colors*. A mixture of blue, rose and white-flowered varieties. Seed: Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

3495—*Palustris Semperflorens*. An everblooming variety, beginning to flower in May and continuing till autumn. Large, clear, blue flowers in pretty sprays. Seed: Pkt. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c. Plants: 15c each; \$1.00 per doz.

Gaillardia (*Blanket Flower*)

Grandiflora. (2 ft. high. Yellow.) These most graceful flowers are fine for cutting or for massing in the border as they bloom continually throughout the entire summer. The large, daisy-like flowers, 3 inches in diameter, are a deep yellow with maroon markings and are most attractive for bouquets, especially to mix in with other flowers. In the border they will continue to bloom while other plants are suffering from the usual mid-summer drought. They are easily raised and will do well on any well-drained soil, even though poor and dry. They should, however, be given full exposure to the sun and air. Good pot-grown plants. 15c each; \$1.25 per doz.

2910—Seed. Easily raised from seed sown out doors. Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

Gypsophila (*Baby's Breath*)

2995—*Paniculata*, Single. (3 ft. high. White.) The white, billowy mass of the Hardy *Baby's Breath* imparts an airiness to both garden and bouquet that makes it almost indispensable. The myriads of tiny white flowers are borne on such slender stems as to appear like clouds floating in the air. Each plant should be allotted a space 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet square in the garden. Seed: Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c. Plants: 20c each; \$2.00 per doz.



Foxglove

Hollyhocks

We suppose the reason that painters choose single Hollyhocks as subjects for floral paintings oftener than any other flower, is that artists have a keener appreciation of beauty than other people. They evidently recognize the single Hollyhock as one of the most stately, picturesque and beautiful plants in the world. A large group or mass of Hollyhocks is the most effective planting imaginable. Once planted they will take care of themselves, and persists for years. They are best planted in groups or rows by themselves where they get plenty of light on their lower leaves. If the first spikes are cut off before they go to seed they will often bloom again the same season, though rather sparingly.

Hollyhocks are best raised from seed sown where the plants are to remain, and seed sown early in the spring will usually commence blooming about September, and the next summer they will be wonderful.

CHATER'S SUPERB DOUBLE HOLLYHOCKS. For those who prefer the double flowers we have a magnificent strain of our own growing. The flowers are full double and are as handsome as Roses.

Raising of Double Hollyhock seed is one of Moreton Farm specialties. Seed Only: Each Color, Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

3101—White 3102—Newport Pink

3103—Salmon 3105—Yellow

3104—Red 3106—Rose

3100—Mixed Colors. A mixture of all the above shades. Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

C310—Special Double Hollyhock Collection of one regular packet of each of the six above named colors for 50c.

Hollyhock Plants

We have a limited number of good potted plants of Double Hollyhocks, Mixed Colors which we can supply at 20c each; \$2.00 per doz. Potted plants are by far the best for spring planting.

SINGLE HOLLYHOCKS. The single varieties are more vigorous and rust resisting than the doubles. They also grow higher and stand up better. Seed Only: Each Color, Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

3121—White

3122—Flesh Pink

3123—Rose

3124—Salmon

3125—Red

3126—Yellow

3120—Mixed Colors. A mixture of all the above colors. Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

C312—Special Single Hollyhock Collection of one regular packet each of the six above named colors for 45c.

3115—**ALLEGHENY, Mixed Colors.** Single to semi-double mammoth flowers with remarkable handsome ruffled and fringed petals. A wonderful range of color. Seed only: Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

Lavender (*Lavendula Vera*)

3273—(2 ft. high. Lavender.) The old-fashioned sweet-scented Lavender that used to be in every garden. It grows to be a bushy plant covered with delightfully fragrant blue flowers that will perfume the atmosphere around it. As the seed is sometimes difficult to make grow we advise doing the same as we do; namely: continue to make successive sowings until you succeed in starting some. It is well worth the time and trouble. Seed only: Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

Lupine (*Lupinus*)

Polyphyllus. One of the few really good blue flowers, growing on long spikes three feet high, they are in bloom during most of June. They form handsome, persistent clumps that are excellent for the herbaceous border, preferring a partially shaded position. Seed only: 3323—Blue or 3320—Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c.

Lathyrus (*Hardy Sweet Peas*)

Latifolius. This is one of the best and most desirable of the flowering vines. It is entirely hardy, doing well in sun or partially shade, and growing 8 to 10 feet high. The clusters of deep rosy-red Sweet Peas appear profusely most all summer and may be used for bouquets, lasting well in water. Plants: Good large roots, 25c each; \$2.25 per doz.

Seed

Grows readily from seed sown outdoors, but it will be the third year before it attains its full growth. This is one of the splendid things that has been too long neglected.

3251—White Pearl. A large flowering pure white. Pkt. 10c.

3252—Pink Beauty. Clear rosy-pink. Pkt. 10c.

3250—Mixed Colors. All colors. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

NOTICE—We send you all plants prepaid at the prices given. Do not forget this fact when comparing prices.



Chater's Double "Newport Pinks" Hollyhock Growing on Moreton Farm

Monarda (*Bee Balm*)

Didyma. (3 ft. high. Red.) For a bit of real brilliant red in your hardy garden, we can suggest nothing better than Monarda. Also called "Scarlet Balm," "Mountain Hint," "Sweet Mary," "Square Stalk," etc. The fragrant brilliant scarlet flowers are borne in large heads. When massed in the border, its great brilliancy is very effective throughout mid-June to August, while the plant is so hardy and persistent that it will thrive under almost any circumstances, although its natural habit is in damp places. We have exceptionally fine, large plants. 15c each; \$1.25 per doz.

Oriental Poppies

3950—**Scarlet.** For brilliant display in the early summer there is no plant that surpasses the Oriental Poppies. A group of these large, bright-scarlet poppies in the border always have a startling effect when they suddenly burst into bloom like a blaze of fire. Seed: Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

Poppy plants are all pot grown roots and sure to live. 20c each; \$2.00 per doz.

A New White Poppy

Lady Moore. For those who prefer something new and different in Oriental Poppies, we are now able to offer plants of a splendid large white at a low price. This is the best white we have ever seen. The flowers are as large as the scarlet and the plants vigorous. The color is a pure white with a small black cross in the center. Real white poppies are difficult to obtain and we have been several years acquiring this stock. Plants only: 35c each; \$3.00 per doz.

ICELAND POPPY.—See Poppies, page 78.

Primrose

No flower is so pleasing in the early spring as the pretty sweet-scented Primroses along the pathway and edging the shrubby border. The clumps of soft, yellow flowers with their delightful fragrance seem to be introducing us to the coming beauties of the hardy garden.

The variety, *Veris Superba*, is beyond a doubt the best of the hardy Primroses. It has the largest flowers, is absolutely hardy, and grows 9 inches high.

Planted along the edge of the border or in a bed by themselves, they will be a mass of yellow flowers during the early spring, and make a splendid companion to the bulbs.

The individual flower measures $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches across and are a soft canary yellow with a golden center. For the best blooms plant in a position that gets partial shade. Only pot-grown plants should be set out in the spring. Large pot-grown plants: 25c each; \$2.25 per doz.

Pyrethrum (Painted Daisy)

4000—*Hybridum Single*. (2½ ft. high. Mixed Colors.) A charming color of easy culture that should be more generally grown. The single daisy-like flowers, 2 inches in diameter, range in color from pure white through pink to rich crimson-red, all with bright yellow centers and on stems 2 feet high. They are excellent for massing in the herbaceous border and exceptionally fine for cutting. If the plants are cut down after the first crop of blooms in June a good second crop will be borne in the fall. They will do well in any good garden soil either in full sun or partial shade. Water in very dry weather. Seed: Pkt. 12c; ¼ oz. 60c. Plants, Pot-grown: 25c each; \$2.25 per doz.

Physostegia

(False Dragon Head)

Virginian. (3 ft. high. Pink.) An American plant, and by no means a new one; yet it is a flower so unique in its make-up that it stands apart from all others. For massing, planting in association with other appropriate varieties in the border, for planting with shrubbery or for cut blooms, it is unrivaled. In value it is not equaled by the popular *Golden Glow*; and it possesses a constitution just as rugged. Its large, graceful spikes of pink flowers continues to flower until frost. 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.

Phlox

This last summer was a very poor one for our plantings of Hardy Phlox, with the result that when we came to dig them this last fall, the roots had not developed into as large roots as we like to have for our customers. So instead of sending smaller roots we are not offering many Phlox this spring. The small roots which were replanted in the field this last fall will be splendid plants for this coming fall orders. We tried buying some plants from other growers, but found they were too small for our customers.

We have, however, a limited number of good plants of many varieties and we will simply list the colors and, with your permission, fill your order with whatever variety we have of the colors you want. We have *White*, *Pinkish-Lavender*, *White with Crimson Eye*, *Salmon Pink* and *Red*.

Our plants are 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.



Pyrethrum, for Painted Daisy

Pink Beauty

4682—*Sidalcea, Rosy Gem*. (5 ft. tall. Pink.) Of all the rare perennials that have been lately introduced, this is the best one we have discovered. The flowers are an attractive shade of rosy-pink and are of a mallow-like form about 1½ inches in diameter. They are closely arranged on long graceful spikes about 5 feet high. The shiny dark-green leaves of the plant are very persistent and keep that way all summer. It starts blooming in June and is at its height about July 1st.

The plant is perfectly hardy without protection and will do well in the open sun and needs no especial treatment. Although the plant persists for year after year it will not over-run the garden. This uncommon plant has so much to commend it we want to have you try it. Seed: Pkt. 10c.

Our plants are splendid pot-grown plants and will commence blooming this summer. Plants: 30c each; \$3.00 per doz.

Shasta Daisy

4670—*Alaska*. (3 ft. high. White.) For a mid-summer white we know of nothing that is really more satisfactory than Shasta Daisies. It makes a splendid showing as a border plant and it is almost unsurpassed for cutting.

The variety "Alaska" is a very large flowering strain, the blooms measuring 4 to 5 inches across with broad overlapping petals of purest white. They are produced in great profusion throughout the summer.

Although the plants will withstand much neglect, they will produce much better results if kept well watered and mulched during the dry weather. Plant in a sunny position. Easily grown from seed sown in the open ground or in boxes. Seed: Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 75c.

Our plants are excellent pot-grown plants that will surely do well. Plants: 20c each; \$1.75 per doz.

Stokesia (Stokes' Aster)

6144—*CYANEA, Blue*. Stokes' Aster is one of the choicest and most distinct of American hardy perennial herbs. The beautiful light-blue flowers are 3 to 4 inches across and profusely borne in July and August on plants 1 to 2 feet high. It prefers a well-drained sandy loam and is exceptionally drought resisting. It blooms at a time of year when good light-blue flowers are very scarce and keeps well in water when cut. Seed only: Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 50c.



Shasta Daisy

Statice (Great Sea-Lavender)

6179—*Latifolia*. (2 ft. high. *Lavender*.) A perfectly hardy perennial of easy culture. The very small, fragrant, blue flowers in large, loose spreading heads, form a cloud of bloom, profusely borne on delicate branching stems. It is especially desirable as a cut flower that can be kept for months. As the seed is very slow to grow it should be carefully sown in a box. Plants are far more satisfactory. Our plants are all pot-grown. Seed: Pkt. 10c. Plants: 25c each; \$2.00 per doz.

Scabiosa (Blue Bonnet)

4663—*Caucasica Perfecta*. (2 ft. high. *Lavender*.) There are few perennial flowers that are better for cutting than *Scabiosa Caucasica*. The flowers are a very beautiful shade of clear lavender, 2½ in. in diameter and borne on long stems that are most excellent for cutting. We know of no flower that is the same handsome shade of blue, nor one that lasts as long in water. The plants are hardy after once established and need no protection, preferring an open sunny situation.

This is one of our favorite perennials and it is the first year we have had enough plants to dare urge its sale. Our plants are of the best "Perfecta" strain, the flowers having the large crinkled petals. Seed: Pkt. 15c.

Pot-grown plants sure to live and bloom this summer. 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

Hardy Salvia (Meadow Sage)

4610—*Azurea Grandiflora*. (½ ft. high. *Light Blue*.) An excellent fall-blooming border plant of easy culture. If given good soil in a sunny situation, the beautiful spikes of sky-blue flowers will reach a height of 4 to 5 feet. Seed: Pkt. 10c. Plants: 25c each; \$2.00 per doz.

Sedum (Live-for-Ever)

Spectabile, Brilliant. (1 ft. high. *Crimson*.) Large convex heads of small rosy-pink flowers are borne in great profusion on the top of a silvery-gray, waxy looking plant. Perfectly hardy and grows well under almost any soil condition if it has a sunny situation. Excellent for the front of the border or the rockery, as the plants are so uniformly compact. 20c each; \$1.75 per doz.

Oppositifolium. (6 in. high. *White*.) A desirable rockery plant or ground cover. Covers the ground with light green foliage. 20c each; \$1.75 per doz.

Stoloniferum. (½ in. high. *Crimson*.) Another splendid rockery plant that is fine for planting in the crevices of paved or flag-stone walks. 20c each; \$2.00 per doz.



Scabiosa

Sweet Williams

It is a pity that excellent old-garden favorite, the Sweet William, has been so much neglected of late. There are so many places it could be used to advantage and there are few plants which produce such a great mass of bloom and such a display of color.

Another point in favor of Sweet Williams is that they grow so easily from seed. In fact, it is preferable to sow the seed where the plants are to remain rather than to transplant them. Seed sown early in the spring will often make some bloom by the first fall. They may also be sown any time during the summer and they will bloom the following spring. Sweet Williams should be massed together in solid rows or large clumps, otherwise they appear spindling.

Seed: Each color, Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.

6133—Scarlet Beauty

6131—White

6132—Newport Pink

6135—Holborn Glory

6130—Mixed Colors

Plants: We have most excellent pot-grown plants of the Mixed Colors. 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.

Violets

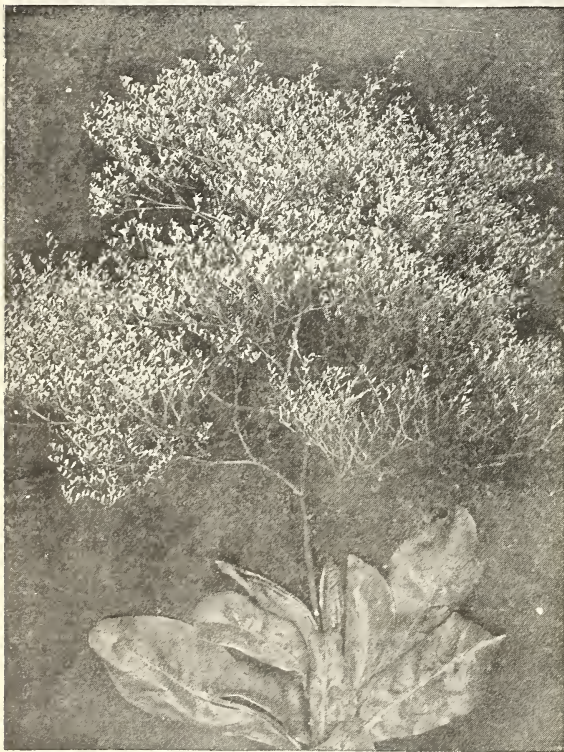
Gov. Herrick. For that shady spot where other things do not do well, we would suggest you try Hardy Violets. They like a shady or partially shady place where there is plenty moisture, and they will usually do well in the same place where Lily-of-the-Valley will grow. A planting of Violets intermingled with Lily-of-the-Valley makes a stunning bed. This variety, Gov. Herrick, is undoubtedly the best single flowered sort for growing out doors. Good potted plants: 20c each; \$2.00 per doz.

Our Fall Bulbs

About August 1st we issue another catalogue describing the Fall Bulbs and Hardy Plants. This is quite a complete booklet, telling about Hyacinths, Daffodils, Tulips, etc. and how to grow them outdoors and in the house. These bulbs are grown for us by one of the best Holland bulb growers and are of exceptionally good quality.

We offer a larger variety of plants at that time than we do in the spring. The early fall is the best time to move most perennials and we can then supply you from the field with many kinds not shown here.

If you will tell us about your garden, we are always pleased to make you suggestions for your plantings.



Statice or Sea Lavender

GLADIOLI

Whether wanted for show in the garden or for cutting, there is no flower more attractive, useful, or more easily grown than the Gladiolus. As cut flowers through the summer and autumn they are unsurpassed.

When put in water, new flowers open out every day so a good spike will last for ten days in good condition if the faded flowers are picked off.

We are offering again this year a few new and truly remarkable recent introductions. Although our collection is not the longest, we feel very certain it is the best list offered. As you probably know, there are several thousand varieties, and a few hundred more added each year. Most of these are similar to or no better than some other variety. Usually they are not as good.

Because of their superior qualities, the varieties we offer are chosen from among the thousands of kinds now on the market. We have eliminated all of the undesirable kinds so that this list includes nothing but **really fine** varieties of the **most improved type**. The bulbs we offer are of our own growing and are all first size and will give the finest flowers this season.

The culture of Gladiolus is very simple and satisfactory results can be obtained even under the most ordinary conditions. All that is required is fairly good soil and enough attention to keep the weeds down, and in very dry weather watering during the blooming period is of benefit.

The bulbs should be set out during May or the first part of June. If the best spikes for cutting are wanted, plant the bulbs in rows 4 inches deep. The bulbs can be set quite close together in the row. A good way is to furrow out a row that is about 4 inches deep and 4 inches wide at the bottom and then plant the bulbs staggering or zigzag. Cover to about 1 inch deep and as they grow up through, hoe a little more earth over them. You should continue to do this until they are hilled up much like potatoes. For mass effect, the bulbs may be set 8 or 10 inches apart in groups. If the soil is not very rich it is advisable to put a liberal amount of bone meal in the row at planting time. Do not use fresh stable manure nor nitrate of soda.

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS OF GLADIOLI

We have made up a number of special collections of bulbs at a considerable reduction in price. These collections are all made up ready to mail, postpaid, and cannot be altered in any way.

HARRIS' RARITY COLLECTION

1 bulb each of our 15 rare and choicest varieties for \$3.50.
(Regular price \$5.05.)

This, we believe the finest collection of rare and choice Gladioli that it is possible to obtain for the low price. These are mostly Kundred's recent introductions and are carefully chosen as the best. Many of these varieties can be obtained from hardly any other source. The collection contains one bulb each of the following varieties:

| | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Flora | Fire Ribbon | Sunrise |
| E. J. Shaylor | Liebesfeuer | Mrs. Dr. Norton |
| Pride of Goshen | Orange Glory | Red Canna |
| Louise | Evelyn Kirtland | Mary Pickford |
| Rose Glory | Odin | Byron L. Smith |

Our special price \$3.50. (Ordered separately they would cost \$5.05.)

HARRIS' SPECIAL COLOR COLLECTION

2 bulbs each of the 8 leading colors \$2.00.

Here is a collection we feel you will sure like. It is made up of 2 bulbs each of the 8 favorite colors and they are among the very best varieties of each color, separately labelled. We cannot imagine your getting any other selection of 16 bulbs for \$2.00 that will please as much. There are 2 each of the following varieties:

| | |
|--------------------|---------------|
| 2 Flora | 2 Majestic |
| 2 L'Immaculee | 2 Baron Hulot |
| 2 Le Marechal Foch | 2 Mrs. Fryer |
| 2 Evelyn Kirtland | 2 Goliath |

Ordered separately they would cost \$3.10. Our special price \$2.00.

HARRIS' SPECIAL \$1.00 OFFER

We will send postpaid two bulbs each of the following for \$1.00.
(Regular price \$1.70.)

| | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 2 Peace | 2 Willy Wigman |
| 2 Red Emperor | 2 Loveliness |
| 2 Master Weitz | 2 Gretchen Zang |

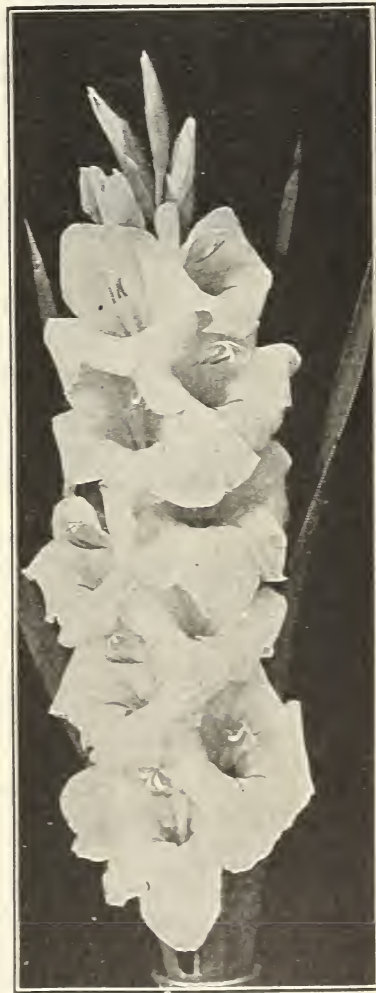
What Some of Our Customers Say

"I am surely pleased with the mixture of Gladiolus you sent me. I do not see how you can send out such fine bulbs at the prices."—M. G. McDuffie, Jefferson, Ia.

"The Gladioli I got of you all blossomed and they were a pleasure to show them to my friends. Baron Hulot was grand, and last but not least, the Schwaben, none finer to be had anywhere. I can safely recommend you to any of my friends."—Mrs. M. P. Norton, Belvidere, N. J.

"I received the Narcissus bulbs in good condition. I was well pleased with them."—Geo. N. Harkness, Oakfield, N. Y.

"Received my order from you yesterday and was delighted with the quality of the bulbs and plants. It has tempted me to send you another little order."—Mrs. Harry L. Roberts, Grand Rapids, Mich.



Peace

GLADIOLI—Continued



L'Immacule

White Shades

| | Each | Price Doz. | 50 |
|---|------|---------------|--------|
| Mary Pickford. The best ivory white. A truly pure white, very early and a wonderful grower..... | .35 | \$3.00 | .... |
| L'Immacule. A pretty pure white of dainty form..... | .15 | 1.25 | \$4.00 |
| Lily White. A lily-like, early pure white..... | .15 | 1.30 | 3.50 |
| Peace. Immense white with purple marking on lower petals..... | .10 | .80 | 3.00 |
| Glory of Holland. Good creamy white of vigorous growth..... | .10 | .85 | 3.00 |
| Augusta. A medium size white with blue anthers..... | .10 | .75 | 2.50 |

Light Pink Shades

| | | | |
|---|-----|------|-------|
| Byron L. Smith. One of the finest delicate colored sorts, equal to the finest orchids. A delicate pink on white ground..... | .50 | 5.00 | 15.00 |
| Le Marechal Foch. The largest light pink gladiolus. Color similar to America, but larger and earlier..... | .15 | 1.50 | 4.50 |
| Wilbrink. A light pink sport from Halley and extra early..... | .10 | .75 | 3.00 |
| Panama. A large rich silvery-pink. Handsome..... | .10 | 1.00 | 3.00 |
| America. The well-known lavender-pink..... | .10 | .75 | 2.75 |
| Mary Fennell. A light lavender with delicate yellow markings..... | .20 | 2.00 | 6.00 |

Bright Pink Shades

| | | | |
|--|-----|------|-------|
| Mrs. Dr. Norton. A wonderful color. The ground color is beautiful blend of soft yellow and white, delicately suffused with La France pink..... | .30 | 2.50 | 7.50 |
| Myrtle. Tender and delicate rose-pink of splendid form..... | .20 | 2.00 | 6.00 |
| Odin. A new light salmon of large size and clear color. The best salmon.... | .50 | 4.75 | 15.00 |
| Evelyn Kirtland. A tall, large, beautiful, clear rosy-pink with a sparkling lustre. Most excellent..... | .20 | 2.00 | 6.00 |
| Gretchen Zang. Similar to Evelyn Kirtland..... | .10 | 1.00 | 3.50 |
| Pride of Goshen. (Ruffled.) A beautiful shrimp-pink daintily suffused with old rose in the throat, large..... | .20 | 1.50 | 5.00 |
| Mrs. Frank Pendleton. Very light pink with red blotch..... | .10 | 1.00 | 3.00 |
| Willy Wigman. Very light pink with cerise blotches..... | .10 | .80 | 2.75 |
| E. J. Shaylor. Beautiful pure, deep rose-pink..... | .40 | 4.00 | 12.00 |

Deep Pink Shades

| | Each | Price Doz. | 50 |
|--|------|---------------|-------|
| Rose Glory. (Ruffled.) Very large delicate rose-pink shading to deeper throat..... | .50 | 4.50 | 15.00 |
| Dawn. (Tracy's.) A bright shell-pink shading to white throat with purple pencilling on the lower petals..... | .20 | 2.00 | 6.00 |
| Prince of Wales. A clear salmon-pink of delicate tone. Of the same season as Halley and much the same form. An unusually attractive color..... | .20 | 1.75 | 4.50 |
| Majestic. Deep salmon-pink with a large white blotch. Very showy and attractive..... | .25 | 2.00 | 6.50 |
| Halley. The standard extra early. Sparkling rosy-pink..... | .10 | .75 | 2.50 |

Orange and Scarlet Shades

| | | | |
|--|-----|------|-------|
| Fire Ribbon. Tall, glowing fire-red, showing color to extreme tip when first opened..... | .35 | 3.00 | .... |
| Early Sunrise. An extra early brilliant salmon of immense size..... | .25 | 2.50 | 7.00 |
| Orange Glory. (Ruffled.) A light shade of bright, fiery orange-red tinting to shrimp-pink in the throat..... | .30 | 3.00 | 10.00 |
| Mrs. W. E. Fryer. Glowing scarlet or flame color. Of good size and handsomest form..... | .15 | 1.50 | 4.00 |
| Liebesfeuer. A large flowering true scarlet of splendid form..... | .25 | 2.00 | 6.50 |
| Princes. Dazzling scarlet with white throat..... | .20 | 1.50 | 4.00 |
| Mrs. Francis King. Immense flowers with intense vermilion-scarlet..... | .10 | .75 | 2.50 |

Crimson and Dark Shades

| | | | |
|---|-----|------|-------|
| Crimson Glow. A new mammoth dark scarlet of wonderful size..... | .35 | 3.00 | 10.00 |
| Red Canna. Large flowered deep scarlet red. One of the finest reds..... | .20 | 1.75 | 4.50 |
| Czar Peter. Deep scarlet with white throat. Of excellent color and form.. | .20 | 1.50 | 4.00 |
| Gov. Hanley. An exceptionally fine red for the price. A rich, clear cardinal of large size and good form..... | .20 | 1.50 | 4.00 |
| Goliath. A large flowering and good growing dark wine red. The finest real dark red..... | .20 | 1.50 | 4.50 |
| Mrs. Watt. The color of American Beauty Rose..... | .15 | 1.15 | 3.50 |
| Empress of India. Medium sized dark brown-red..... | .15 | 1.20 | 3.75 |
| War. Deep glowing shade of crimson. Large open flowers..... | .20 | 1.50 | 5.00 |
| Red Emperor. Bright crimson of large size. A better grower than War and about the same color..... | .20 | 1.75 | 4.50 |



Schwaben

GLADIOLI—Continued

Yellow Shades

| | Each | Price Doz. | 50 |
|--|------|---------------|--------|
| Niagara. Creamy white with lower petals deeper yellow and the ends splashed with carmine. The flowers are large and well expanded..... | .15 | \$1.00 | \$3.00 |
| Flora. A new yellow of unusual merit. Large flowers of fine form..... | .25 | 2.50 | 8.00 |
| Loveliness. A large, graceful flower of lovely primrose yellow..... | .20 | 1.75 | 5.50 |
| Kunderdii Glory (Ruffled). Creamy white with beautiful apricot-cream shading..... | .20 | 1.50 | 5.00 |
| Schwaben. The most popular yellow. Large flowered canary yellow..... | .15 | 1.25 | 3.50 |
| Yellow Hammer. A good medium sized yellow with red blotch..... | .10 | 1.00 | 3.00 |

Lavender and Purple Shades

| | | | |
|---|------|-------|------|
| Purple Glory (Ruffled). A wonderful flower of a rich velvety French purple color. The very finest purple Gladiolus..... | 1.50 | 15.00 | .... |
| Baron J. Hulot. The best known "blue" gladiolus. The flowers are of medium size and an indigo blue shade..... | .20 | 2.00 | 7.00 |
| Master Weitz. Vigorous growing dark maroon overlaid with violet..... | .15 | 1.50 | 4.50 |
| Louise. A real lavender. The only one of this delicate orchid shade. Large wide-open flowers..... | .50 | 5.00 | .... |

Primulinus (See page 100)

"After using Gladiolus bulbs from other firms last season, I will say your bulbs have them all beat, and I have recommended your bulbs to all my friends."—E. H. Davis, Toledo, Ohio.

"The plants, Iris, Gypsophila, and Poppy arrived yesterday in splendid condition."—Mrs. Chas. Brown, Lewiston, N. Y.



Pride of Goshen

SPECIAL MIXTURES OF GLADIOLI

We have gone to a great deal of pains to make up the following Special Mixtures. These mixtures are all especially made and are not just haphazard mixtures of any old sorts we might happen to have in surplus. The varieties used are such as will give you the best possible range of colors and the best Gladioli for the price charged.

Unless you desire special colors for some particular planting or to satisfy a decided taste for particular colors, or unless you are looking for unusual varieties; the best way to buy and plant Gladioli is in mixtures, providing they are really good mixtures. Harris' Superb Mixtures are made up with the idea of giving you the best Gladioli for the money.

If you are interested in a large quantity of bulbs we will be pleased to quote them at the 1000 rate.

Harris' Superb Color Mixture

This is something a little different than usual in Gladioli Mixtures. It is about the same as our Color Collection except that the varieties are mixed and not separately labelled. There are equal proportions used of the following 10 colors: Schwaben, Peace, America, Gretchen Zang, Pendleton, Red Emperor, Mrs. Fryer, Prince of Wales, Mrs. Watt, and Niagara. You can surely be certain of good flowers in a variety of colors. 90c per doz.; \$1.70 per 25; \$3.00 per 50; \$5.50 per 100.

Harris' Superb Mixture No. 1

A specially made mixture of about equal proportions of some of the best varieties from each classification of color. There are about the same varieties as in the Color Mixture besides a number of other kinds. The main difference is that the exact proportions of each are not named. However, there is assured a compliment of color and all good varieties. It is far superior to any ordinary "Mixed Gladioli." 80c per doz.; \$1.40 per 25; \$2.50 per 50; \$4.50 per 100.

Harris' Superb Mixture No. 2

A low price mixture of all fine varieties but not quite such large bulbs. The bulbs are all large enough to make good blooms. In fact, the florists consider this the most economical size to buy. The mixture is about the same grade of blooms as our Superb Mixture No. 1. 50c per doz.; 75c per 25; \$1.35 per 50; \$2.50 per 100.

From Some of Our Pleased Customers

"I received my bulbs last week in fine condition, also the book on bulbs, for which I thank you and also for the prompt reply to my letter asking about tulip planting."—Mrs. Earle R. Hatch, LaFayette, N. Y.

"The plant order was received in fine condition."—Lewis Atwood, Avoca, N. Y.

"The Phlox and Pansies arrived in splendid condition."—Ruth B. MacCorkle, Harrisonburg, Va.

"Plants received this date. They are wonderful large plants. I am more than delighted with my order. I want to thank you for your prompt shipment, grand large plants, and extra one you sent. Believe me, I shall recommend The Joseph Harris Co. highly to all my friends."—Mrs. James A. Vaughan, Manchester, N. H.

"Plants came O. K., nicely packed."—Mrs. Edgerly, Perry, N. Y.

"Your Gladioli are away ahead of anything I have ever seen in growth and bid fair to be the best bloom."—Geo. E. Mizen, Barre, Ont., Canada.

"Plants received O. K., fine plants."—John F. Ruth, Pittsburgh, Pa.



Cactus Dahlia, Attraction

General List of Choice Dahlias

Cactus-Flowered Dahlias

- H. Shoesmith.** Large, brilliant, vermilion scarlet. Very showy. Each 35c.
- Kriemhilde.** Delicate flesh pink shading to white in the center. Very large and pretty. Each 25c.
- Mrs. C. H. Breck.** Creamy yellow, passing to various shades of rose-pink. An exceptional Dahlia. Each 50c.
- Perle de Lyon.** Pure white. A most excellent cut flower. Each 35c.
- Attraction.** An elegant mammoth flower with gracefully arranged curled or twisted petals of a lively lilac-rose or orchid shade. A beautiful color. Each 75c.
- Flora Dora.** A rich, wine-crimson. Very free flowering and exceedingly large. A wonderful dark red. Each 50c.

SPECIAL—One each of the 6 above named Cactus Dahlias for \$2.00.

Decorative Dahlias

- Clifford W. Burton.** Large bright yellow of splendid form. A very free blooming sort. Each 25c.
- Souvenir De Gustave Douzan.** The largest dahlia in existence. A pleasing shade of orange scarlet. Each 25c.
- D. M. Moore.** A rich velvety maroon. Very dark, mammoth flower produced in profusion on long stiff stems. Each 35c.
- Princess Julian.** Pure white. A splendid exhibition white for cutting. Very free-flowering and long stems. Each 35c.
- Wodan.** A very beautiful and unique color. A large, handsome salmon-rose, shading to old-gold in the center. Free flowering. Each 50c.
- Mina Burple.** This is the popular California cut flower variety, it is one of the freest flowering decorative varieties; thirty large, perfect open flowers on one plant at a time being not unusual; in color a rich luminous dark scarlet, splendid stems. Each 35c.

SPECIAL—One each of the 6 above named Decorative Dahlias for \$1.50.

Show Dahlias

- Grand Duchess Marie.** A large soft buff, with the under side an attractive shade of pink. A very pleasing color. Each 35c.
- Meteor.** A mammoth bright red and a profuse bloomer. Each 25c.
- Storm King.** An early free-flowering pure white. Each 25c.
- Geisha** (Peony-flowered). A wonderful peony-flowered dahlia. The color is a most attractive combination of brilliant scarlet and gold with a ring of clear yellow at the center. Of beautiful form and mammoth size. Each 35c.

SPECIAL—One each of the 4 above named Dahlias for \$1.00.

DAHLIAS

Dahlia Culture

The Dahlia will grow and do well in any good garden soil; an open sunny location being most favorable. They can be planted any time after the danger of frost is over and the ground becomes thoroughly warm. In preparing the ground large quantities of manure should be avoided. An application of good commercial fertilizer will usually be found better.

Plant 2½ feet apart, 6 inches deep, flat down, having sprout or eye facing upward. Cultivate thoroughly until plants commence to flower. For exhibition blooms force with frequent applications of liquid manure and disbud to a few main stalks. In case plants become stunted in hot, dry weather, cut them back to 18 inches high so that they will produce new wood for autumn.

After the tops of the plants have been frozen in the fall, dig carefully and cut off the stalks 2 or 3 inches above the tops of the clumps. Pack upside down in a box and store in a dry, frost-proof, cool cellar. In spring divide to one or two eyes before planting.

The Famous New Dahlia

PATRICK O'MARA

The flowers are of the Decorative type, over 7 inches across, with broad petals beautifully twisted and curled and the color is a revelation. The color of the Patrick O'Mara Dahlia runs through all the shades of gold; from soft canary or silvery gold to the tawny shades of a golden bronze. A soft salmon pink underlies the golden shades and the whole is overlaid with a beautiful metallic sheen. The stems, which are long and strong, hold the blooms stiffly erect and it shows no tendency of having a weak neck. As a cut flower it has wonderful lasting qualities. Price: 85c each; \$8.00 per doz.



Decorative Dahlia, Princess Julian



Bed of Caladium, Cannas and Castor Oil Beans

CANNAS

HARRIS' "FAMOUS FIVE" CANNAS

For lawn decoration there is no plant equal to the improved varieties of cannas. Their bright, luxuriant foliage and long spike of brilliant flowers makes a beautiful display in beds and borders. The roots should be started in pots in the house or hotbed in March or first part of April and the plants set out in the open when danger of frost is past, or the roots may be set out in the open ground about May 1 in this latitude, but will not flower so early. The following are among the newest and best varieties of large flowering cannas for bedding. Our canna roots are the best this year that we have ever offered. Set plants 2 feet apart.

Note—As it is impossible to keep dormant Canna roots beyond early spring and have them satisfactory for our customers, we will not send out the dormant roots after April 15th. After that date we supply the plants started in the greenhouse in pots. After the early spring the eyes of the dormant roots start to die if they are not planted and allowed to grow. If held dormant after that time we cannot tell by inspection whether an eye is dead or not. We have reduced the price of the dormant roots, and after April 15th there will be only the potted plants at the necessary increase in price.

THE PRESIDENT. The most sensational introduction in recent years. Immense flowers of bright vermillion red. It may best be described as having all the good qualities of Firebird, enhanced by extraordinary vigor, a perfectly healthy green foliage, growing to a height of 5 feet. It produces immense trusses of giant flowers in great profusion even during dry weather. Dormant Roots, 20c each; \$2.00 per doz. After April 15th, Started Plants, 35c each; \$3.75 per doz.

HUNGARIA. A beautiful new pink canna the color of a La France rose. The flowers are very large and produced on immense trusses. Green foliage. 3½ feet. Dormant Roots, 20c each; \$2.00 per doz. After April 15th, Started Plants, 30c each; \$3.00 per doz.

KING HUMBERT. This is one of the very finest cannas yet produced. The flowers are of immense size, often 6 inches across, and the color is an intense orange-scarlet with deep red markings. The leaves are bronze-red and the whole effect is very striking. Should be in every collection. 4½ feet. Dormant Roots, 15c each; \$1.50 per doz. After April 15th, Started Plants, 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

PANAMA. Very freely produces large trusses of orange-red flowers with a broad edging of golden-yellow. Green foliage. 3½ feet high. Dormant Roots, 15c each; \$1.50 per doz. After April 15th, Started Plants, 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

RICHARD WALLACE. An especially fine bedder, with large canary-yellow flowers and green foliage, 4½ feet high. Dormant Roots, 15c each; \$1.50 per doz. After April 15th, Started Plants, 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

SPECIAL CANNA OFFER

Two roots each of Harris' "Famous Five" Cannas, as described above will be sent postpaid for \$1.50 if ordered before April 15th. After that date we will be obliged to send you started plants for \$2.50.

Cinnamon Vine (*Chinese Yam*)

The handsome foliage is dark green, thick and glossy and free from insects, while numbers of white blossoms emit a delightful cinnamon-like odor. We know of no other vine that will more quickly and satisfactorily cover an arbor or trellis, wall or fence for shade or screen purposes. It will thrive anywhere, and when once established will grow for years, as it is perfectly hardy. Though it dies back in winter it does not winter-kill and will grow again the next year with added vigor. Grows 25 to 40 feet high. Large size bulbs. Each 10c; 75c per doz.

Double Pearl Tuberoses

Excelsior Double Pearl. Large double flowers valuable for cutting. One of the most successful of the late-flowering summer bulbs. The best results are obtained if the bulbs are planted in pots during March and April, thereby allowing them to get well established before planting outside, though good results are to be had from bulbs planted outdoors during May. Bulbs when planted outdoors may be set 8 inches apart, or may be planted in groups of six or eight bulbs. Each 10c; \$1.00 per doz.; \$7.00 per 100.

MISCELLANEOUS SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS

ELEPHANT'S EAR

(*Caladium Esculentum*)

This is one of the finest tropical plants which can be grown in the open air in the north. It can be made to produce three to ten leaves 3 to 4 feet long and nearly as wide, on stalks 4 to 6 feet high.

The soil best suited to Caladiums is a mixture of fibrous loam, leaf mold, peat and well-rotted cow and sheep manure in equal parts, with a sprinkling of sand added. Bulbs may be planted outdoors as soon as danger of frost is over, covering about 3 inches deep; or for largest growth start early indoors in pots and set out when the weather is warm.

First size bulbs: 20c each; \$2.00 per doz.

GIANT SUMMER HYACINTH

(*Hyacinthus Candicus* or *Galtonia*)

A luxuriant-growing, summer-flowering plant, spreading 2 to 3 feet, throwing spikes 4 to 5 feet in height, each bearing 20 to 30 large, white, bell-shaped flowers, splendid for groups. If planted in the center of beds of scarlet Gladioli, the effect is magnificent.

In our northern climate if the plants are heavily mulched, they may be left in the ground for several years with increasingly better results. Price. Each 10c; doz. 90c.

SPRING STAR-FLOWER

(*Triteleia*)

A new introduction from South America grown outdoors as a spring flowering border plant or indoors as a pot plant. It is a low grass-leaved bulbous plant with delicate violet flowers borne well above foliage, and hardy in most of the northern states. Plant out in clusters of several together, and plant as early as possible. 10c each; 75c per doz.; \$5.00 per 100.

MADEIRA VINE

A rapid growing vine, covering a large space in a short time. Fleshy, heart-shaped leaves of a light green, and in late summer numerous racemes of feathered flowers of powerful fragrance. A very beautiful and popular vine which succeeds admirably everywhere and should be extensively planted, being so cheap, quick of growth, beautiful and fragrant. Should be taken up in the fall. 10c each; 75c per doz.

TUBEROUS-ROOTED WISTERIA

(*Apios tuberosa*)

A perennial vine covering a trellis to a height of 8 feet if planted early in a light soil in a sunny position. The numerous flowers are borne, like Wisteria, in dense short racemes, and are very fragrant. 2 to 4 tubers should be planted together at a depth of 3 or 4 inches. 10c each; 75c per doz.; \$5.00 per 100.

TUBEROUS-ROOTED BEGONIAS

Begonias are perhaps the handsomest of all summer-flowering, tuberous-rooted plants and are particularly useful for planting in porch or window boxes in a semi-shady position. As outdoor bedding plants in the shady border, or the north side of a house, they are unrivalled. They must not, however, be crowded in any way. Plenty of indirect sunlight and air, with moisture at the roots and a mulching of half-rotted leaves in hot weather, will greatly benefit the plants.

Their culture is of the simplest and they will repay for their little care with an abundance and brilliancy of bloom not equalled by any other class of plants. When grown for outdoor planting they should be started in pots indoors in March or April and kept at a moderate temperature, planting out when danger of frost is over.

If to be used as a house plant they should be moved into a larger pot as soon as they have begun to make a good growth and well-rotted manure added to the soil.

In the fall they can be dug, spread out to dry, and packed away in boxes of dry sand and stored through the winter in some cool, yet frost-proof place.

Double Flowering Begonias

Magnificent double flowers in the following separate colors: Red, Yellow, Rose, and Apricot. 35c each; \$3.50 per doz.

Single Flowering Begonias

Mammoth single flowers borne in great abundance in the following separate colors: Red, Yellow, Rose, and Apricot. 25c each; \$2.00 per doz.

Frilled and Crested Begonias

Large frilled and fringed flowers in the following colors: Red, Yellow, Rose, and Apricot. 35c each; \$3.50 per doz.

PRIMULINUS

The Primulinus, although usually classed with the Gladioli because they are somewhat similar, are not true Gladioli. They are smaller than Gladioli, but far more graceful and of the pleasing, soft yellow and orange shades. The stems are long, slender and graceful and the colors yellow, orange, pink and salmon in delicate shades. There is no prettier flower for vases or to use in combination with other flowers. They bloom more profusely than Gladioli and the bulbs increase more rapidly. They should be handled in the same manner, being dug in the fall and stored in a dry cool place where they will not freeze.

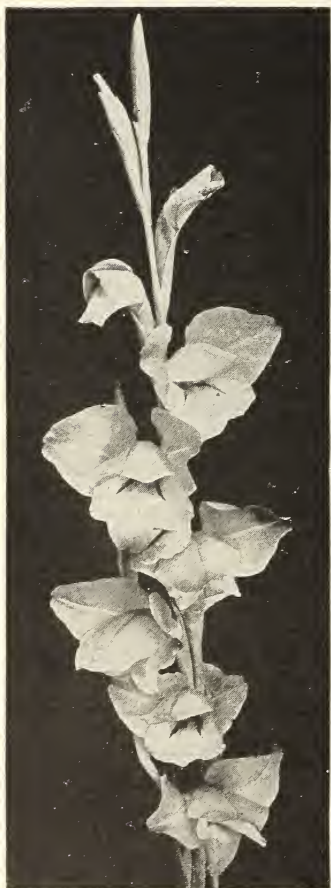
Alice Tiplady. The leading and most popular Primulinus yet introduced. This is quite generally conceded to be the most beautiful in existence. The flowers are medium size, of splendid form, and the color is a beautiful shade of orange-saffron. Each 20c; \$2.00 per doz.; \$7.00 per 50.

Deluxe Mixture. A high-class mixture of the best named sorts of Primulinus Hybrids. This mixture contains many unusual flowers and colors that can only be found in a Hybrid Mixture. This is a far better mixture than the usual Primulinus Hybrids, because it is really an assortment. 75c per doz.; \$3.50 per 100.

Harris' Primulinus Collection—12 bulbs for \$1.00.

This year we are fortunate in being able to offer you our Special Collection of Named Varieties at a greatly reduced price. We urge you to plant this collection as it will introduce to you something of the possibilities of the Primulinus. Once you see these varieties you will become intensely interested in Primulinus.

2 Alba, 2 Anita, 2 Elberton, 2 Firefly, 2 Regulus, 2 Topaz.



Primulinus



PLANTS OF ANNUAL FLOWERS PORCH BOX and BEDDING PLANTS, CLIMBERS, Etc.

You will please notice that we are offering the plants at two separate prices. In the first column are the prices for good vigorous plants grown in flats, while for those who wish larger plants that have a more developed root system, we have the same plants grown in small pots. The plants are all the same except that in the one case they are grown in small pots and shipped to you, each plant wrapped separately with the earth on the roots. This, of course, necessitates much higher prices.

In either case we guarantee the plants that we sell to reach the purchaser in good condition. If any plants should arrive in poor condition, so that they cannot be saved, notice must be sent to us *immediately* and more plants will be sent to replace those that are not good. We cannot, however, consider any claim for plants arriving in poor condition if notice is not sent to us within three days after the plants are received. If you have occasion to write us in regard to plants that have been received in unsatisfactory condition, please mention the date when received and state just how many plants of each kind are not good.

All Flowering Plants are sent postpaid. They will be ready May 15th to June 15th. Orders will be entered at any time and the plants sent when ready. Plants will be shipped in the rotation in which orders are received.

Notice—We do not fill orders for less than 6 Plants of one variety, and not less than 50 plants will be supplied at the 100 rate. (6 to 50 plants take the Dozen rate.)

| | Flat Grown Plants | | Potted Plants | |
|---|-------------------|---------|---------------|--------|
| | Doz. | 100 | Doz. | 100 |
| AGERATUM, Blue Perfection. Excellent for a low border or edging. Blooms all summer..... | .40 | \$ 2.50 | \$1.00 | \$6.00 |
| ASTERS. Good strong plants of the following varieties: Moreton Pink, Heart of France, Rochester Lavender, Peerless Pink, Mammoth Branching White, American Beauty Mixed Colors, Ostrich Feather, Mixed Colors, Late Branching Mixed Colors..... | | | | |
| | .40 | 2.50 | None | |
| CARNATIONS, Giant Marguerite. Will bloom all summer. Good double flowers in mixed colors..... | .50 | 3.50 | 1.50 | 9.00 |
| CALENDULA, Orange King. Blooms all summer until a heavy freeze..... | .25 | 2.00 | 1.00 | 6.00 |
| CASTOR OIL BEANS. These plants will make an enormous growth during the season..... | .40 | 2.50 | 1.25 | 8.00 |
| CENTAUREA, Dusty Miller. Finely cut silvery foliage for edging, vases and hanging baskets..... | .40 | 2.50 | 1.00 | 6.50 |
| COBEA SCANDENS. One of the best annual climbers for porches..... | | None | 1.50 | 8.50 |
| COSMOS, Early Double Crested Mixed Colors..... | .30 | 2.00 | 1.00 | 6.00 |
| DRACENA, Indivisa. The slender leaved plant used as a center plant in vases, porch boxes, etc. Large plants in 6 in. pots. Good value at \$1.00 each..... | | None | 10.00 | .... |
| ENGLISH IVY. The deep green Ivy so much admired in porch boxes, hanging baskets, etc. From 2 1/2 in. pots..... | | None | 2.00 | .... |
| GERANIUM, Red or Pink. Small plants \$1.50 per doz.; \$10.00 per 100. Large plants..... |  | .... | 3.50 | .... |
| HELIOTROPE. Giant flowering. Very fragrant..... | .40 | 3.00 | 1.50 | 8.50 |
| LARKSPUR. Tall Branching White, Rose, Scarlet, Sky Blue, Dark Blue or Mixed Colors..... | .25 | 2.00 | 1.00 | 6.00 |
| LOBELIA, Trailing. A fine plant for hanging baskets, etc. Very dainty and pretty..... | .30 | 2.00 | 1.25 | 7.00 |
| MARIGOLD, Tall African. Orange or yellow..... | .25 | 2.00 | 1.00 | 6.00 |
| PANSY, Harris' Best Mixture. These plants will bloom in the summer and fall and if protected, will live over winter and flower very early in the spring..... | .25 | 2.00 | 1.25 | 7.00 |
| PETUNIAS, Harris' Perfection Double. Beautiful large double flowers..... | .40 | 3.00 | 2.00 | 10.00 |
| Ruffled Giants. Good bushy plants ready to bloom..... | .40 | 3.00 | 2.00 | 10.00 |
| Triumph. Frilled Pink..... | .40 | 3.00 | 2.00 | 10.00 |
| Rosy Morn. Pink..... | .25 | 2.00 | 1.25 | 7.00 |
| SALVIA, Bonfire. Beautiful plants for beds on the lawn or around the sides of houses. The most attractive plants for this purpose. Good strong plants..... | .30 | 2.25 | 1.25 | 7.00 |
| SALVIA, Farinacea (Blue Salvia). The popular new Salvia you should not be without. Looks well in any position..... | | None | 2.00 | 9.50 |
| SCABIOSA, Mixed Colors. Good cut flowers all summer and fall..... | .25 | 2.00 | 1.00 | 6.00 |
| SNAPDRAGONS. Great Flowering, White, Yellow, Rose, Pink, Red, Copper or Mixed. Good vigorous bushy plants..... | .30 | 2.50 | 1.25 | 7.00 |
| STOCKS, Light Pink, Old Rose, Yellow or Mixed Colors..... | .30 | 2.50 | 1.25 | 7.00 |
| STRAWFLOWERS (Helichrysium). Red, Yellow or Mixed Colors..... | .25 | 2.00 | 1.00 | 6.00 |
| VERBENA. Mammoth Flowering Mixed Colors. Fine for porch boxes or flower beds..... | .25 | 2.00 | 1.00 | 6.00 |
| VINCA MAJOR. Trailing vinca. The green and white leaved vine so much used for vases and window boxes. From 2 1/2 in. pots..... | | None | 2.50 | .... |
| ZINNIA, Harris' Double Giant. Scarlet, Yellow, or Mixed Colors. These Zinnias will flower early and continue to bloom all summer..... | .25 | 2.00 | 1.00 | 6.00 |

NOTE—Owing to danger of delay and consequent damage in sending these annual plants long distances, we cannot undertake to send them further west than Indiana or south of Virginia.



Photograph of Tomato and Cabbage plants raised at Moreton Farm. These boxes or "flats" are 2 ft. long and hold 66 Tomato plants.

VEGETABLE PLANTS, ROOTS, ETC.

We aim to produce plants of **superior quality**. Ordinary tomato, cabbage and pepper plants can usually be procured locally for less than we can produce the class of plants we raise.

Our plants are transplanted and give sufficient room to properly develop, and are well hardened before they are sent away. They therefore stand the wind and sun better than the small weak plants that are usually sold.

The plants are all carefully packed and we **guarantee their safe arrival in good condition**.

Orders will be booked at any time and plants will be sent when ready.

Not less than 1 dozen plants of a variety will be sold, except of Mint and Sage. 50 plants are supplied at the 100 rate and 500 at the 1000 rate.

BY PARCEL POST. Plants ordered at the dozen price are sent postpaid without extra charge. If plants are ordered at the hundred or thousand rate to be sent by parcel post there will be an extra charge for postage. See postage rates on page 4.

Asparagus. See page 17.

Brussels Sprouts. Field-grown plants, ready June 15. Doz. 15c; 75c per 100. Weight 3 lbs. per 100.

Cabbage Plants. Early transplanted plants, ready April 15 to May 15. These plants are well hardened and will stand frost without injury. They are far superior to plants grown in frames without transplanting. Such plants, of course, can be sold much cheaper. Varieties: Early Jersey Wakefield, Golden Acre, Copenhagen Market, Stanley. 25c per doz.; \$1.25 per 100; \$10.00 per 1000. Weight 3 lbs. per 100; 25 lbs. per 1000.

Field-grown plants, all leading varieties, ready from June 10 to July 20. 15c per doz.; 50c per 100; \$2.50 per 1000. Please write for prices on large lots stating quantity and varieties required. Weight 3 lbs. per 100; 25 lbs. per 1000.

Cauliflower. Early transplanted plants, ready April 15 to May 15. Early Snowball. 30c per doz.; \$1.35 per 100.

Field-grown plants, ready June 15 to July 20. Snowball and Danish Giant or Dry Weather, 15c per doz.; 75c per 100; \$4.50 per 1000. Weight 3 lbs. per 100. 25 lbs. per 1000.

Celery. Early frame grown plants, ready May 15 to June 15. Varieties: Golden Self-Blanching and White Plume. 20c per doz.; \$1.25 per 100.

Field-grown plants. These plants are grown in the open ground and are usually ready the last week in June or first week in July, and can be supplied up to July 20. They are good strong plants. We can supply the following varieties:

| | |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| Golden Self-Blanching | Golden Rose |
| Easy Blanching | White Plume |
| French's Success | Giant Pascal |

50c per 100; \$2.75 per 1000. Write for prices on larger lots. Weight 2 lbs. per 100; 15 lbs. per 1000.

Lettuce. Transplanted, well hardened plants ready May 1 to June 1. Varieties: Iceberg, Big Boston, Holyrood Hot Weather. 30c per doz.; \$1.50 per 100. Weight 4 lbs. per 100.

Egg Plant. As these plants are easily injured in transplanting we raise them in pots and wrap the ball of earth in paper so as not to disturb the roots. **Black Beauty**, ready May 25. 75c per dozen (postpaid); 50 plants for \$2.75. Weight 20 lbs.

Pepper. Strong transplanted plants ready last of May. Varieties:

| | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| Harris' Earliest | Oskosh (Yellow) |
| Ruby King | Giant Cayenne |
| Giant Crimson | |

35c per doz.; \$1.75 per 100; \$15.00 per 1000. Weight 3 lbs. per 100; 25 lbs. per 1000.

Pepper. Untransplanted plants. These plants should be set in boxes or frames, and allowed to grow for 2 or 3 weeks before putting out in the open ground. Same varieties named above, ready April 15 to May 15. 25 plants 20c; 100 plants 60c; 1000 plants \$4.75 postpaid.

Spearmint. When once established will last for years. Plants 10c each; 60c per doz.

Sage. Holt's Mammoth. The best variety of sage. See page 47. Plants 15c each; \$1.25 per doz.

Tomato. Transplanted plants, strong and stocky, well hardened and are much superior to plants taken directly out of greenhouses. Ready May 10 to June 25.

| | |
|--------------|-----------------------|
| Varieties: | Extra Early Earliana |
| John Baer | Bonny Best |
| Success | Dwarf Champion |
| Stone | Ponderosa |
| Superb Salad | Golden Queen (Yellow) |
| Yellow Plum | Red Cherry |

30c per doz.; \$1.50 per 100; \$13.00 per 1000. Weight 5 lbs. per 100; 30 lbs. per 1000.

Tomato. Potted plants. These plants are raised in pots and can be set out without checking their growth. They therefore produce earlier fruit than other plants. Varieties: Extra Early Earliana, Bonny Best, and Ponderosa.

\$1.00 per doz.; (postpaid), 50 plants \$2.50; 100 plants \$4.50. Weight packed for shipping, 50 plants 30 lbs.; 100 plants 50 lbs.

Tomato. Untransplanted plants. These are plants taken directly from the seed bed. They should be transplanted in frames or boxes and grown for two weeks or more before setting out in the open ground. They are good hardy plants, 3 to 4 in. high.

We can supply plants ready from April 10 to May 15.

| | | |
|------------|------------|-----------|
| Varieties: | Earliana | Success |
| | John Baer | Stone |
| | Bonny Best | Ponderosa |

Not less than 25 plants of a variety will be sold. Sent postpaid at the following prices: 50 plants 40c; 100 plants 60c; 1000 plants \$4.00.

"I received the cabbage plants a few days ago and every one started right off to grow. I should like to have others know of the fine quality of your seeds and plants and above all the fair and square treatment they would receive from you."—D. Ray Cole, Sheffield, Pa.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Everyone who has a garden should raise strawberries. Strawberries can be bought of course, but they are as nothing compared with the delicious, high flavored, fragrant berries picked fresh from the vines. There is nothing like them.



Photograph of Sherman Strawberry. When the photograph was taken June 13 this plant had on it nine large ripe berries and 96 green ones

The best time to set out strawberries is in the spring, when they will grow all summer and form a good bed of plants that will bear profusely the following year.

The plants should be set out in good rich soil in rows 3 to 3½ feet apart and a foot to 18 inches apart in the row. It is best to set out the plants as soon as the ground can be gotten into good condition in the spring, but they will do very well if set out as late as the middle or last of May.

Complete directions for setting out and cultivating a strawberry bed will be found in our pamphlet on Culture Directions which will be sent out free with any order if requested.

SAFE DELIVERY GUARANTEED. We assume all risks of the plants reaching the purchaser in good condition. If the plants are not satisfactory and in good order when received we must be notified at once, and the matter will be adjusted to the satisfaction of the purchaser. But it must be distinctly understood that we will not hold ourselves responsible for the treatment of the plants after they are received by the purchaser. Perfectly good plants are often ruined by improper planting or unfavorable weather after they are set out. Our responsibility ceases when the plants are delivered in good condition.

PLANTS BY PARCEL POST. When ordered at the dozen rate the plants are sent postpaid without extra charge, but when ordered at the 50 or 100 rate an extra charge is made for postage. See postage rates on page 4. 50 plants weigh 2 lbs., 100 plants 4 lbs., 500 plants 15 lbs.

Judith

We were very much pleased with this new berry as raised in our trials last year. It is the first very early variety we have ever raised that is of really fine quality. Most early strawberries are small and sour, but the Judith not only ripens very early but the berries are really delicious, being sweet and of high flavor. The berries are rather long, pointed, of good color and of medium size. The vines are vigorous, make a lot of runners and produce good crops of berries which start to ripen early and continue ripening for a long time. Taking it all together it seems to us the best early variety with which we are acquainted. Perfect flowers. Doz. 50c; 50 plants \$1.40; 100 plants \$2.50; 500 plants \$10.00.

Sherman

We regard this as one of the best strawberries we have ever grown. The berries are very large, round, smooth and handsome. The quality is very fine, the berries being deliciously sweet and high flavored. They are deep red all through and moderately firm; just firm enough to make a fine berry for canning as well as for eating fresh.

The vines are very strong, vigorous, and healthy, and produce immense crops and the berries hold their size until the end of the season.

A remarkable point about the Sherman is its long-season habit. The berries start to ripen medium early and continue coming on for a month or more. When other kinds have gone, you can still find a lot of new big berries on the Sherman row.

As the flowers of the Sherman are imperfect some other variety with perfect flowers should be planted with them. One row of

perfect flowered plants will fertilize the flowers on 2 or 3 rows of an imperfect variety on each side. Plants. Doz. 40c; 50 plants \$1.00; 100 plants \$1.75; 500 plants \$6.00; 1000 plants \$11.00.

Delicious

This variety is well named as it is certainly a delicious berry, sweet, high flavored, and luscious.

The berries are smooth and regular in shape, mostly pointed and average quite large. They are of good deep red all through and fairly firm but not as much so as some other varieties. The plants are vigorous and healthy and produce well. This variety has the rare combination of very high quality and large yield. The season is medium early.

The flowers are perfect, so this is an excellent variety to plant in connection with Sherman or any other variety with imperfect flowers. Doz. 45c; 50 plants \$1.25; 100 plants \$2.00; 500 plants \$8.00.

Gibson

A large, handsome berry, very productive and of good quality. The plant is unusually vigorous and free from disease. The berries are firm, well-colored, handsome to look at and fine to eat, and the plants produce a lot of them. One of the best and most profitable varieties for market. Especially good for canning, as the berries are firm and red all through. Ripens medium late. The flowers are perfect. Doz. 35c; 50 plants 75c; 100 plants \$1.25; 500 plants \$5.00; 1000 plants \$9.00.

Special Collections of Strawberries

For the Home Garden

We will send a collection of plants composed of the following:

Collection No. 1

50 Plants Sherman..... } for \$2.00 postpaid.
50 Plants Judith (early)..... }

A still better collection is the following:

Collection No. 2

50 Plants Sherman..... } \$1.00
50 Plants Judith (early)..... } 1.40
50 Plants Delicious } 1.25 } for \$3.00 postpaid.
\$3.65

This collection will make a fine strawberry bed. It will occupy a space about 12 feet wide by 60 feet long, and should yield 2 to 3 qts. of berries every day during the strawberry season.

No change can be made in these collections. The plants will be sent the day they are dug, and we guarantee that they will reach the purchaser in good condition. If they do not we will replace them if notified at once.

Special Prices will be made on large lots of Strawberry Plants. Please state quantities and varieties required.

Everbearing or Fall Strawberries—You can have Strawberries this Fall

These strawberries are truly **ever-bearing**. The young plants when set out in the spring start to bear fruit before they have hardly taken root and continue to bear all through the summer and fall. The largest quantity of berries on plants set out in the spring is usually produced in August and September, although they will continue to fruit through October.

These same plants will start bearing again in the spring and produce a crop in June and another crop in August and September if not allowed to over-bear.

These ever-bearing strawberries should have rich land and the best of care. Treat the same as other berries.

Be careful to pick off the fruit stems or blossoms when the plants are first set out for a few weeks afterward.

NOTE.—To get a good crop of berries the first year, the plants must be set out early. Do not wait until June, but order the plants early and set them out before the first of May in the North, and earlier farther south.

Progressive. This is the highest flavored fall-bearing variety the flavor is **rich, sprightly and delicious.**

If you have the Progressive you can enjoy delicious berries all through the summer and fall.

The plants of this variety usually produce too many berries and half of them ought to be picked off as soon as they form.

This will give the others a chance to grow larger. If left to produce all the fruit many of the berries will be small.

When well grown there is no finer fall berry than this and it is enormously productive.

Strawberries ripen so slowly in the fall that it is necessary to have a considerable number of plants to get enough berries at one time to amount to much.

Doz. 50c; 50 plants \$1.40; 100 plants \$2.50.

Set Out Strawberries Early

To get the best results the plants should be set out just as early in the spring as the land can be put in good condition.

INSECTICIDES, FERTILIZERS, Etc.



Bug Death. A well-known insecticide for potato bugs or any leaf-eating insect. It is a fine powder and is applied by dusting on the plant when the leaves are damp. Especially useful for killing Potato bugs and all worms that eat leaves. Easily applied, safe and effective. 1 lb. can (with sifter top) 25c; 3 lb. 45c; 5 lb. 75c; 12½ lbs. \$1.75.

Dickey Dusters for applying Bug Death. A small hand duster with which the dust can be easily applied—50c each.

Arsenate of Lead. This is the best poison to use against worms and insects that eat leaves of plants, fruit, etc. The powdered form may be used either in water or dusted on the plants. If in water use 1 lb. to 30 gallons. **POWDER.** 1 lb. can 40c; 4 lb. bag \$1.25; 12½ lb. drums \$4.00.

TOBACCO DUST. Tobacco dust is an excellent material for keeping bugs off cucumber, melon and squash vines. The dust should be applied when the leaves are wet so that it will adhere to them. It should be used in liberal quantities. **For fumigating green-houses** the tobacco dust we sell is more excellent. It burns evenly and will light without the use of kerosene. Five pounds will fumigate a house 20 x 100 feet. 2 lb. can 35c; 10 lbs. or more at 6c per lb.; 100 lb. bag \$4.75.



HALL'S NICOTINE SULPHATE (40% Nicotine).

Often called "Black Leaf 40." A very effective insecticide for aphids, "lice" and all soft-bodied insects, such as rose aphids, apple tree aphids, etc. It is so concentrated that one part to 800 or 1000 parts of water makes an effective spray, costing less than two cents per gallon. Directions for use are printed on the bottles and cans. 1 oz. bottle 35c; ½ lb. tin \$1.25; 2 lb. tin (qt.) \$3.50; 10 lb. can \$13.50.

FORMALDEHYDE (40%). A valuable disinfectant for destroying germs that cause diseases in plants. It is very effective when used to destroy smut germs in oats and scab on potatoes. To treat oats use 1 pint formaldehyde to 50 gallons of water and soak ten minutes. For potatoes use 1 pint to 30 gallons and soak two hours.

LAMBERT'S DEATH TO LICE. This is the most effective remedy for killing lice on poultry we have found. Death to Lice is a powder and is easily applied to the fowls by dusting it through the feathers. It kills the lice within a few minutes after applying. It should be used on setting hens and on young chickens as soon as hatched. It is perfectly harmless and will not injure the most delicate chickens. 15-ounce cans 25c. Full directions for use are printed on each can.

WHITE HELLEBORE. The best remedy for currant and cabbage worms. Apply dry or in water. Per lb. package 65c.

Sulpho-Tobacco Soap. For killing aphids or "lice" on roses and other plants we have found Sulpho-tobacco soap very effective and convenient. Directions for use are printed on the cover of each cake. A 3-oz. cake makes ½ gallons, and an 8-oz. cake 4 gallons of the solution. 3-oz. cakes 10c; 8-oz. cakes 20c.

WEED KILLER. A liquid containing chemicals which when mixed with water and sprinkled on roadways, paths, tennis courts, etc., entirely destroys weeds, root and branch. It saves much time, labor, and expense. When used it is diluted with 40 to 50 parts

water. Easily applied with a sprinkling can or sprayer. Directions for use are printed on the can. Cannot be used on gardens as it destroys all plants as well as weeds. **Price, 1 qt. can 75c; 1 gallon can \$2.00; weight 3 lbs. per quart; 12 lbs. per gallon.**

Fertilizer for Gardens

For the convenience of those who do not wish to buy the separate fertilizing materials and mix them, we can furnish a mixture such as we use ourselves for garden crops. It is a complete fertilizer furnishing all the necessary elements of plant food in an available form. It is made up of Nitrate of Soda, Bone Meal, Superphosphate of Lime, and Muriate of Potash.

This fertilizer can be used on the whole garden and lawn at the rate of 2 lbs. per 100 square feet, or may be applied to growing crops by scattering it along the rows or around hills of cucumbers, melons, or squash, and around tomato plants. It should be well worked into the soil with a hoe, rake or cultivator. It has no bad odor. 10 lbs. 50c; 50 lbs. \$2.00; 100 lbs. \$3.75.

Pulverized Sheep Manure. This is an excellent fertilizer for use on a large scale but for small gardens and especially for greenhouses and frames it can be used to great advantage. It not only furnishes actual plant food but also humus which is not supplied by chemical fertilizers. This dried sheep manure contains 2½% nitrogen, 13% phosphoric acid and 1½% potash. There is no straw or other rubbish in it. It is pure dried and pulverized sheep manure. Use about 1 lb. to 4 or 5 square feet of surface.

| | | |
|-------|------------------|--------|
| Price | 5 lb. bag..... | \$.35 |
| | 10 lb. bag..... | .65 |
| | 50 lb. bag..... | 1.75 |
| | 100 lb. bag..... | 2.60 |

Price of large lots on application.

Nitrate of Soda. This is the most soluble and quickly available form of nitrogen or "ammonia." It is of great benefit in forcing a long, luxuriant growth in plants. It is especially valuable for cabbage, cauliflower, celery, beets, carrots, onions, spinach, tomatoes, potatoes and similar crops, as well as for grass and grain. It can be advantageously used as a top dressing after plants are up. It is immediately available to the plants when applied.

Gardeners should always have some nitrate of soda on hand and use it whenever they want to promote a quick, strong growth in plants. A little nitrate dissolved in water at the rate of about a tablespoon (1 oz.) to 2 gallons of water will stimulate a rapid growth either when applied to plants in frames, green-houses or the open ground. If your plants don't grow well, try nitrate on them—but don't use too much. 10 lbs. 65c; 50 lbs. \$2.75; 100 lbs. \$4.75; 200 lb. bag \$9.00. Price for larger lots will be quoted by letter.

Bone Meal. This is one of the best fertilizers for gardens, lawns, shrubs, fruit trees, etc. It is perfectly harmless and can be used with safety in any quantity desired. The plant food in bone meal is not immediately available so its benefit extends over a longer time than is the case with other fertilizers that are more soluble.

For lawns use 3 to 5 lbs. per 100 sq. ft. For roses, small fruit bushes and shrubs, use two handfuls around each plant and spade or hoe it in. For garden crops use at the rate of 2 or 3 lbs. per 100 square feet (10 ft. square). Rake it in.

This Bone Meal is raw bone finely ground and contains 4½% per cent ammonia (nitrogen) and 50 per cent phosphate of lime. 10 lbs. 60c; 50 lbs. \$2.25; 100 lbs. \$4.00. Bags of 167 lbs. (12 bags to a ton) \$6.25 per bag. Lowest price will be quoted on large lots at any time.

MORETON FARM, COLDWATER, N. Y.

Date.....192

Total Remittance \$.....

Please state below whether you raise vegetables for home use or market.

CONDITIONS OF SALE—If the seeds here ordered should prove not true to name, or of inferior quality, we will refund the money paid for them or replace them without extra charge, but all our Seeds and Plants are sold on the distinct understanding and with the agreement by the purchaser that we will not be liable for any loss or damage that may occur by reason of the failure of the Seeds or Plants to grow or to be of the variety or quality ordered. We will not accept or fill orders on any other terms.—J. H. Co.

[illegible]

From _____

JOSEPH HARRIS CO.

MORETON FARM

COLDWATER,

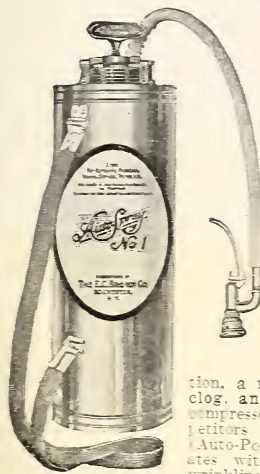
MONROE CO.

N. Y.



GARDEN REQUISITES

"AUTO-SPRAY" No. 1



This is the most convenient hand sprayer we know of. We use it on our own farm and can highly recommend it. In construction and workmanship it is superior to other similar sprayers.

To Operate: Remove pump with a half turn, fill tank two-thirds full of solution. Replace pump and with a few strokes compress air on solution.

Then direct the spray. Two pumpings will discharge contents.

Uses: For spraying trees, shrubs, vines, field crops, green houses and poultry houses; for applying Paris green, arsenate of lead, Bordeaux, lime and sulphur emulsions, disinfectants, cattle-fly oil, whitewash, cold water paints, etc.

Special Features: Strength, simplicity and balanced construction, a nozzle which does not and cannot clog, and the only clog proof nozzle on a compressed air sprayer, no matter what competitors claim, an automatic shut-off device (Auto-Pop) which saves the solution and operates without fatigue, spreader to prevent wrinkling leather cup, iron parts malleable, and hose of extra quality. Remove nozzle to get solid stream.

EQUIPMENT: Carrying strap, 2 ft. 4-in. hose, fine spray nozzle and stop-cock or Auto-Pop as ordered.

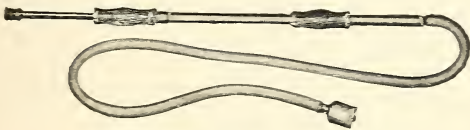
Auto-Pop No. 1—Patented automatic shut-off. To stop the flow of solution it is necessary only to release the fingers.

SPECIAL EQUIPMENT: Extension Pipe—brass, 2 ft. lengths. Connects direct to the shut-off. Three lengths generally used for trees.

Brass Elbow—For reaching the under side of leaves or spraying at an angle.

Auto-Spray No. 1 Brass tank with auto-pop.....\$9.50
Auto-Spray No. 1 Galvanized tank with auto-pop..... 6.50
 Extension pipe 2 ft. length, brass, each..... .50
 Elbow for extensions, brass..... .35

Delivered Free by parcel post anywhere east of Indiana and north of Virginia (except Canada). If to be sent with seeds or other goods by express or freight not prepaid 50c may be deducted from the price of the Auto-Spray No. 1.



AUTO-SPRAY No. 5

This pump is the ideal all-purpose hand sprayer. Its field is practically unlimited as it may be used for spraying trees, vines, garden trucks, potatoes and any field crops, and for handling whitewash and disinfectants.

It is operated by simply drawing out and pulling back the pump rod. This is very easy and a high pressure can be maintained with little effort. For example, roses, rose bushes, etc., the spray will squirt many feet in a puff, but for use on garden crops in rows a knapsack reservoir should be used. This is supplied with the pump if desired.

The pump is double acting and maintains a continuous spray either very fine or coarse as desired. It will throw a spray over a 20-foot apple tree from the ground.

The pump is entirely of brass, well made and easily cleaned. Full description will be sent on request.

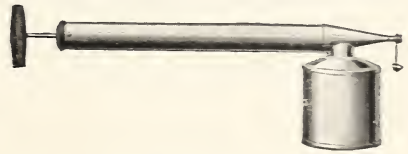
The extension pipe is very useful for spraying low plants or bushes. It is curved so the spray can be directed in any direction desired.

Auto-Spray No. 5, pump, hose, nozzle and strainer complete.....\$5.00
Extension pipe extra..... .50
Galvanized iron reservoir (for use on potatoes or field crops) extra..... 3.00



Spring Catalogue. A complete catalogue and price list of sprayers will be sent on request.

A VERY USEFUL SPRAYER



Uses: This sprayer is designed for spraying gardens, for use in greenhouses, for handling all disinfectants and hygienic. In fact, it can be used with almost all spraying solutions.

The Auto Spray No. 26 is so designed that excessive pressure generated on the down stroke of the plunger allows this sprayer to create a continuous mist-like spray.

The ball valve, which prevents this stored up compressed air from returning into the pump cylinder is conveniently located in a brass valve seat fastened stationary in the end of the pump cylinder.

By removing the tank from this sprayer, the syphon tube can be easily and quickly cleaned.

To sum it up, this continuous atomizer is durable, convenient, exposable and simple.

Auto-Spray No. 26-A, 1 qt., all tin.....\$.90
Auto-Spray No. 26-C, 1 qt., all brass..... 1.35

Save Cabbage Plants from Maggots

Tar Paper Pads. To protect cabbage and cauliflower plants from injury by maggots at the roots, nothing has been found more successful than these pads or collars which consist of a round piece of tarred paper with a slot on one side and a hole in the center. These pads are slipped around the stems of the plants after they are set out. They prevent the flies from laying the eggs which produce the maggots on the stems at the surface of the ground. We have found that when these pads are put on the day the plants are set out and are not covered with earth they save fully 90 per cent of the plants. **Price. 50 pads 25c; 100 pads 40c; 1000 pads \$2.50.** Special price will be made on large lots.

Pot Labels and Garden Stakes

Keep a record of the kind and variety of seeds sown, dates, etc. Every gardener should use stakes and labels.

| Pot Labels. | Plain | | Painted | |
|-----------------|--------|--------|---------|--------|
| | 100 | 1000 | 100 | 1000 |
| 4 in. long..... | \$.20 | \$1.30 | \$.25 | \$1.70 |
| 3 in. long..... | .22 | 1.60 | .25 | 2.10 |

Garden Stakes. 12 in. long, 1 1/2 in. wide, plain, doz. 25c; 100 \$1.40; painted, doz. 25c; 100 \$1.60.

These are nice smooth, white wooden labels of best quality. Weight for mailing: Pot labels 3 lbs. per 1000. Garden stakes 2 lbs. per 100.

Garden Line. A garden line is really a necessity for a well ordered garden. Straight rows save much time in cultivating with hand cultivators or hoes, besides adding greatly to the appearance of a garden. Good strong hemp garden line. 50 feet 50c; (by mail 55c); 100 ft. 75c; 200 ft. \$1.25. Weight 1 lb. per 100 ft.

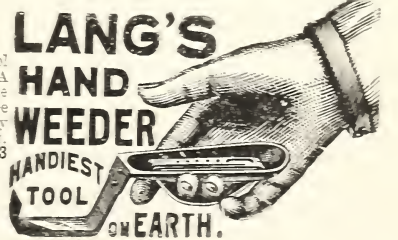
Raffia. Used for tying bundles of plants, for tying plants to stakes, for budding and grafting, and many other purposes. It is very economical as it costs less than string. 1 lb. 25c; 5 lbs. or more 20c per lb.

Lang's Hand Weeder

A very useful tool for hand weeding. A boy with one of these weeders can do twice as much work in a day as he could without it. Price 25c each; 3 for 65c.

Lawn Mower Sharpener

Clover Leaf Compound sharpens lawn mowers quickly and effectively. By applying a little of this compound to the knives and running the mower light for a few minutes the mower is sharpened. This can be done often with very little trouble and the mower always kept sharp. Directions for using with each can. Price 50c per can postpaid.



LANG'S HAND WEEDER
HANDIEST TOOL ON EARTH.

HARRIS SEEDS



**HARRIS'
EARLY GIANT
PEPPER**

(NATURAL SIZE)

THE EARLIEST
VERY LARGE PEPPER
(SEE PAGE 11)

PACKET 25¢
5 PKTS \$1.00

**JOSEPH
HARRIS
COMPANY,**

**MORETON FARM,
COLDWATER, N.Y.**